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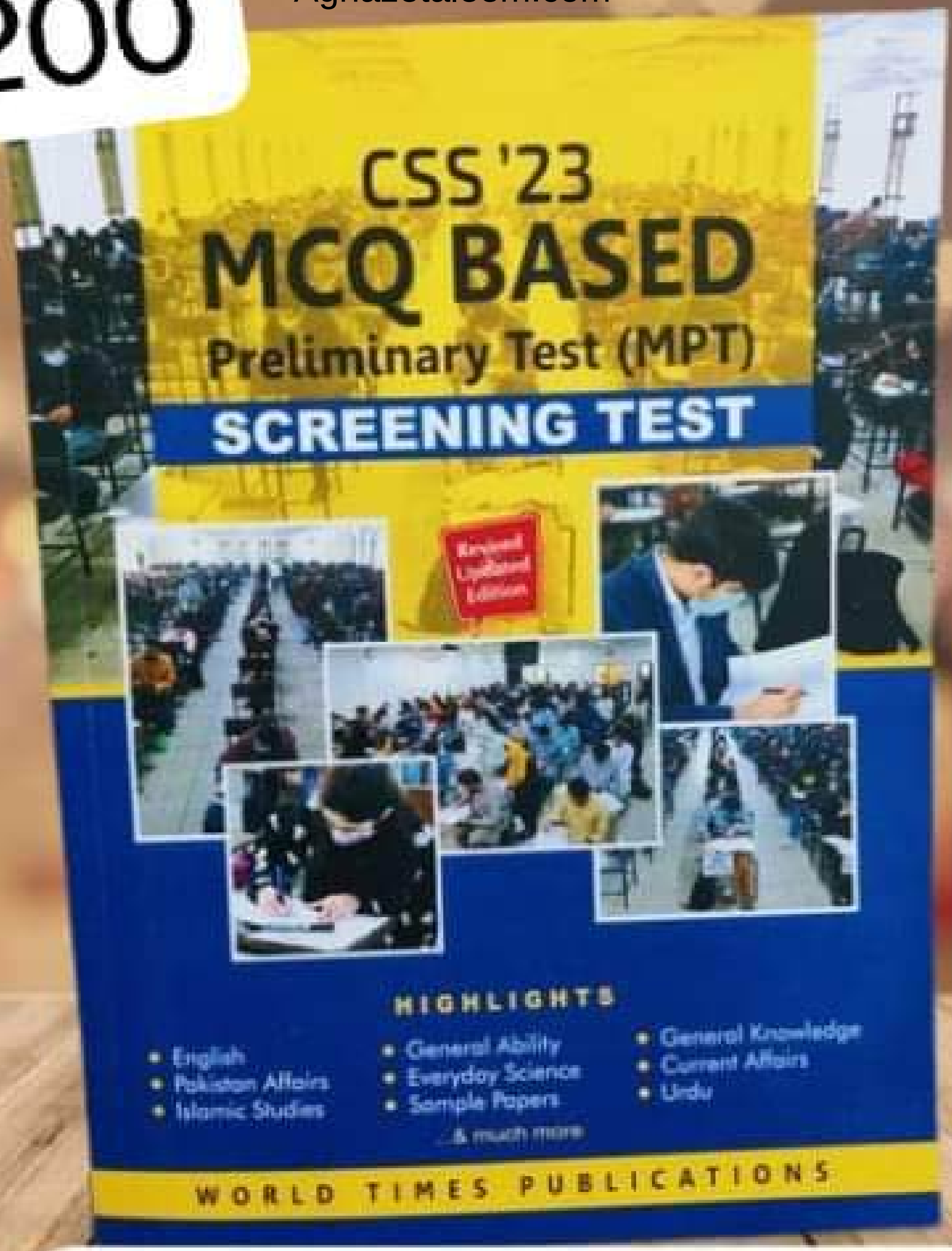
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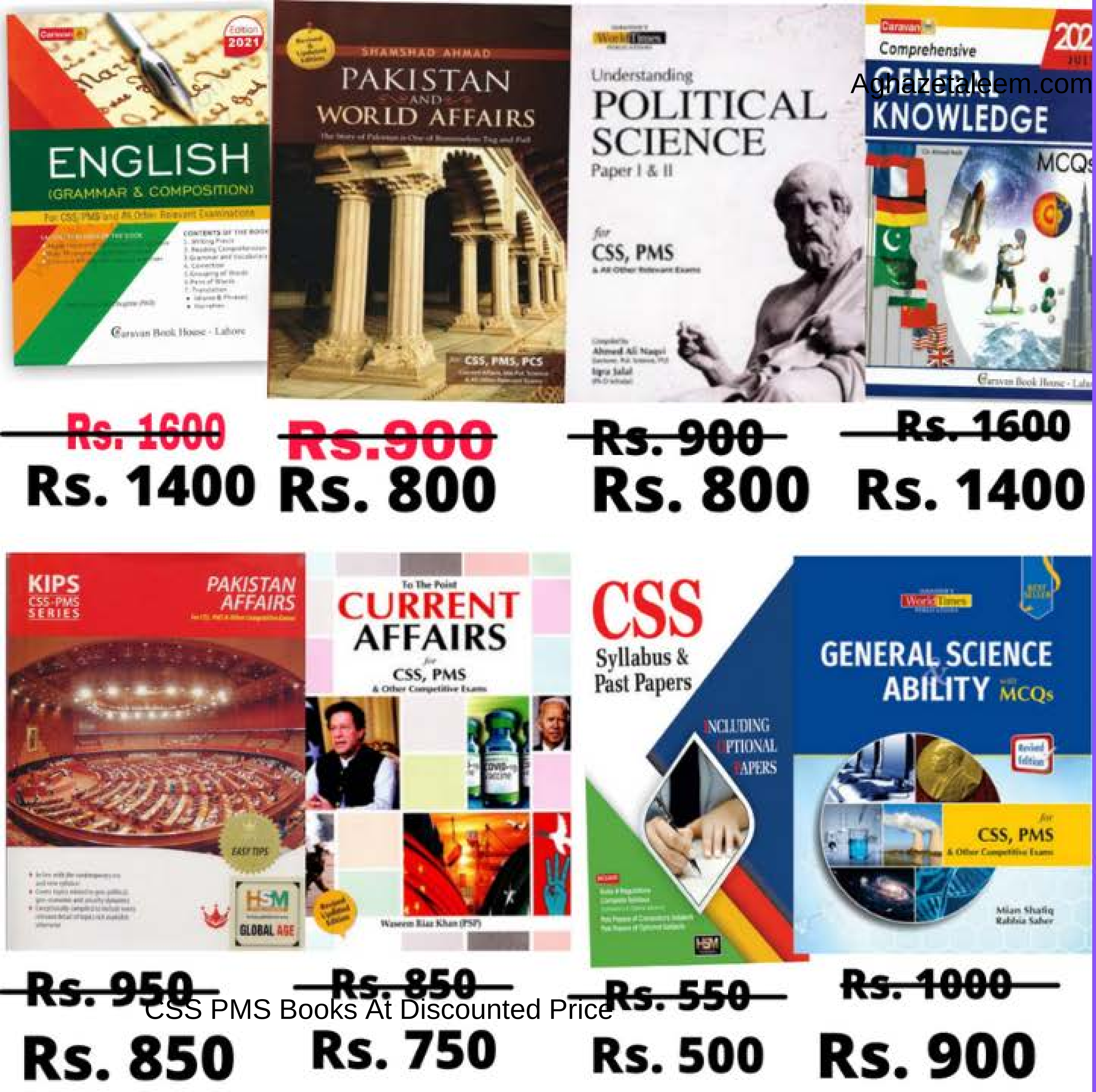
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By
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To
Hyder Chughtai
My Maternal Uncle
The Leading Socialist in Pakistan
The greatest human being I ever met
The Single Most Influence on My Mental Upbringing
To Whom I Owe What I am Today

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

The need of this book arose after the Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) announced changes in the syllabus of **ENGLISH (PRÉCIS & COMPOSITION)** for CSS in April, 2015. The commission retained some contents of the previous syllabus including Précis Writing (20 marks) Reading Comprehension (20 marks) and introduced a number of additional goals in the new/revised syllabus like Grouping of Words (10 marks), Translation (10 marks), Preposition, Phrasal Verbs, Correct Use of Tense, Punctuation, Conjunctions, Articles etc. Similarly, earlier the Pairs of Words were not a permanent question in CSS, now it has been made a compulsory question (of 10 Marks) which would require from the candidates to explain them in parenthesis ( ) and use them in sentences. Likewise sentence correction (10 Marks) has also been made a compulsory question which requires candidates to rewrite the sentences each having a clear structural flaw in terms of grammar or punctuation.

The salient features of the book include its comprehensive nature, bilingual pattern (English & Urdu), solutions of previous CSS papers (over 30 years) in relevant chapters/topics/questions, additional practice (solved) exercises, Urdu translation of 50 GRE Word Lists (3500 Words), prepositions, phrasal verbs, pairs of words and vocabulary contained in chapter 7 for the purpose of translation.

The salient features of each chapter are summarized below:

Chapter 1: Writing Précis (20 Marks)

Given the elusive nature of précis question, we have given procedures of précising and suggesting an appropriate title along with practice illustrations in a comprehensive manner. Besides, solutions of CSS Précis (2015-1982) have also been furnished which would practically help the candidates in the exam. For some précis (2015-2010), we have given first and second / final drafts to aid the candidate for tackling the challenging question of précis in a methodic / systematic way. Additional précis exercises have also been provided from previous CSS papers and other sources in order that candidates may be able to practice and write précis on their own.

Chapter 2: Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

Like précis, the rules / methods / procedures of reading / attempting comprehension questions have been furnished. Further the solutions of CSS Comprehension questions (2015-1985) have been provided. Moreover, additional comprehension exercises have also been added for the purpose of practicing the same.

Chapter 3: Grammar and Vocabulary (20 Marks)

This is the most comprehensive chapter of the book which is further bifurcated into two parts: (a) **Grammar and (b) Vocabulary.**

(a) The grammar part entails all nine parts of speech (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, interjections, conjunctions, articles and prepositions); phrasal verbs; and punctuation. All these have been covered in self-contained manner with special focus on practice (solved) exercises. In addition the lists of prepositions & phrasal verbs have been done into Urdu translation which would help in building vocabulary as well. For Correct Use of Tense (verb) and punctuation, we have given rules regarding use of each tense / punctuation mark followed by practice (solved) exercises.

(b) For vocabulary portion, in addition to GRE Master Word List (3500 words) in tabular format with simple Urdu translation, we have reproduced 50 GRE Word Tests (700 Synonyms & Antonyms related MCQs) and furnished additional Antonym Exercises (extracted from GRE Diagnostic / Model Tests) to optimally cater the CSS requirement of vocabulary. Furthermore, the solutions of CSS Vocabulary / Synonyms & Antonyms (2013-1983) have also been furnished.

Chapter 4: Sentence Correction (10 Marks)

Since the Sentence Correction (10 Marks) has been made a compulsory question in the new syllabus, therefore, we have enunciated the rules of all parts of speech / other grammatical expressions and identified the common blunders in their usage with examples and illustrations comprehensively. Three additional sentence practice (solved) sets have been tabulated which would aid the candidates in overcoming these blunders. Solutions of Correction questions asked in previous CSS Papers (2015-1979, 1957, and 1956) have also been provided.

Chapter 5: Grouping of Words (10 Marks)

This is a purely new requirement in the revised syllabus. Grouping of words are actually the analogy based questions. In CSS, a random list of twenty words of moderate standard (neither very easy nor utterly unfamiliar) shall be given, to be grouped by the candidates in pairs of those having similar or opposite meaning, as may be clearly directed in the question. To cater this requirement first we have given theory of grouping of words—analogies, common types of analogies, examples with answer explanations and additional practice (solved) exercises extracted from GRE and other relevant sources.

Chapter: 6 Pairs of Words (10 Marks)

In the chapter the Pairs of Words (A-Z) have been given with explanation in parenthesis and sentences as per the requirement of new syllabus. Urdu translation of all pairs of words has also been provided for the facility of understanding. Besides solutions of Pairs of Words asked in previous CSS papers (2015-1979) have also been provided.

Chapter 7: Translation (10 Marks)

This is also a new introduction in the revised syllabus. In CSS, Ten short Urdu sentences involving structural composition, significant terms and figurative/idiomatic expressions shall be given, to be accurately translated into English. To cater the requirement of the syllabus, the lists of essential vocabulary under 41 heads (ranging from religious terms to economic terms, from proverbs to one word substitutions etc.) with Urdu translation have been provided. Formation of sentences based on tenses, voice, and other peculiar English / Urdu expressions have also been illustrated with model sentences and practice exercises.

We hope that this book will comprehensively fulfill the requirements of new / revised CSS syllabus of **ENGLISH (PRÉCIS & COMPOSITION)** paper Insha Allah.

We await and welcome all criticism/appreciation along with your valued suggestions / comments.

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PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

Firstly, we are thankful to Allah Almighty for making this endeavour a phenomenal success.

Secondly, we are also overwhelmed by the positive feedback of the readers of this book especially the candidates of Competitive Exams (CSS/PMS). We also welcome their suggestions and critical appraisals which helped us revise some parts of the book i.e.

(a) The Chapter 7 (Translation) has been completely revised. Earlier it was required by FPSC in CE-CSS-2016 to render short Urdu sentences into English, however, the commission asked to translate an Urdu passage into English. Therefore, we have provided some 30 useful/advanced level solved translation exercises to cater the new requirements.

(b) Although in the revised CSS syllabus of CSS-2016, FPSC did not include Idioms and Narration (Direct & Indirect Speech) questions, however, it has asked both in CE–CSS–2016 paper of English (Precis & Composition). Therefore, we have provided Idioms and Narration in detailed manner alongwith solution of previous CSS papers (Idioms: 2015-1990, Narration: 2015-2002).

(c) The English (Precis & Composition) paper of CSS-2016 with complete solution has also been provided.

It may be mentioned here that most of antonyms/synonyms, pair of words, grouping of words, correction, punctuation questions asked in CE-CSS-2016 were already covered in this book.

Thanks

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I am also indebted to my seniors for their constant guidance and unceasing streak of valuable suggestions especially: Shujaatullah Qureshi Sahib, Anwar Ali Sahib, Awais Ayub Sahib and Imtiaz Ali Sahib.

I am also greatly indebted to my Publisher, Ch. Ahmad Najib for his continued cooperation and patient guidance that helped me complete the book in a manner as it is in our hands.

PAPER: ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) (100 MARKS)

(Revised Syllabus for CSS Competitive Examination)

The examination in this subject will be based upon a paper carrying 100 marks to Test the candidate's abilities to handle Precis Writing, Reading Comprehension, Sentence Structuring, Translation, Grammar and Vocabulary, etc.

I. Precis Writing (20 marks)

A careful selected passage with an orientation of generic understanding and enough flexibility for compression shall be given for précising and suggesting an appropriate title. Out of the total 20 marks allocated to this question, 15 shall go to précising the text and 5 to suggesting the title.

II. Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

A carefully selected passage that is rich in substance but not very technical or discipline-specific shall be given, followed by five questions, each carrying 4 marks.

III. Grammar and Vocabulary (20 marks)

Correct usage of Tense, Articles, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Punctuation, Phrasal Verbs, Synonyms and Antonyms etc.

IV. Sentence Correction (10 marks)

The sentences shall be given each having a clear structural flaw in terms of grammar or punctuation. The candidates shall be asked to rewrite them with really needed correction only, without making unnecessary alterations. No two or more sentences should have exactly the same problem, and 2-3 sentences shall be based on correction of punctuation marks.

V. Grouping of Words (10 marks)

A random list of twenty words of moderate standard (neither very easy nor utterly unfamiliar) shall be given, to be grouped by the candidates in pairs of those having similar or opposite meaning, as may be clearly directed in the question.

VI. Pairs of Words (10 marks)

Ten pairs shall be given of seemingly similar words with different meanings, generally confused in communication, for bringing out the difference in meaning of any five of them by first explaining them in parenthesis and then using them in sentences.

VII. Translation (10 marks)

Ten short Urdu sentences involving structural composition, significant terms and figurative/idiomatic expressions shall be given, to be accurately translated into English.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Sr.No.	TITLE	AUTHOR
1.	English Grammar in Use	Raymond Murphy (Cambridge University Press)
2.	Practical English Usage	M.Swan (Oxford University Press)
3.	The Little, Brown Handbook	H. Ramsey Flower & Jane Aaron (The Little, Brown & Co; Harper Collins)
4.	A University English Grammar	R. Quirk & S. Greenbaum (ELBS; Longmans)
5.	Write Better, Speak Better	Readers Digest Association.
6.	Modern English in Action	Henry Christ (D.C. Heath & Co.)

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1

PRECIS WRITING

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Precis Writing (20 marks):

A careful selected passage with an orientation of generic understanding and enough flexibility for compression shall be given for précising and suggesting an appropriate title. Out of the total 20 marks allocated to this question, 15 shall go to précising the text and 5 to suggesting the title.

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

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❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

1. **Introduction**
2. **What is Précis?**
3. **Essentials of a Good Précis: What to Include in a Précis?**
4. **Avoid the Following: What to Exclude From a Précis?**
5. **Procedure of Précis Writing**
6. **Important Hints and General Guidelines Regarding Précis Writing**
7. **Specific Guidelines Regarding Précis Writing With Illustrations**
8. **Precis of Précis Writing Methods/Rules**
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PRÉCIS WRITING

"Brevity is the soul of wit" —Shakespeare

INTRODUCTION:

A précis may be defined as a summary or shortened form of a piece of writing, in which matters of detail are left out and only the important points are retained. It is a short digest of the essential facts or ideas contained in a given passage. Brevity, conciseness, or compression is thus the essence of a précis. The student must possess the judgment to be able to seize upon the essential points in a passage and leave out what is unnecessary or inessential. But he must also have an adequate vocabulary not only to understand the meaning of the given passage but to be able to express its main ideas in his own language. An ability to write a good précis is nowadays an essential qualification for working in government offices, newspaper offices, business houses, firms, etc. this ability will, therefore, be of great use and value to students even after they have passed the examination. They are advised for this reason, to try to acquire a certain degree of proficiency in the art of précis writing. Besides, Précis-writing is not only an exercise in writing concise English; it is also a very useful mental training.

WHAT IS PRÉCIS?

The word "Précis" is the French form of English word "Precise" which in- the original Latin meant "Cut short". It is generally defined as a brief and clear statement in a connected and readable shape of the substance of a longer passage.

"Précis" is a new composition, a re-expression of another man's ideas. The capacity to make a Précis varies in individuals; and the greater the proficiency a person possesses, the deeper the impression he can create among the reading public. We can define a Précis as:

a. A brief and clear statement, in a connected and readable shape of the substance of a longer passage.
b. An abridgement, a summary of a subject matter, of a single document, or of a series of documents or letters on one topic.

Roughly speaking, it means an 'abstract' or a 'gist' of a longer passage or document. Thus to make a précis of a given passage amounts to extracting its main points and expressing them as clearly and in as few words as possible. Précis-writing is an exercise in compression. It is the main theme of a passage in as concise a form as possible. It should be lucid, succinct and complete. It should include all the important-points also that one may be able to grasp the main idea and the general effect of the passage summarized.

Précis-writing expresses as tersely as possible, only the main theme, shorn of all unimportant details. No strict rule can be laid down regarding the length of a précis. On the average a précis should contain a third of the number of words in the original passage. A précis must fulfill the following three requirements:

a. It must be in the form of a continuous narrative, i.e. it must not consist of disjointed sentences.
b. It should include all the important ideas expressed in the original passage.
c. It should rigidly exclude all that is unimportant and irrelevant.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD PRÉCIS: WHAT TO INCLUDE IN A PRÉCIS?

1. **A good précis should give the leading thoughts and the general impression of the passage summarized.** A précis that gives only the leading points without giving

the general impression of the passage epitomized is not useful. It cannot be called perfect, it is all bones and no flesh. Such a précis does not impress anyone. In précis-writing it is necessary to master completely the meaning of the given passage. The passage should be dealt with as a whole and not in pieces. The aim of the summary-writing is to convey in a few sentences the whole sense and significance of a much longer passage.
2. **A good précis should be a continuous and compact piece of prose.** It should not leave an impression on the reader that it is merely a series of disjointed sentences. As far as possible you should not use in your précis even a single sentence of the original. There is every temptation for you to borrow those sentences that are expressive but remember that they will not make good précis.
3. **A précis should be clear.** It must present the substance of the original in your own language, expressed as distinctly as possible, so as to leave no doubt as to the import of any part of the original.
4. **A précis should be precise, terse and brief.** Précis-writing means giving the essentials in the fewest possible words. Thus brevity is the very soul of a précis. It is necessary to omit from the summary several details and ornaments of expression. But no essential point of the original should be omitted. The summary should not be encumbered with any unnecessary figures of speech, illustrations or quotations. Figures of speech may be expressed in other simple words or completely left out. Quotations may also be omitted unless they form an integral part of the passage. Leave out all irrelevancies, digressions and unimportant details. Express the main idea in as few words as possible. But avoid being brief at the expense of clearness. Brevity does not imply obscurity. We should never be brief by sacrificing lucidity and clarity. A good précis should give the reader a full and adequate idea of the original passage. Brevity is useful only so far as it is compatible with completeness and clearness. A précis must not only be brief but also exact
5. **A précis should not be sketchy.** It should be complete and contain all that is important in the original.
6. Finally learn to distinguish between what is essential to the development of the writer's thought and what is not essential to it. You should know how to separate the important thought form the mass of details in which it is embed. There is no royal road to making a précis. It is an intellectual exercise. To tear the heart out of a passage needs concentrated thought and close attention. To boil down a passage in as few words as possible is not an easy task. We can only achieve success in précis-writing if we can fully enter into the spirit of the given passage and possess enough mastery of language to be able to epitomize it in a natural and compact style
7. **Balance and Proportion:**

   Proper proportion should be maintained while summarizing the various paragraphs of the passage. The important ideas should be given more space and the unimportant ideas should not be given undue importance.

AVOID THE FOLLOWING: WHAT TO EXCLUDE FROM A PRÉCIS?

1. **Avoid comments of your own and other irrelevancies.** Confine yourself rigidly to the statements in the original whether you agree with them or not. A précis is not an essay. You should not criticize the views expressed in the original passage nor should you amplify them. If the original passage is about the future of democracy and the writer is of the opinion that democracy has a bright future, you should not criticize this statement. You should refrain from expressing your views on the subject. You should make a précis of the writer's views on the subject. A précis is not the place for airing your own opinions make no additions and no comments. do not insert anything

additional you may know about the subject, and do not praise or blame any statement of the original

2. **Avoid borrowing phrases and sentences from the original. It should be in your own words as far as possible.** Some indispensable words and phrases however can be taken. It is always risky to take whole sentences and phrases from the given passage because most of the examiners regard it as an unpardonable fault.
3. **Avoid emphasizing the wrong points.** This is often due to inadequate understanding of the original or to pre-conceived notions.
4. Avoid exceeding the prescribed length by more than five to ten words.
5. Avoid bad style. See that your sentences do not lack unity.
6. There is no room in a précis for colloquial expressions and rhetorical flourishes. All redundancies of expression must be rigorously excluded. The main purport or general meaning of the passage is the first essential of a summary; conciseness is the second. The following types of details are generally not included in the précis
   - All introductory remarks.
   - Illustrations
   - Examples, anecdotes, stories.
   - Side-remarks.
   - Similes.
   - Metaphors.
   - Any statement that has been repeated

Examples:

- The man who hesitates is lost. *For instance, if a man goes on arguing whether he should not jump from the room of a house that has caught fire, he would, in all probability, never jump from it.*

In this example the italicized words form an illustration and they should not be included in the précis.

- Prevention is better than cure. *For example, if a man gets himself vaccinated, he will not fall a prey to smallpox, similarly if he nips a wicked habit in the bud, he will be spared much trouble.*

In this example the italicized words contain two illustrations both of which should be excluded from the précis.

- All similes and metaphors should be dispensed with in the précis. Let us take the following lines.

O my love is like a red, red rose
That is newly sprigs in June
O my love is like the melody
That is weekly played in tune.

While making the précis we should discard the similes and write: the lover says that his sweetheart is very beautiful.

If we have metaphors in the original we should exclude them from the précis.

PROCEDURE OF PRECIS WRITING

1. Reading:

First read the passage thoroughly and carefully to get a general idea of the passage. Generally one reading will not be sufficient for this purpose; read the passage carefully at least three times to obtain a thorough grasp of its exact meaning. The more you read it the more familiar will it become to you and the clearer well be its subject.

2. Detailed study of the Passage:

Further reading is now necessary to ensure that understand the details of the passage as well as its main purport. Read it now sentence by sentence and word by word. If you do not understand any difficult word or phrase, look up the meaning in a dictionary or apply your mind to it with all possible concentration. Detailed study of this kind is necessary, because a phrase, a sentence or even a single word may be of prime importance and the inability to understand it may cause you to miss the point of the entire passage.

3. Selection:-

Now you should decide which parts of the passage are essential and which parts are comparatively unimportant. The inessential parts can be safely omitted. This process of selection is very important. Do not select in a haphazard or mechanical way. The best guide, of course, is the subject or the main theme of the passage. You should have a clear an correct idea of the passage. Set down your ideas in brief notes – write down the title, the subject and the essential points. After this analytical study, it will be easy for you to brush aside all irrelevant and unimportant ideas and include all relevant and important ones. Conciseness, though essential, must not be secured at the expense of completeness.

4. Writing rough drafts:

Make a point-wise summary of main ideas. This is your first draft of the précis. It is not likely that your first attempt will be a complete success. The draft will probably be too long. In fact you may have to write out several drafts before you get the right one – coherent, compact and complete. It is a good plan to write the first draft in your own words without using the words of the original passage.

5. How to find the Title?

Sometimes one is asked to supply a title for a précis. While reading the original passage thinks of some word, phrase or short sentence that will sum up the main idea of the passage. Sometimes the title is supplied by what we may call the kay-sentence. The key-sentences usually found either at the beginning or at the end of the passage.

But you will not always find such convenient key-sentences in the passage you have to summarize. Where such is the case the best plan for you to follow will be to get a clear idea of the subject from the passage as a whole and then sum it up under a suitable and striking heading.

The title may be in form of title and subtitle both separated by a colon. for instance the title of CSS Précis of 2012, 2014 English papers may be:

- **Population Control: A State Responsibility**
- **Inculcation of social morality: An Essential Responsibility of Education Sector.**

A short and concise title should be suggested. The title must be abridged and appropriate. For instance, if the passage is about the way in which one should talk. 'The Art of Conversation' would be good title. If the passage contrasts two things say the past and the present, we can suggest 'Past versus Present' or simply 'Past and Present' as a title. If the passage stresses the importance of something, say of books, we can suggest, 'The Importance of Books'. If the passage discusses the merits and demerits of anything, say athletics, we can suggest 'The Use and Abuse of Athletics' as a title. The title may be as terse as possible; however roughly it should be of 4 to 13 words – not exceeding the limit.

IMPORTANT HINTS AND GENERAL GUIDLINES REGARDING PRECIS WRITING

1. Write down all the important points in the passage so as to form a framework of your epitome.
2. Write out your précis, having a general idea of the whole extract in your mind and the framework you have drawn up before you. Write as simply, clearly, and effectively as you can. The parts of your epitome should bear the same balance and proportion in relation to one another as the parts of the original. Otherwise your epitome will distort the effect.
3. Remember that the object of a prècis is to give a true summary of the original. Add nothing to your epitome which is not in the original and omit nothing which is important.
4. It is usually advisable to follow the order of the original in the arrangement of ideas. But this is by no means essential. It is permissible to re-arrange the ideas in any order your please, if by so doing you can improve the logical sequence.
5. The précis should be approximately of the length prescribed. If you are asked to make a précis in 100 words and you make it in 150, you will be penalized. But a few words more do not matter. Where the limit of words is not given, about a third of the length of the original is usually expected. However, roughly speaking one-third ±10 words can be the overall length of précis of given passage.
6. The précis must be an organic whole. Its parts must be well joined; they must be knit together indivisibly. There should be no sudden or abrupt transitions; nor there disjointed sentences: one idea should lead to the other and all the ideas must be bound up inseparably together.
7. The précis must be a connected whole. It may be divided into paragraphs according to changes in the subject-matter. These should not appear as separate points but should be logically joined together. The précis should be a clear and connected piece of prose.

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES REGARDING PRECIS WRITING WITH ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

1. When a list of things is given in the original, a general word should be used to express the idea.

Original:

"There were dogs, cats, hens, ducks, geese and pigs barking, squealing, crowing, quacking, and growling all over the farmyard."

In compressing this, we shall convey the idea in the following manner.

Précis:

Different animals and birds were making various noises over the farmyard.

- The number of words used here is more than one third of the original, but that is because the original passage is too short to allow a précis one-third in length. This is only an illustration to convey the technique to the student.

Original:

"Carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers and those engaged in similar other trades had assembled there to voice grievances and to seek redress."

In compressing this, we shall convey the idea in the following manner:

Précis:

Artisans of various kinds had gathered to seek the redress of their grievances.

2. It is useful to learn certain one-word substitutions, that is, single words which convey the meaning expressed in a group of words. (For one-word substitution see Chapter 07, Translation).

- *"They arrived at the same time"* may be written in a précis as *"They arrived simultaneously"*.
- *"You are liable to be called upon to explain your action"*.
  This can be shortened as follows.
  You are answerable for your actions.
- *"This man is given to the luxuries of the table"*.
  Shortened form: "This man is an epicure".
- *"You have many weaknesses. One of them is that you easily believe what people tell you and that you do not verify the facts"*.
  This may be shortened as follows:
  One of your many weaknesses is that you are too credulous.
- *"Nasser is liked by the people"*.
  Shortened form: "Nasser is popular".
- *"These two words are identical in sense and meaning"*.
  Shortened form: *"These two words are synonyms"*.

3. Among the rules given above, it has been said that figurative language should be changed into a simple and direct expression.

Original:

"I have gown to feel that the ambition which we preach and the success for which we prepare arc very often nothing but a missing of the simple road, a troubled wandering among thorn bypaths and dark mountains."

Precis:

Here the second part of the sentence is written in a figurative style. That is, "road", "thorny bypaths" and "dark mountains" are not used in their literal sense. So while shortening it we have to use simple words in place of the figurative language. We may write as follows:

I feel that the ambition and the success which we aim at often take us away from the right path and involve us in difficulties.

But we must not forget that we should not use the first person pronoun. The correct way of writing, therefore, would be:

The author's feeling is that the ambition and the success which people aim at often take them away from the right path and involve them in difficulties

Here is another example of the use of figurative language:

Original:

"And then he came. He was like a powerful current of fresh air that made us stretch ourselves and take deep breaths, like a beam of light that pierced the

darkness and removed the scales from our eyes, like a whirlwind that upset many things but most of all the working of people's minds".

Precis:

In this passage the word "fresh air", "stretch ourselves and take drop breaths", "a beam of light……darkness", "scales", "like a whirlwind" are all used in a figurative sense.

We can simplify and condense this passage in the following manner:

And then he came. He was a powerful enlightening influence. He changed people's thinking and makes them progressive.

Here the idea of the whirlwind upsetting many things has been conveyed by the use of the expression "powerful influence". The word "enlightening" convey the idea of "a beam of light that pierced the darkness and removed the scales from our eyes."

Consider the following examples and their brief meanings.

Original:

The hand that rocked the cradle and brought up the kids had kicked the bucket.

Precis:

This sentence simply means:

The mother was dead.

4. **Sometimes a writer may have written several sentences which can be compressed into one as:**

Original:

Truthfulness is an important quality of greatness. Honesty is a requisite of greatness. Purity of character, too, is expected in a great man. Initiative and a spirit of enterprise are other qualities which we look for in a great man.

Precis:

This passage may be compressed as follows:

Truthfulness, honesty, purity of character, initiative and a spirit of enterprise are essential qualities of greatness.

5. **Now we take a few examples of unnecessary details which have to be eliminated from a passage.**

Examples:

Original:

Finally, a word about what a national language spoken, written, and thought might do for the theatre in Pakistan. With the new awakening in social life, the need for the common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to hammer out a common linguistic medium. The day when it is accepted will be a great day for the Pakistani theatre, as it well be for all art in the county. But the theatre, because it's like-blood is the spoken word, will gain most.

Precis:

Here the subject is the relationship between the theatre in Pakistan and a common language for the whole country. The writer wishes to point out that the theatre will gain very much if a common spoken and written language is accepted by the whole country. The second and third sentences in the passage above may, therefore, be completely ignored in writing the précis while the rest of the passage may be compressed a follows:

A national language, spoken and written, can greatly benefit the theatre in Pakistan. The acceptance of a common language by the country will, therefore, be a great day for the theatre.

Now take the following passage:

Original:

We are told by some ancient authors that Socrates was instructed in eloquence by a woman. I have indeed very often looked upon that art as the most proper foe the female sex, and I think the universities would do well to consider whether they should not fill the rhetoric chairs with she-professors. It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hour together upon anything, but it must be owned to the honour of the other sex, that there are many among them who can talk whole hours together upon nothing

Precis:

Here the first sentence may be completely ignored as it merely serves to introduce the main idea of the paragraph. The student should not think that, because Socrates was a great philosopher, the name of Socrates must be brought into the précis. Again, the suggestion that she-professors should fill the chairs of rhetoric in universities need not be brought into the précis, as it is merely an illustration. The main idea when they have nothing worthwhile to talk about. There is also a comparison between men and women in this connection. Accordingly, we can shorten the passage given above in the following manner:

The author regards eloquence in speech-making as an art which belongs chiefly to women. They have a great capacity that men for talking. They can talk for hours together even when they have nothing to talk about.

6. **Indirect Speech:**

As a rule a précis should be written in indirect Speech. Great care must be taken to avoid lapsing into Direct Speech – a very common fault. The Direct manner of narration should be changed into Indirect manner of speech of the original passage is in the Direct Narration.

7. **Person:**

The summary should be in Third Person. The First Person should be changed into Third Person. Thus if the original passage is in the first person you should change it into the third person while making the précis.

Examples

Original:

"I say, first we have despised literature. What do we as a nation, care about

books" I say, we have despised Science. I say we have despised Art."

Précis:

The writer said that they had despised literature, science and art.

8. **Sequence of tense:**

When the reporting verb is in the past tense, all the verbs must be changed to their corresponding past tense as:-

Original:

Hazlitt wrote:

"But I may say of Coleridge that he is the only person I ever knew who answered to the idea of a man of genius."

Précis:

The precis should be generally made in the Past Tense unless the original passage expresses some universal truth in which case the Present Tense must be used.

Hazlitt wrote that he knew only Coleridge to possess all the qualities of genius.

9. **Passage Expressing a Universal Truth**

The précis should be generally made in the Past Tense unless the original passage expresses some universal truth in which case the Present Tense must be used.

Original:

War is a great calamity. It is worse than famine or plague. It settles nothing but unsettles everything.

Précis:

War is more destructive than epidemics and starvation.

Conclusion:

Here we sum up all the points which will enable you to summarize a passage in about one-third of its original length.

1. First read the passage carefully several times if necessary, to understand thoroughly its main theme or general purport.
2. Examine the passage in detail and make sure of the meaning of each sentence phrase and word.
3. Underline the important points to be included in your précis. An important point is one which is intimately connected with the main subject and it is essential for a clear exposition of the theme.
4. Note down all the important points essential to the expression of the main theme.
5. Do not borrow phrases and sentences from the original passage. Use your own language in the précis. While words and phrases from the original may be used in the précis, whole sentences should never be lifted out of the original passage to be included in précis of the passage. Your summary should be in your own words condensed by remodeling rather than by mere omission. See that contains all the essential points of the original but has nothing irrelevant or superfluous. Your précis should be a self-contained and connected whole.
6. Add nothing; make no comment; correct no statements. Your own comments on the ideas of the précis are absolutely forbidden. Do not express any opinion, favorable or unfavorable about the ideas in the original passage.

7. Do not extend the limit of words prescribed. The précis should be roughly one-third of the original passage. Always prepare a rough draft first and count the words. If you find that is too long, shorten it by removing what seems non-essential and by condensing phraseology. If it turns out to be too short, read original to see what more can be added to the précis.
8. Your précis should be a connected whole and self-contained summary. It should not be divided into paragraphs.
9. Examples, illustrations, and comparison should be left out of the précis. Figures of speech should be removed and the ideas expressed in clear, direct language.
10. Do not use the direct form of speech in the précis. If the author has written in the first person pronoun using "I" and "my", you should write in the third person pronoun: "he" and "his". The précis may in such case begin thus: "The author says….. " or "According to the author…….". In case the name of the author, Chesterton or Johnson or Macaulay, is given at the end of the passage, the précis should begin thus: "According to Chesterton… "or "Macaulay says….." or "Johnson expresses the view………."
11. See that your précis is a piece of readable English and that its ideas can be understood even by a person who has not gone through the original. This is very important.
12. There should be no mistakes of spelling grammar and idiom. Your précis should be properly punctuated and paragraphed. Let the language be simple and direct.
13. Indicate the number of words in original passage and you précis at their end (Optional).
14. Although the original passage may be comprised of more than paragraph (1,2,3,4…………), However the prices should be only in one paragraph especially in CSS/Academic Exams. However in government officer, private organizations and business firms etc. the restriction is generally not followed – where précis may contain more than one paragraph if need be.
15. Supply a short title which sums up or indicated the main theme. The title should be very striking and terse.

PRECIS OF PRECIS WRITING METHODS & RULES

❖ Five Steps To Make A Precis

1. **Attempt to understand the Passage by:**
   - two or four readings of the passage
   - understanding the meaning of words
   - understanding the general meaning of the passage
2. **Attempt to make the Passage Brief by:**
   - dropping unnecessary information
   - compressing the sentences
3. **Attempt to make the final Précis by:**
   - writing the first rough draft
   - taking into account the number of words polishing the rough draft into 1/3 of the original
4. **Keep the following three points in mind;**
   - a précis is one third of the original.

- a précis is written in third person.
- a précis is written in indirect Narration.
- a précis is written in simple and direct language.

5. **Supply a Suitable Title;**
   - Supply a short title which sums up or indicated the main theme.
   - The title should be very striking and terse.

❖ **Five Qualities Of A Good Precis**

1. Selection (اہم نکات کا انتخاب)
2. Conciseness (اختصار)
3. Sequence (ترتیب)
4. Clearness (وضاحت)
5. Coherence (ربط)

SOLVED CSS PRECIS (2015-1982)

CSS 2015

Q2. Make a précis of the following text and suggest a suitable title. (20)

In studying the breakdowns of civilizations, the writer has subscribed to the conclusion - no new discovery! - that war has proved to have been the proximate cause of the breakdown of every civilization which is known for certain to have broken down, in so far as it has been possible to analyze the nature of these breakdowns and to account for their occurrence. Like other evils, war has an insidious way of appearing not intolerable until it has secured such a stranglehold upon the lives of its addicts that they no longer have the power to escape from its grip when its deadliness has become manifest. In the early stages of a civilization's growth, the cost of wars in suffering and destruction might seem to be exceeded by the benefits accruing from the winning of wealth and power and the cultivation of the "military virtues"; and, in this phase of history, states have often found themselves able to indulge in war with one another with something like impunity even for the defeated party. War does not begin to reveal its malignity till the war-making society has begun to increase its economic ability to exploit physical nature and its political ability to organize manpower, but, as soon as this happens, the god of war to which the growing society has long since been dedicated proves himself a Moloch by devouring an ever larger share of the increasing fruits of man's industry and intelligence in the process of taking an ever larger toll of life and happiness; and, when the society's growth in efficiency reaches a point at which it becomes capable of mobilizing a lethal quantum of its energies and resources for military use, then war reveals itself as being a cancer which is bound to prove fatal to its victim unless he can cut it out and cast it from him, since its malignant tissues have now learnt to grow faster that the healthy tissues on which they feed.

In the past, when this danger-point in the history of the relations between war and civilization has been reached and recognized, serious efforts have sometimes been made to get rid of war in time to save society, and these endeavours have been apt to take one or other of two alternative directions. Salvation cannot, of course, be sought anywhere except in the working of the consciences of individual human beings; but individuals have a choice between trying to achieve their aims through direct action as private citizens and trying to achieve them through indirect action as citizens of states. A personal refusal to lend himself in any way to any war waged by his state for any purpose and in any circumstances is a line of attack against the institution of war that is likely to appeal to an ardent and self-sacrificing nature; by comparison, the alternative peace strategy of seeking to persuade and accustom governments to combine in jointly resisting aggression when it comes and in trying to remove its stimuli beforehand may seem a circuitous and unheroic line of attack on the problem. Yet experience up to date indicates unmistakably, in the present writer's opinion, that the second of these two hard roads is by far the more promising.

Précis:

First Draft

1. A historical study into the causes of breakdown of civilizations reveals that the fall of civilizations has often been caused by warfare.
2. Wars have been fought until its perpetrators themselves became its victim as there can be no limited/ controlled warfare.
3. Wars have done more harms than benefits to the warring parties as in initial stages of civilization both victorious and conquered enjoyed impunity for the destruction they caused to the humanity.
4. In recent times, the wars especially the nuclear ones have become more lethal and cancerous due to advancement in modern weaponry which can annihilate the vanquished party/ victim.
5. In past the saner efforts have been made to protect civilianization from the ravages of war by two alternative ways: Individual efforts by citizens and collective efforts by state/ governments which spurt out of willingness to avoid war.
6. However, it has been experienced that the better of the two options is the one involving pre-emptive peace making strategies adopted by various governments which also focuses on addressing the root causes of the war *per se*.

Second/ Final Draft

A historical study into the causes of breakdown of civilizations reveals that the breakdown has been caused by warfare; war is inimical to growth of human civilization. More often than not, the wars have proved unlimited and caused great destruction to the vanquished party. Besides the quarreling parties have enjoyed impunity for the unmitigated destruction they caused. In modern age, wars have been more lethal and cancerous due to advancement in modern weaponry and dawn of nuclear age. However, humanity can be saved from the scourge of war by two ways: by individual efforts of citizens who may refuse to participate in war and by the collective efforts on the part of governments. However, it has been experienced that the better of the two options is the one involving pre-emptive peace making strategies adopted by various governments which also focuses on addressing the root causes of the war per se.

Title: **War Can Be Avoided through Joint Preemptive Peace Making Strategies by Governments of Concerned Countries.**

CSS 2014, 1979

Q.2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5=25)

Probably the only protection for contemporary man is to discover how to use his intelligence in the service of love and kindness. The training of human intelligence must include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity. Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility - and thereby increase the chances of survival.

The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions. Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant "God Is Dead" theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of morality. For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of social decisions - power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases their chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence. Some way must be found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to be kind and the integrity required for a functional empathy.

Précis:

First Draft

1. The safety of man lies in the appropriate use of human intelligence which involves empathy and affection. This is both a challenge and a requirement.
2. This challenge should be taken by educators in educational institutions.
3. Earlier, the moral inculcation was deemed a function of clergy and its historically established institution i.e. church, but as they succumbed to lure of powers and pelfs for the perpetuation of their ecclesiastical clout, it rendered them irrelevant and incapacitated from contributing in social morality in an effective way.
4. Like clergymen, politicians have also failed to deliver in realm of quintessential social morality as they neither have time nor willingness for the task at hand. For them morality is power and power is morality, which has done more harms and risks the likelihood of nuclear devastation in future.
5. Although the clergy have no capacity and the politicians have no time/ commitment, however, educators and educational institutions have both capacity/commitment and time to infuse moral sensitivity to tame human intelligence. Education sector is expected to train the pupils in a way which may produce men possessed of social morality, humane love, personal integrity and human understanding.

Second/ Final Draft

The challenge of survival and safety of humankind requires the appropriate use of human intelligence which involves inculcation of human empathy and affection for fellow human beings. This challenge should be taken up by education sector as neither the clergy have the capacity nor the political elite have the time to take the task of social morality effectively. In past, clergy – through church – was deemed to morally train the people but it has historically failed due to its collusion with power elite which rendered them incapacitated and irrelevant from addressing the daunting task of social morality. Similarly, politicians have no time to carry out moral training of society as for them power is everything: power is morality and vice versa. It is, therefore, responsibility of education sector to morally train the people in a way which infuses ideals of social morality, humane love, personal integrity and human understanding.

Title: Inculcation of Social Morality: An Essential Responsibility of Education Sector.

CSS 2013

Q.2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5=25)

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist - Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its childlike beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dual fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

Précis:

First Draft

1. Culture of a society has two aspects: outer (practical) and inner (ideological).
2. The outer aspect is roughly an organised outcome of the inner aspect and they both constitute the social structure.
3. The occurrence of a social change is connected to and dependent on any modification that takes place in these aspects of the culture.
4. Socio-cultural problems of a country, therefore, should always be analyzed and handled keeping in mind its ideology (inner structure) and the influence of its colonial masters (external influence)!
5. Since ages, countries either had feudal or tribal culture and even now they both exist—vertically in terms of division among tribal and national groups and horizontally in form classes within tribes or a national groups. This is fundamental social and cultural structure of former colonies left behind by the colonisers.

Second/Final Draft

Culture of a society has two aspects: outer (practical) and inner (ideological). The former is roughly an organised outcome of the later and they both constitute the social structure. The occurrence of a social change is connected to and dependent on any include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity. Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility - and thereby increase the chances of survival.

The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions. Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant "God Is Dead" theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of social morality. For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of their decisions - power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases the chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence. Some way must be found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to be kind, and the integrity required for a functional empathy.

Précis:

First Draft

1. The safety of man lies in the appropriate use of human intelligence which involves empathy and affection. This is both a challenge and a requirement.
2. This challenge should be taken by educators in educational institutions.
3. Earlier, the moral inculcation was deemed a function of clergy and its historically established institution i.e. church, but as they succumbed to lure of powers and pelfs for the perpetuation of their ecclesiastical clout, it rendered them irrelevant and incapacitated from contributing in social morality in an effective way.
4. Like clergymen, politicians have also failed to deliver in realm of quintessential social morality as they neither have time nor willingness for the task at hand. For them morality is power and power is morality, which has done more harms and risks the likelihood of nuclear devastation in future.
5. Although the clergy have no capacity and the politicians have no time/ commitment, however, educators and educational institutions have both capacity/commitment and time to infuse moral sensitivity to tame human intelligence. Education sector is expected to train the pupils in a way which may produce men possessed of social morality, humane love, personal integrity and human understanding.

Second/ Final Draft

The challenge of survival and safety of humankind requires the appropriate use of human intelligence which involves inculcation of human empathy and affection for fellow human beings. This challenge should be taken up by education sector as neither the clergy have the capacity nor the political elite have the time to take the task of social morality effectively. In past, clergy – through church – was deemed to morally train the people but it has historically failed due to its collusion with power elite which rendered them incapacitated and irrelevant from addressing the daunting task of social morality. Similarly, politicians have no time to carry out moral training of society as for them power is everything: power is morality and vice versa. It is, therefore, responsibility of education sector to morally train the people in a way which infuses ideals of social morality, humane love, personal integrity and human understanding.

Title: Inculcation of Social Morality: An Essential Responsibility of Education Sector.

CSS 2013

Q.2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5=25)

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist - Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its childlike beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dual fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

Précis;

First Draft

1. Culture of a society has two aspects: outer (practical) and inner (ideological).
2. The outer aspect is roughly an organised outcome of the inner aspect and they both constitute the social structure.
3. The occurrence of a social change is connected to and dependent on any modification that takes place in these aspects of the culture.
4. Socio-cultural problems of a country, therefore, should always be analyzed and handled keeping in mind its ideology (inner structure) and the influence of its colonial masters (external influence)!
5. Since ages, countries either had feudal or tribal culture and even now they both exist—vertically in terms of division among tribal and national groups and horizontally in form classes within tribes or a national groups. This is fundamental social and cultural structure of former colonies left behind by the colonisers.

Second/Final Draft

Culture of a society has two aspects: outer (practical) and inner (ideological). The former is roughly an organised outcome of the later and they both constitute the social structure. The occurrence of a social change is connected to and dependent on any modification that takes place in these aspects of the culture. Socio-cultural problems of a country, therefore, should always be analyzed and handled keeping in mind its ideology (inner structure) and the influence of its colonial masters (external influence)! Since ages countries either had feudal or tribal culture and even now they both exist—vertically in terms of division among tribal and national groups and horizontally in form classes within tribes or a national groups. This is fundamental social and cultural structure of former colonies left behind by the colonisers.

Title: Social Structure & Socio-Cultural Problems of Former Colonies

CSS 2012

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (20+5=25)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be transparently clear that, if the state is resolved, on humanitarian grounds, to inhibit the operation of natural selection, some rational regulation of population, both as regards quality and quantity, is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which [illegible]s a standard of living which may be lost will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace death by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society The failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical will exercise no restraint and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will thus be recruited in a very undue proportion by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens.

The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The urban have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labour, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for powder as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a Quasi-Religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The socialist calculation is probably erroneous. for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation, that makes revolutions.

Précis:

First Draft

1. The population question is a victim of studied neglect on the part of hesitan sociologists.
2. It is desired that State should regulate exponential growth of population on huma grounds in terms of both quantity and quality.
3. As natural checks on population growth are limited, the explosive population grow may result in evaporation of already scarce thinking members of human populatio whose presence is indispensible for scientific advancement which may be calle creative minority.
4. The population question is of sensitive nature. The politicians, businessme militarists, revolutionaries and clergy cannot address the unpopular issue demographic question. In exponential growth of population, politicians see votes, businessman see surplus labour, militarists eye recruits, revolutionaries consider every child a potential insurgent, these tree popularize the religiously held right of unlimited procreation. As all the elements are unable/disinclined to address the important question of population, it is therefore responsibility of the state to regulate the population qualitatively and quantitatively.

Second/Final Draft

The population question is a victim of studied neglect on the part of hesitant sociologists. It is desired that State should regulate exponential growth of population on human grounds in terms of both quantity and quality. As natural checks on population growth are limited, the explosive population growth may result in evaporation of already scarce thinking members of human population whose presence is indispensible – creative minority for scientific advancement. Various segments of society cannot address the unpopular and sensitive demographic question. In exponential growth of population, politicians see votes, businessman see surplus labour, militarists eye recruits, revolutionaries consider every child a potential insurgent, these tree popularize the religiously held right of unlimited procreation. As all these elements are disinclined to address the important question of population, it is therefore responsibility of the state to regulate the population qualitatively and quantitatively.

Title: Population Control: A State Responsibility

CSS 2011

Q.2 Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20+ 5 = 25)

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

Précis:

First Draft:

1. Though the psychological causes of unhappiness are numerous yet they have something in common: whoever feels unhappy has suffered the dissatisfaction of some unfulfilled desires/goals.
2. Due to that dissatisfaction he develops a sick behavior of considering that thing more important which he lacked than a number of other things and always seeks the means to get that for him. And he tends to give a unidirectional/monolith view to attainment of that goal rather than feeling pleasure in efforts/activities attached with the attainment of that goal. The achievement of those things becomes a sole source of pleasure for him.
3. And when in later life he does not manage to achieve that pleasure he develops a taste for some addiction under whose spell he feels not being affected by the absence of that pleasure i.e: the failure forces him to believe that there is an escape in absence of satisfaction. Drunkenness, megalomania and narcissism are typical courses adopted by such unhappy man.
4. To cure such psychological issues of unhappiness, the foremost thing is to convince the unhappy man that happiness is not only desirable but also possible.
5. An unhappy man needs to get rid of his irrational pride of unhappiness which is but a self-deception and momentary escape.

Second/Final Draft:

Though the psychological causes of unhappiness are numerous yet they have something in common: The foremost being the dissatisfaction caused by non-realization of a certain goal/desire which forces unhappy man to adopt a monolith view centered only on result of a phenomenon rather than feeling pleasure over efforts/activities involved in the process of its achieving As a result, when in later life he does not manage to achieve that pleasure he develops a taste for some addiction like drunkenness, megalomania, narcissism, haughtiness etc. which though provide him a momentary escape yet in fact are self-delusion. To cure these psychological causes of unhappiness, it is necessary to convince the unhappy man that happiness is both desirable and possible.

Title: Psychological Causes, Impacts and Remedies of Unhappiness

CSS 2010

Q2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest a suitable title. (20+5)

Of all the characteristics of ordinary human nature envy is the most unfortunate; not only does the envious person wish to inflict misfortune and do so whenever he can with impunity, but he is also himself rendered unhappy by envy. Instead of deriving pleasure from what he has, he derives pain from what others have. If he can, he deprives others of their advantages, which to him is as desirable as it would be to secure the same advantages himself. If this passion is allowed to run riot it becomes fatal to all excellence, and even to the most useful exercise of exceptional skill. Why should a medical man go to see his patients in a car when the labourer has to walk to his work? Why should the scientific investigator be allowed to spend his time in a warm room when others have to face the inclemency of the elements? Why should a man who possesses some rare talent of great importance to the world be saved from the drudgery of his own housework? To such questions envy finds no answer. Fortunately, however, there is in human nature a compensating passion, namely that of admiration. Whoever wishes to increase human happiness must wish to increase admiration and to diminish envy.

What cure is there for envy? For the saint there is the cure of selflessness, though even in the case of saints envy of other saints is by no means impossible. But, leaving saints out of account, the only cure for envy in the case of ordinary men and women is happiness, and the difficulty is that envy is itself a terrible obstacle to happiness.

But the envious man may say: 'What is the good of telling me that the cure for envy is happiness? I cannot find happiness while I continue to feel envy, and you tell me that I cannot cease to be envious until I find happiness.' But real life is never so logical as this. Merely to realize the causes of one's own envious feeling is to take a long step towards curing them.

Précis:

Envy is unluckiest feature of human nature. Envious people are not only dangerous for other, but for themselves as well. In spite of being glad at what they have, they are often jealous of what others have. Envy needs to be checked as it is lethal for human excellence. The first step to cure the reasons of unhappiness is to diagnose the feeling of envy. These feelings can only be removed by appreciation and one can do this by his personal effort. Selflessness is the another remedy to cure this passion. One can get rid of envy by happiness which is though difficult but not impossible. This solution may be ineffective for the envious people because they have no control over this. Thus overcoming of envy and a sense of admiration leads toward happiness.

Title: Envyscide is Source of Happiness

CSS 2009

Q2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5)

From Plato to Tolstoy art has been accused of exciting our emotions and thus of disturbing the order and harmony of our moral life. "Poetical imagination, according to Plato, waters our experience of lust and anger, of desire and pain, and makes them grow when they ought to starve with drought. "Tolstoy sees in art a source of infection "Not only in infection," he says, "a sign of art, but the degree of infectiousness is also the sole measure of excellence in art." But the flaw in this theory is obvious. Tolstoy suppresses a fundamental moment of art, the moment of form. The aesthetic experience - the experience of contemplation - is a different state of mind from the coolness of our theoretical and the sobriety of our moral judgment. It is filled with the liveliest energies of passion, but passion itself is here transformed both in its nature and in its meaning. Wordsworth defines poetry as "emotion recollected in tranquility". But the tranquility we feel in great poetry is not that of recollection. The emotions aroused by the poet do not belong to a remote past. They are "here"-alive and immediate. We are aware of their full strength, but this strength tends in a new direction. It is rather seen than immediately felt. Our passions are no longer dark and impenetrable powers; they become, as it were, transparent. Shakespeare never gives us an aesthetic theory. He does not speculate about the nature of art. Yet in the only passage in which he speaks of the character and function of dramatic art the whole stress is laid upon this point. "The purpose of playing," as Halmet explains, "both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as, there, the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." But the image of a passion is not the passion itself. The poet who represents a passion does not infect us with this passion. At a Shakespeare play we are not infected with the ambition of Macbeth, with the cruelty of Richard III or with the jealousy of Othello. We are not at the mercy of these emotions we look through them we seem to penetrate into their very nature and essence. In this respect Shakespeare's theory of dramatic art, if he had such a theory, is in complete agreement with the conception of the fine arts of the great painters and sculptors.

Precis:

From Plato to Tolstoy, art has been charged with certain accusations that it infests immorality and seductions. Plato views poetry as catalyst to unhealthy emotions and negative passions. Tolstoy even regarded art an infection which on piercing human mind waters the human longings and sentiments. He ignored the elevating experience felt by the creator of art the moment of its creation. Wordsworth's theory of recollection of emotions in poetry is not rue in one sense. The pleasure which a reader feels is not of the recollected memories. He lives in the present moment and cannot feel same as the artist might have felt. Shakespeare's theory of art is appropriate in the sense that art only presents different forms of vices, virtues, feelings and experiences. It is the audience or reader who looks through them and do not associate themselves with these feelings. Art does not thrust these ideas, emotions and passions on the people. It only provides them with food for thought that can be helpful in forming their own opinion, of the things.

Title: Art and Literature: From Plato to Tolstoy

CSS 2008, 1982

Q1. Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Objectives pursued by, organizations should be directed to the satisfaction of demands resulting from the wants of mankind. Therefore, the determination of appropriate objectives for organized activity must be preceded by an effort to determine precisely what their wants are. Industrial organizations conduct market studies to learn what consumer goods should be produced. City Commissions make surveys to ascertain what civic projects would be of most benefit. Highway Commissions conduct traffic counts to learn what constructive programmers should be undertaken. Organizations come into being as a means for creating and exchanging utility. Their success is dependent upon the appropriateness of the series of acts contributed to the system. The majority of these acts is purposeful, that is, they are directed to the accomplishment of some objectives. These acts are physical in nature and find purposeful employment in the alteration of the physical environment. As a result utility is created, which, through the process of distribution, makes it possible for the cooperative system to endure.

Before the Industrial Revolution most cooperative activity was accomplished in small owner managed enterprises, usually with a single decision maker and simple organizational objectives. Increased technology and the growth of industrial organization made necessary the establishment of a hierarchy of objectives. This is turn, required a division of the management function until today a hierarchy of decision makers exists in most organizations. The effective pursuit of appropriate objectives contributes directly to organizational efficiency. As used here, efficiency is a measure of the want satisfying power of the cooperative system as a whole. Thus efficiency is the summation of utilities received from the organization divided by the utilities given to the organization, as subjectively evaluated by each contributor.

The function of the management process is the delineation of organizational objectives and the coordination of activity towards the accomplishment of these objectives. The system of coordinated activities must be maintained so that each contributor, including the manager, gains more than he contributes.

Précis:

To achieve optimal level of consumer satisfaction, organization should set objective with great care while keeping in mind consumers' demands. Organization aims at the fulfillments of different demands of the consumers. Different organizations and commissions conduct research studies to ascertain these demands of the consumers/public. The success of these organizations is measured by how they come up to the demands of the people. The collective efforts result in the efficient fulfillment of collective goals. With the technological, economic, and social development, the organizations and cooperative activities have grown multipurpose. The trend of an organization headed by single authority is no longer workable/profitable. Assessment of objective and their accomplishment are essential to gauge the efficacy of an organization. The collective objective and group efforts are exerted to achieve them, for the benefit of all those who contribute in a given organization.

Title: Enhancing Organizational Efficacy through Objectives

CSS 2007

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading. (20+5=25)

The author of a work of imagination is trying to affect us wholly, as human beings, whether he knows it or not, and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of anything we read.

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects directly, though only amongst many other influences , the whole of what we are, is best elicited , I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation, or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and garnished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical: and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by anyone literary personality. The good critic, and we should all, try to critics, and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers- is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, and the accumulation of knowledge or what sometimes is meant by the term 'a well-stocked mind.' It is valuable because in the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to our self

Précis:

It is ingrained in human nature that any piece of imaginative writing influences the ideological content of personality whether consciously or unconsciously. Besides giving literary pleasure it becomes part of one's outlook. It is not true to say that poetry has more impact on adolescents. It can work the same if a mature person has not developed his ideas through extensive reading in his earlier life period. Extensive reading frees a person from the danger of being overwhelmed by any single writer. It grows one's sense of analyzing the things critically. If one imbibes different views, it broadens one's vision. One is better able to tolerate wide range of opposing ideas. Moreover, by comparing and contrasting one can evaluate different literary works according to one's own perception and personality.

Title: Amateur and Mature Readers

CSS 2006

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5)

It was not so in Greece, where philosophers professed less, and undertook more. Parmenides pondered nebulously over the mystery of knowledge; but the pre-Socratics kept their eyes with fair consistency upon the firm earth, and sought to ferret out its secrets by observation and experience, rather than to create it by exuding dialectic; there were not many introverts among the Greeks. Picture Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher; would he not be perilous company for the desiccated scholastics who have made the disputes about the reality of the external world take the place of medieval discourses on the number of angles that could sit on the point of a pin? Picture Thales, who met the challenge that philosophers were numskulls by "cornering the market" and making a fortune in a year. Picture Anaxagoras, who did the work of Darwin for the Greeks and turned Pericles form a wire-pulling politician into a thinker and a statesman, Picture old Socrates, unafraid of the sun or the stars, gaily corrupting young men and overturning governments; what would he have done to these bespectacled seedless philosophizers who now litter the court of the once great Queen? To Plato, as to these virile predecessors, epistemology was but the vestibule of philosophy, akin to the preliminaries of love; it was pleasant enough for a while, but it was far from the creative consummation that drew wisdom's lover on. Here and there in the shorter dialogues, the Master dallied amorously with the problems of perception, thought, and knowledge; but in his more spacious moments he spread his vision over larger fields, built himself ideal states and brooded over the nature and destiny of man. And finally in Aristotle philosophy was honoured in all her boundless scope and majesty; all her mansions were explored and made beautiful with order; here every problem found a place and every science brought its toll to wisdom. These men knew that the function of philosophy was not to bury herself in the obscure retreats of epistemology, but to come forth bravely into every realm of inquiry, and gather up all knowledge for the coordination and illumination of human character and human life.

Précis:

Earlier Greek philosophers were not interested in practicality and the world of facts. Philosophy was confined to ideas which have no concern with reality. They used to indulge in futile discussions and absurd polemics. Especially pre-Socratic philosophers were greatly interested in study of earth and other heavenly bodies and substantiated their celestial theories with observational proofs. To Plato, philosophy was not a word game having temporary pleasure, but a thing to impact various fields of life. With Aristotle philosophy took a radical change. He treated philosophy more than mere a game of words. He used philosophy as a solution to man's various problems. He broadened the scope of it and considered philosophy as a professional business whose function was to enlighten human character and human mind.

Title: Pragmatism of Aristotelian Philosophy

CSS 2005

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 +5)

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconsciouses. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviors. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become as dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self-actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.

Précis:

In psychoses and neuroses man suffers from a mental ailment in which he fails to maintain balance in life. The sufferer of psychoses shackles the ego and lack of ego weakens the zest of excelling and he becomes self-centered and adopts abnormal behaviour. In psychoses, he can also suffer from emotional imbalance. Any one of the vital mental functions like thinking, feeling, intuiting or sensing starts over powering. This kind of disorder is due to the failure of self-understanding and self-control. Neuroses, emotional imbalance is not a part of cultural deviation but of psychological disorder resulting from the balance that a man fails to maintain in his life.

Title: Psychoses and Neuroses:

CSS 2004

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20+5=25)

We're dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try to lubricate your social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruits without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing. Private victory precedes Public Victory. Self-mastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you don't control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself, it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psych-up, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come - and they will - We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) rather than from our own inner core (the character Ethic), others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary for effective interdependence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driven and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with integrity - we then can choose to become interdependent - capable of building rich, enduring, highly productive relationships with other people.

Précis:

Not personality but character plays a vital role in building relations. It is argued that self-independence is essential for establishment of effective social relations. It is partially true, as self-independence of an individual is possible if the individual knows himself. It is self-recognition and self-control which develops human personality. He becomes able to make independent and rational choices. This, ultimately, fortifies the character ethics on the contrary, with weak character ethics, success is always less savory and is also transitory. Strength of character always wins us laurels and provides concrete foundation for strong, productive and long lasting human relations.

Title: Strength of Character is sine qua non for Sound and Effective Social Relations

CSS 2003

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and give a suitable heading: **(20)**

If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. It is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, not creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a University is not a birthplace of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotle or Newtons of Napoleons or Washingtons of Raphaels or Shakespeare though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is it content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, through such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them, it teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical and to - discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H Newman)

Précis:

The practical goal of University education is to make the individuals fit for society. Thus it is done by inculcating so called social rules imparting particular views for particular professions. However, a university is not meant to produce men of high genius and intellect. As these great generals, scholars painters, poets conquerors, and scientist receive the inspiration from nature. University education only prunes the rough side of human behaviour. This cultivates, national sense, helps in shedding certain so called beliefs, aspires people for noble deeds, encourages self-glorification and induces sense of discerning right from wrong. It makes the society and its members acquire and maintain integrity/ professional profundity in their endeavors.

Title: University Education: Its Scope and Objectives

CSS 2002

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading": **(20)**

'The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Faber-the smith, the maker of tools. It would be possible, I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker. In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed we should be something much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented ape hood and aspiring humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws. It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

Précis:

Man has been considered as the knower (Homo Sapiens) and tool maker (Homo Faber). To fuse these two definitions of man into one, he can be termed as talker (luquax). Language is the defining characteristic of human being which distinguishes him from other creatures. Man has been acquiring knowledge through language and kept passing on it to next generations. Language has helped in enactment of laws adn formation of ethical ideals. In fact, language has given birth to human culture and civilization.

Title: Language Gave Birth to Human Culture and Civilization

CSS 2001

Q2. Make a precise of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable heading. **(20)**

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and hold cliffs, and golden moons, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance.

Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy what is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beetling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.I do not suppose that Greeks different in the respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarly difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea, --- the sea that proved the source of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the Unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape would find no place, whereas, fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism.

There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greeks republics were over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that from Alexander's day ...... We find all kinds of authors --- epic poets, lyricist, novelists and preachers --- agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds.

Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece)

Précis:

Primitive people, in general, were unaware of aestheticism. They did not enjoy the beauty offered by nature through her different phenomena because they considered nature an obstacle in the way of human socio-economic progress. Greeks also thought about the nature in the same way. Nature was antagonistic in its existence as forests could serve a hiding for invaders; mountains were a reason for earthquakes and a hindrance in the way of cultivation etc. Their attitude towards grand objects of nature changed when they started to realize the difference between the life of a metropolitan and that of a village during and after Alexander's regime. The people, for the first time, felt the pressure and din of city life as opposed to the relaxation and serenity of the rural life. Post-Homer writers and artists realized the soothing element in nature and they stated projecting it with all its healing effects in writing and art.

Title: Greek's Attitude towards Grand Objects of Nature:

CSS 2000

Q2. **Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length. Suggest a suitable title also.** (20)

Besant describing the middle class of the 19th century wrote "In the first place it was for more a class apart. In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society oy right of birth and family connections; men in trade—bankers were still accounted tradesmen—could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs or by ladies into their houses.... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due."

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased.

Their already well–developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor and the importance of their own values of society, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability thrift, hand work, piety and respectability as examples of ideal behavior for the guidance of the lower orders. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions, which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviors were certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, not an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adornments.

Précis:

During nineteenth century middle class was not considered a part of mainstream society. Even professionals were not admitted in the main stream of society. The middle class respected their members and lived happily. With the increased in their influence, magnitude of middle classes increased. They became more concerned about the condition of the poor and values of thrift, work and piety that are helpful for guiding the poor. They were not only respectable but also had diversity of opinion.

Title: Emergence of Middle Class

CSS 1999

Q.1 **Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title:** (20+5=25)

To have faith in the dignity and worth of the individual man as an end in himself, to believe that it is better to governed by persuasion selfish and contentious spirit, to believe that in the long run all values are inseparable from the love of truth and the disinterested search for it, to believe that knowledge and the power it confers should be used to promote the welfare and happiness of all men, rather than to serve the interests of those individuals and classes whom fortune and intelligence endow with temporary advantage - these are the values which are affirmed by the traditional democratic ideology. The case of democracy is that it accepts the rational and humane values as ends and proposes as the means of realizing them the minimum of coercion and the maximum of voluntary assent. We may well abandon the cosmological temple in which the democratic ideology originally enshrined these values, without renouncing the faith it was designed to celebrate. The essence of that faith is belief in the capacity of man, as a rational and humane creature to achieve the good life by rational and humane means. The chief virtue of democracy, and the soul reason for cherishing it is that with all its faults it still provides the most favourable condition for achieving that end by those means.

Précis:

The democratic ideology is centered on inherent dignity of man, inspiring individual passion for struggle, love for truth, welfare of general masses, not restricted to privileged few. Democracy upholds rational and humanistic values and tries to get it executed with more by consent and less by force. It is not essential to follow the ways and means to achieve the democratic values by following original teachers of democracy. The main thing is faith in human capacity as rational human being. Democracy is the most effective and congenial form of government for achieving desired goals.

Title: Democratic Ideals

CSS 1997

Q.1 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (25)

When you see a cockroach or a bed bug your first reaction is one of disgust, and that is immediately followed by a desire to exterminate the offensive creature. Later, in the garden, you see a butterfly or a dragonfly, and you are filled with admiration as its beauty and grace

Man's feelings towards insects are ambivalent. He realizes that some of them for example, flies and cockroaches are threats to health. Mosquitoes and testes fillies have in the past sapped the vitality of entire tribes or nations. Other insects are destructive and cause enormous losses. Such are locusts, which can wipe out whole areas of crops in minutes; and termites, whose often insidious ravages, unless checked at an early stage, can end in the destruction of entire rows of houses

Yet men's ways of living may undergo radical changes if certain species of insects were to become extinct. Bees, for example, pollinate the flowers of many plants which are food sources. In the past, honey was the only sweetening agent known to man in some remote parts of the world. Ants, although they bite and contaminate man's food, are useful scavengers which consume waste material that would otherwise pollute the environment.

Entomologists who have studies insect fossils believe them to have inhabited the earth for nearly 400 million years. Insects live in large numbers almost everywhere in the world from the hottest deserts and the deepest caves to the peaks of high mountains and even the snows of the polar caps

Some insect communities are complex in organization, prompting men to believe that they possess and ordered intelligence. But such organized behaviour is clearly not due to developed brains. If we have to compare them to humans, bee and ant groups behave like extreme totalitarian societies. Each bee or ant seems to have a determined role to play instinctively and does so without deviation.

The word "instinct" is often applied to insect behaviour. But some insect behaviour appears so clever that one tends to think that some sort of intelligence is at work. For example, the worker bee, upon returning to the hive after having found a new source of nectar, communicates his discovery by a kind of dance which tells other worker bees the direction and distance away of the nectar.

Precis:

The insects that have inhabited the earth for early 400 million years ago are universally found in the world. They are liked and disliked by variety of reasons. Mosquitoes and testes flies are the objects of disgust because of their destructiveness. Locusts can harm crops, termites may ravage houses, but despite the ravages they play some useful role as honey does. Ants that contaminate food consume the waste that may affect the environment. Some insects have lessons for humankind, they teach tolerance and order. They exchange information with their fellow beings by different physical symbolic gestures.

Title: Insects, Environment and Humans

CSS 1996

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following in about 125 words and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

Along with the new revelations of science and psychology, there have also occurred distortions of what is being discovered. Most of the scientists and psychologists have accepted Darwin's theory of evolution and his observations on "Survival of the fittest" as a final word. While enunciating his postulate on the concept of the fittest, Darwin primarily projected physical force as the main criterion, and remained unmindful of the culture of mind. The psychologist, on the other hand, in his exclusive involvement with the psyche, has overlooked the potential of man's physical self and the world outside him. No synthesis has been attempted between the two with the obvious result of the one being sacrificed at the altar of the other. This has given birth to a civilization which is wholly based on economic considerations, transforming man into a mere "economic being" and limiting his pleasure and sorrows to sensuous cravings.

With the force of his craft and guns, this man of the modern world gave birth to two cannibalistic philosophies, the cunning capitalism and the callous communism. They joined hands to block the evolution of man as a cultural entity, denuding him of the feelings of love, sympathy, and humanness. Technologically, man is immensely powerful, culturally, he is the creature of stone age as lustful as ever and equally ignorant of his destiny. The two world wars and the resultant attitudes display harrowing distortion of the purposes of life and power. In this agonizing situation the scientist, is harassing forces of nature, placing them at the feet of his country's leaders, to be used against people in other parts of the world. This state of his servility makes the functions of the scientist appear merely to push humanity to a state of perpetual fear and lead man to the inevitable destruction as species with his own inventions and achievements. The irrational situation raises of religion, the conduct of politician who is directing the course of history, and the future role of man as a species. There is an obvious mutilation of the purpose of creation, and the relationship between Cosmos. Life and Man is hidden from eyes; they have not been viewed collectively.

Precis:

Advancement in science and technology, psychology and economics have caused more harms than benefits to human relation in the world and Darwin's "survival of the fittest hinged solely upon the physical force the psychologist's on over emphasized psyche. No attempt had been made to correlate these two concepts. Resultantly, they gave birth to a civilization whose be all and end all was economics and unchecked materialism at the cost of culture and human welfare/values. The introduction of the new element of craft and guns generated capitalism and communism. These forces hampered evolutionary process of culture. Technological and cultural development did not march currently. Technological advancement made man powerful but culturally he lagged behind. The two world wars gave new orientations to the scientific knowledge and it continued to produce terror and fear for the mankind. This irrational attitude has serious repercussions for the humanity.

Title: Ignorance of Cultural Evolution and Its Repercussions.

CSS 1993

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following passage, and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

The best aid to give is intellectual aid, a gift of useful knowledge. A gift of knowledge is infinitely preferable to a gift of material things. There are many reasons for this. Nothing becomes truly one's own except on the basis of some genuine effort or sacrifice. A gift of material goods can be appropriated by recipient without effort or sacrifice: it therefore rarely becomes his own and is all too frequently and easily treated as a mere windfall. A gift of intellectual goods, a gift of knowledge, is a very different matter. Without a genuine effort of appropriation on the part of the recipient there is no gift. To appropriate the gift and to make it one's own is the same thing, and neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. The gift of material goods makes people dependent, but the gift of knowledge also has far more lasting effects and is far more closely relevant to the concept of "development." Give a man a fish, as the saying goes, and you are helping him little bit for a very short time, teach him the art of fishing, and he can help himself all his life. Further, if you teach him to make his own fishing net You have helped him to become not only self-supporting, but also self-reliant and independent man and businessman.

This, then should become the ever increasing preoccupation of the generous supply of the appropriate intellectual gifts, gifts of relevant knowledge on the methods of self-help. This approach, incidentally, has also the advantage of being relatively cheap of making money to a long way. For 100/- you may able to equip one man with certain means of production, but for the same money you may well be able to teach, a hundred men to equip themselves. Perhaps a little pump-priming by way of material goods will in some cases, be helpful to speed the process of development (E.F Schumacher).

Précis:

In Schumacher's opinion intellectual aid is far more valuable than the material gifts which are of transitory nature. But to achieve a gift of knowledge, one is required to make genuine efforts. It is preferable to teach a man the art of fishing than to give him fish. Intellectual aid programmes make the people free, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant. At the cost of a material gift for one man, we can train a hundred men how to raise their own means of production. It is stated that intellect can help contribute significantly in human development.

Title: Advantages of Intellectual Assistance Programmes.

CSS 1992

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

Throughout the ages of human development men have been subjected to miseries of two kinds; those imposed by external nature, and, those that human beings misguidedly inflicted upon each other. At first, by far the worst evils were those that were due to the environment. Man was a rare species, whose survival was precarious. Without the agility of the monkey, without any coating of fur, he has difficulty in escaping from wild beasts, and in most parts of the world could not endure the winters cold. He had only two biological advantages: the upright posture freed his hands, and intelligence enabled him to transmit experience. Gradually these two advantages gave him supremacy. The numbers of the human species increased beyond those of any other large mammals. But nature could still assert her power by means of flood and famine and pestilence and by exacting from the great majority of mankind incessant toil in the securing of daily bread.

In our own day our bondage to external nature is fast diminishing, as a result of the growth of scientific intelligence. Famines and pestilence still occur, but we know better, year by year, what should be done to prevent them. Hard work is still necessary, but only because we are unwise; given peace and co-operation, we can, whenever we choose to exercise wisdom, be free of many ancient forms of bondage to external nature.

But the evils that inflict upon each other have not diminished in the same degree. There are still wars, oppressions, and hideous cruelties, and greedy men still snatch wealth from those who are less skillful or less ruthless than themselves. Love of power still leads to vast tyrannies, or to mere obstruction when its grosser forms are impossible. And fear deep scarcely conscious fear is still dominant motive in very many lives.

Précis:

Since ages, mankind has been suffering from two excessives: one, at the hands of natural calamities, the other caused by the man's oppression against his fellow being. He manages to attain supremacy over wild beasts due to biological advantages: free hands to toil and intelligence to transmit experience. He has successfully dealt with floods, famines and pestilences for securing his daily bread. In the modern times, with hard work and scientific methods we can better overcome the furies of external nature. But it is pity that man's exploitation by man still continues. Lust for power and wealth has resulted in wars, oppressions and ruthless atrocities. For the development and establishment of a congenial society it is essential that the exploitation man by man must end at the earliest.

Title: Cases of Human Depravity.

CSS 1991

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

Generally, European trains still stop at borders to change locomotives and staff. This is often necessary. The German and French voltage system are incompatible. Spain—though not Portugal—has a broad gauge track. English bridges are lower than elsewhere, and passengers on German trains would need a ladder to reach French Platforms twice as high as their own. But those physical constraints pale in comparison to an even more formidable barrier national chauvinism. While officials in Brussels strive for an integrated and efficiently run rail network to relieve the French, Germany and Italy are working feverishly to develop their expensive and mutually incompatible high-speed trains.

Précis:

The rail system in Europe suffers many technical incompabilities that hinder the smooth functioning of service. The incompabilities of system range from difference in track systems to structure of railway stations. These constraints are being looked into by the officers and efforts are at foot to remove it, however, the stark nationalism of these countries is great hurdle in their way.

Title: Incompatibilities of Railway System in Europe and Nationalism

CSS 1990

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (20+5=25)

Not all the rulers signed the Instrument of Accession at once. Afraid that the Socialist Congress Party would strip him of his amusements flying, dancing girls and conjuring delights which he had only just begun to indulge since he had only recently succeeded his father to the throne, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur arranged a meeting with Jinnah. Jinnah was aware that both Hindu majority and geographical location meant that most of the Princely states would go to India, but he was gratified by the thought that he might be able to snatch one or two from under Patel's nose. He gave Jodhpur a blank sheet of paper.

"Write your conditions on" then he said, "and I'll sign it".

Elated, the Maharajah returned to his hotel to consider. It was an unfortunate move on his part, for V.P. Menon was waiting for him. Menon's agents had alerted him to what Jodhpur was up to. He told the young ruler that his presence was requested urgently at Viceroy's House, and reluctantly the young man accompanied him there. The urgent summons had been an excuse, and once they had arrived, Menon had to go on a frantic search for viceroy, and tell him what had happened. Mount Batten responded immediately. He solemnly reminded Jodhpur that Jinnah could not guarantee any conditions he might make, and that accession to Pakistan would spell disaster for his state, at the same time, he assured him that accession to India would but automatically mean end of his pleasure. Mountbatten left him alone with Menon to sign a provisional agreement.

Précis:

Maharaja was terribly afraid of congress. He approached Jinnah who gave him a blank paper for his conditions of accession. Before the Maharaja could consider Jinnah's offer, V.P. Menon managed to have his meeting with Viceroy Mountbatten. Menon had already briefed Mountbatten about the Maharaja's intentions. Mount Batten assured him that accession to India would not mean to end to his pleasures and warned him that his accession to Pakistan would mean disaster to his state. He forced Maharaja to sign a provisional agreement with India.

Title: Connivance of Mountbatten In Forcible Accession of Jodhpur to India.

CSS 1989

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

"THE GREATEST civilization before ours was the Greek. They, too, lived in a dangerous world. They were a little civilized people, surrounded by barbarous and always threatened by the greatest Asian power Persia. In the end they succumbed, but the reason they did was not the enemies outside were too strong, but that their spiritual strength had given way. While they had it, they kept Greece unconquered. Basic to all Greek achievements was freedom. The Athenians were the only free people in the world. In the great empires of antiquity. Egypt, Babylon, Abyssinia and Persia splendid though they were with riches and immense power, freedom was unknown. The idea it was born in Greece and with it Greece was able to prevail against all the manpower and wealth arrayed against her. At Marathon and at Salamis overwhelming numbers of Persians were defeated by small Greek forces. It was proved there that one free man was superior to many submissively obedient subjects of a tyrant. And Athens, where freedom was the dearest possession, was the leader in those amazing victories.

Greece rose to the very height, not because she was big, she was very small, not because she was rich, she was very poor, not even because she was wonderfully gifted. So doubtless were others in the great empires of the ancient world who have gone their leaving little for us. She rose because there was in the Greeks the greatest spirit that moves in humanity, the spirit that sets men free."

Précis:

Greeks were great patriots and independent nation that even barbarous tribes and the Persians could not harm the civilization. The Athenians were free people when the rich and powerful nations like Egypt, Babylon, Abyssinia and Persia were slaves. The Greeks succumbed to Persia when their spiritual power declined. Later they defeated their far more powerful enemy, the Persians at Marathon and Salamis. Poverty did not come in their way because they were possessed of the greatest spirit, the spirit of freedom that liberate men from all clutches and subjugation.

Title: Spirit of Freedom in Greek Civilization

CSS 1988

Q.1 Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title:

The touring companies had set up their stages, when playing of town folks and not for the nobility in the large inn yards where the crowd could sit or stand around the platform and the superior patrons could seat themselves in the galleries outside the bedrooms of the inn. The London theatres more or less reproduced this setting; though they were usually

round or oval in shape and stage was more than a mere platform having entrances at each side, a curtained inner stage and an upper stage or balcony. For imaginative Poetic drama, this type of stage had many advantages. There was no scenery to be changed; the dramatist could move freely and a swiftly form place. Having only words as his command, he had to use his imagination and compel his audience to use theirs. The play could move at great speed. Even with such limited evidence as we possesses, it is not hard to believe that Elizabeth audience, attending a poetic comedy, found in the theatre an imaginative experience of richness and intensity that we cannot discover in our own drama.

Précis:

There were peculiar stage settings for town people in Elizabethan theatre. The London theatre followed this setting but with round and oval shape with entrances at each side like amphitheater/coliseum. There wasn't any scene to be changed. The dramatist could move freely and swiftly with words at command. The Elizabethan audience enjoyed it with their imagination, a thing rare in our drama.

Title: Elizabethan Theatre.

CSS 1987

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

The incomparable gift of brain, with its truly amazing powers of abstraction, has rendered obsolete the slow and sometimes clumsy mechanism utilized by evolution so far. Thanks to the brain alone, man, in the course of thousand of years for animals to achieve the same result through the processes of evolution. Thanks to the brain alone, the range of our sensory organs has been increased a million fold, for beyond the wildest dreams; we have brought the moon within thirty miles of us, we see the infinitely small and see the infinitely remote; we hear the inaudible; we have dwarfed distance and killed physical time. We have succeeded in understanding them thoroughly. We have put to shame the radius and time consuming methods of trial and error used by Nature, because Nature has finally succeeded in producing its masterpieces in the shape of the human brain. But the great laws of evolution are still active, even though adaptation has lost its importance as far as ourselves if we misunderstand the meaning and the purpose of our victories. And we are free to forge ahead, to prolong evolution, to cooperate with God if we perceive the meaning of it all, if we realize that it can only be achieved through a whole hearted effort toward moral and spiritual developments. Our freedom of which we may be justly proud, affords us the proof that we represent the spearhead of revolutions; but it is up to us to demonstrate, by the way in which we use it, whether we are ready yet to assume the tremendous responsibility which has befallen us almost suddenly.

Précis:

Human intelligence have proved the most cherished and advantageous faculty for the progress of mankind especially in scientific realms. It possesses amazing and incomparable powers. Thanks to human brain that man has conquered time and space. One can see the infinitely small and remote things/phenomena with scientific devices. We can hear inaudible. Man must endeavour for steady progress of evolution. It depends upon him to make the right use of science. In case of its misuse, he will bring destruction upon himself

The right use of human intelligence/science can only be ensured if man works for his moral loftiness and spiritual development.

Title: Human intelligence, Advancement in Science and Need for Spiritual Development

CSS 1986

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following passage, suggesting a suitable title: (20+5=25)

One of the fundamental facts about words is that the most useful ones in our language have many meanings; That is partly why they are so useful; they work overtime ..... Think of all the various things we mean by the word "foot" on different occasions: one of the lower extremities of all human body, a measure of verse, the ground about a tree, twelve inches, the floor in front of the stair. The same is true of nearly every common noun or verb.

Considering the number of ways of taking a particular word, the task of speaking clearly and being understood would seem pretty hopeless if it were not for another very important face about language. Though a word may have many senses, these senses can be controlled, up to a point, by the context in which the word is used. When we find the word in a particular verbal setting, we can usually decide quite definitely which of the many senses of the word is relevant. If a poet says his verse has three feet, it doesn't occur to you that he could mean it's a yard long or is three legged (unless perhaps you are a critic planning to puncture the poet with a pun about his "lumping verse"). The context rules out these maverick senses quite decisively.

Précis:

The useful words in language carry myriads of meanings. The word "foot" has different meanings on different occasions. The same is the case of most of common nouns and verbs. Therefore, the relevant senses of words depend upon the context in which they are used. When a poet talks of the verse having certain feet, it wouldn't mean a particular length but poetic diction, rhythm and sounds of words.

Title: Relation of words with context.

CSS 1985

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

Climate influences labour not only by enervating the labourer or by invigorating him, but also by the effect it produces on the regularity of his habits. Thus we find that no people living in a very northern latitude has have ever possessed that steady and unflinching industry for which the inhabitants of temperate regions are remarkable. In the more northern countries, the severity of the weather, and at some seasons, the efficiency of light, render it impossible for the people to continue their usual out of door employment. The result is that the working classes, being compelled to cease from their ordinary pursuits, are rendered prone to desultory habits, the chain of their industry is, as it were, broken and they lose that impetus which long continued and uninterrupted practices never fails to give. Hence there arises a national character more fitful and capricious than that possessed by a people whose climate permits the regular exercise of their ordinary industry. Indeed so powerful is this principle that we perceive its operations even under the most opposite circumstances. It would be difficult to conceive a greater difference in government, laws, religions, and manners, than that which distinguishes Sweden and Norway. On the one hand, from Spain

and Portugal on the other. But these four countries have one great point in common. In all of them, continued agricultural industry is impracticable. In the two southern countries, labour is interrupted by the dryness of the weather and by the consequent state of the soil. In the northern countries, the same effect is produced by the severity of the winter and the shortages of the days. The consequences are that these four nations, though so different in other respects, are all remarkable for a certain instability and fickleness of character

Precis:

Climatic conditions greatly affects the working of the inhabitants of a region, their habits and character. Since the people of the northern countries are hampered by severity of weather and deficiency of daylight, they do not possess that will for hard and steady work as that of the people from temperate zones, whose climate permits them regular exercise of their routine industry. Sweden, Norway, Spain and Portugal share one common feature with one another that there sustained agricultural productivity is impracticable. Hence they share the consequent national trait of political instability and capriciousness of character.

Title: National Character and Climate Factor.

CSS 1984

Q.1 Write a Precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

It is no doubt true that we cannot go through, life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shade. We must not complain that roses have thorns, but rather to grateful that thorns bear flowers. Our existence here is so complex that we must expect much sorrow and much suffering. Many people distress and torment themselves about the mystery of existence. But although a good man may at times be angry with the world, it is certain that no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it. The world is a looking glass, if you smile, it smiles, if you frown, it frowns back. If you look at it through red glass, all seems red and rose, if through blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dingy. Always try' then to look at the bright side of things; almost everything in the world has a bright side. There are some persons whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightness a whole presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightness a whole room. Greet everybody with a bright smile, kind words and a pleasant welcome. It is not enough to love those who are near and dear to us. We must show that we do so. While however, we should be grateful, and enjoy to the full the innumerable blessings of life, we cannot expect to have sorrows and anxieties. Life has been described as a comedy to those who think, and tragedy to those who feel. It is indeed a tragedy at times and comedy very often, but as a rule, it is what we choose to make it. No evil, said Socrates, can happen to a good man, either in life and Death,

Precis:

Life is full of light of happiness and darkness of sorrow. Man cannot banish sorrow from his life altogether. It is complementary to joy. However if he goes ahead constructively and courageously, he can stimulate the forces of accomplishment. The surest truth is that the world is a looking glass. Life would give us delight if we desire/hope so; it would give us dismay if we adopt a pessimist and cynic way of life. Life gives us no more than we give it. We should see the brighter side of things. Man is the master of his fate and can make it a hell or heaven by his own actions/choices. If man adhere to goodness, no evil can come to him

Title: Man the Architect of His Fate,

CSS 1983

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following passage and Suggest a Suitable title. (20+5=25)

Rural development lies at the heart of any meaningful development strategy. This is the only mechanism to carry the message to the majority of the people and to obtain their involvement in measures designed to improve productivity levels. Rural population exceeds 70 percent of the total population of the country, despite a rapid rate of urbanization. Average rural income is 34 percent less than per capita urban income. A large part of under employment is still concealed in various rural activities particularly in the less developed parts of the country. For centuries, the true magnitude of poverty has been concealed from view by pushing a large part of it to the rural areas. This set in motion a self-perpetuating mechanism The more enterprising and talented in the rural society migrated to the cities in search of dreams which were seldom realized. Such migrants added to urban squalor. The relatively more prosperous in the rural society opted for urban residence for different reasons. The rural society itself has in this way systematically been denuded to its more enterprising elements, as rural areas developed the character of huge and sprawling slum. Development in the past has touched rural scene mainly via agricultural development programmes. These are essential and would have to be intensified. Much more important is a large scale rural water supply and village electrification as a part of the change in the physical environment and primary education and primary health care as the agents of social change. The task is to provide modem amenities as an aid for bringing into motion the internal dynamics of the rural society on the patch leading to increase in productivity and self-help, changing the overall surrounding, while preserving coherence, integrated structure and the rich cultural heritage of the rural society.

Precis:

Rural development means the uplift of village population that usually suffers from privation and deprivation of physical and social infrastructure. The migration of dejected but talented villagers to cities did not improve their lot, rather it resulted in urban overload. The prosperous villagers carved their successful way in the urban set-up but this trend reduced their villages to sprawling slums. The rural areas must be provided with all modem amenities which lead to increase in production, rise in the standard of living and overall prosperity of the country.

Title: Rural Uplift is Key to Meaningful Developmental Strategy

PRÉCIS EXERCISES

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 1

Q: Make a précis of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable title. (20)

Lying is indeed an accursed vice. We are men, and we have relations with one another only by speech. If we recognized the horror and gravity of an untruth, we should more justifiable, punish it with any other crime. I commonly find people taking the most ill-advised pains to correct their children for their harmless faults and worrying them about heedless acts which leave no trace and have no consequences. Lying and in a lesser degree obstinacy - are, in my opinion, the only faults whose birth and progress we should consistently oppose. They grow with a child's growth and once the knack of lying it is difficult

to imagine how impossible it is to correct it; Whence it happens that we find some otherwise excellent men subject to this fault and enslaved by it.

If, like the truth, falsehood had only one face, we should know better where we are, for we should then like the opposite of what a liar said to be the truth. But the opposite of a truth has a thousand shapes and a limitless field.

The Pythagoreans regard good as certain and finite, and evil as boundless as uncertain. There are a thousand ways of missing the bull's eye, only one of hitting it. I am by no means sure that I could induce myself to tell a brazen and deliberate lie even to protect myself from the most obvious and extreme danger. An ancient father says that we are better off in the company of a dog we know than in that of a man whose language we do not understand. Therefore, those of different nations do not regard one another as men, and how much less friendly is false speech than silence. (Montaigne) **(CSS 1998)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 2

Q.1 Make a Précis of the following in about 125 words and suggest a suitable title:

"Education does not develop autonomously; it tends to be a mirror of society and is seldom at the cutting edge of social change, it is retrospective, even conservative, since it teaches the young what others have experienced and discovered about the world. The future of education will be shaped not by educators, but by changes in demography, technology and the family. Its ends are likely to remain stable, but its means are likely to change dramatically."

"Schools, colleges and universities will be redefined in fundamental ways: who is educated, how they are educated, where they are educated all are due for upheaval. But their primary responsibility will be much the same as it is now: to teach knowledge of languages science history, government, economics, geography, mathematics and the arts, as well as the skills necessary to understand today's problems and to use it technologies. In the decades ahead, there will be a solid consensus that, as Horace Mann, an American educator, wrote in 1886, "(Intelligence is a primary ingredient in the wealth of nations." In recognition of the power of this idea, education will be directed purposefully to develop intelligence as a vital national resources.")

"Even as nations recognize the value of education in creating human capital, the institutions that provide education will come under increasing strain. State system of education may not survive demographic and technological change. Political upheavals in unstable regions and the ease of international travel will ensure a steady flow of immigrants, legal and illegal, from poor nations to rich ones. As tides of immigration sweep across the rich world, the receiving nations have a choice; they can assimilate the newcomers to the home culture, or they can expect a proliferation of cultures within them their borders. Early this century, state, systems assimilated newcomers and taught them how to fit in. Today social science frowns on assimilation, seeing it as a form of cultural coercion, so state systems of education are likely to eschew cultural coercion. **(CSS 1994)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 3

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Objectives pursued by, organizations should be directed to the satisfaction of demands resulting from the wants of mankind. Therefore, the determination of appropriate objectives for organized activity must be preceded by an effort to determine precisely what their wants are. Industrial organizations conduct market studies to learn what consumer goods should be produced. City Commissions make surveys to ascertain what civic projects would be of most benefit. Highway Commissions conduct traffic counts to learn what constructive programmers should be undertaken. Organizations come into being as a means for creating and exchanging utility. Their success is dependent upon the appropriateness of the series of acts contributed to the system. The majority of these acts is purposeful, that is, they are directed to the accomplishment of some objectives. These acts are physical in nature and find purposeful employment in the alteration of the physical environment. As a result utility is created, which, through the process of distribution, makes it possible for the cooperative system to endure.

Before the Industrial Revolution most cooperative activity was accomplished in small owner managed enterprises, usually with a single decision maker and simple organizational objectives. Increased technology and the growth of industrial organization made necessary the establishment of a hierarchy of objectives. This is turn, required a division of the management function until today a hierarchy of decision makers exists in most organizations. The effective pursuit of appropriate objectives contributes directly to organizational efficiency. As used here, efficiency is a measure of the want satisfying power of the cooperative system as a whole. Thus efficiency is the summation of utilities received from the organization divided by the utilities given to the organization, as subjectively evaluated by each contributor.

The function of the management process is the delineation of organizational objectives and the coordination of activity towards the accomplishment of these objectives. The system of coordinated activities must be maintained so that each contributor, including the manager, gains more than he contributes.

(CSS 1982)

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 4

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: **(20+5)**

An important part of management is the making of rules. As a means of regulating the functioning of an organization so that most routine matters are resolved without referring each issue to the manager they are an essential contribution to efficiency. The mere presence of carefully considered rules has the double-edged advantage of enabling workers to know how far they can go, what is expected of them and what channels of action to adopt on the one side, and on the other, of preventing the management from behaving in a capricious manner. The body of rules fixed by the company for itself acts as its constitution, which is binding both on employees and employers, however, it must be remembered that rules are made for people, not people for rules. If conditions and needs change rules ought to change with them. Nothing is sadder than the mindless application of rules which are outdated and irrelevant. An organization suffers from mediocrity if it is too rule-bound. People working in will do the minimum possible. It is called "working to rule" or just doing enough to ensure that rules are not broken. But this really represents the lowest level of the employer-employee relationship and an organization afflicted by this is in an unhappy condition indeed. Another important point in rule-making is to ensure that they are rules which can be followed. Some rules are so absurd that although everyone pays lip-service to them, no one really bothers to follow them. Often the management knows this but can do nothing about it. The danger of this is, if a level of disrespect for one rule is created this might lead to an attitude of disrespect for all rules. One should take it for granted that nobody likes rules, nobody wants to be restricted by them; and, given a chance, most people will try and break them. Rules which cannot be followed are not only pointless, they are actually damaging to the structure

(CSS 1981)

of the organization.

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 5

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: **(20+5)**

The attention we give to terrorism often seems disproportionate to its real importance. Terrorism incidents make superb copy for journalists, but kill and maim fewer people than road accidents. Nor is terrorism politically effective. Empires rise and fall according to the real determinants of politics— namely overwhelming force or strong popular support—not according to a bit of mayhem caused by isolated fanatics whom one would take seriously enough to vote for it. Indeed, the very variety of incidents that might be described as "terrorism" has been such as to lead critics to suggest that no single subject for investigation exists at all. Might we not regard terrorism as a kind of minor blotch on the skin of an industrial civilization whose very heart is filled with violent dreams and aspirations. Who would call in the dermatologist when the heart itself is sick.

But popular opinion takes terrorism very seriously indeed and popular opinion is probably right. For the significance of terrorism lies not only in the grotesque nastiness of terroristic outrages but also in the moral claims they imply. Terrorism is the most dramatic exemplification of the moral fault of blind willfulness. Terrorism is a solipsistic denial of the obligation of self-control we all must recognize when we live in civilized communities.

Certainly the sovereign high road to misunderstanding terrorism is the pseudo-scientific project of attempting to discover its causes. Terrorists themselves talk of the frustrations which have supposedly necessitated their actions but to transform these facile justifications into scientific hypotheses is to succumb to the terrorists own fantasies. To kill and maim people is a choice people make, and glib invocations of necessity are baseless. Other people living in the same situation see no such necessity at all. Hence there are no "causes" of terrorism; only decision to terrorize. It is a moral phenomenon and only a moral discussion can be adequate to it. (CSS 1980)

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 6

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: **(20+5)**

Probably the only protection for contemporary man is to discover how to use his intelligence in the service of love and kindness. The training of human intelligence must include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity. Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility - and thereby increase the chances of survival.

The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions. Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant "God Is Dead" theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of social morality. For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of their decisions - power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases the chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence. Some way must be found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to be kind, and the integrity required for a functional empathy. **(CSS 1979)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 7

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

"I was a firm believer in democracy, whereas he (D.H. Lawrence) had developed the whole philosophy of Fascism before the politicians had thought of it. "I don't believe", he wrote, "in democratic control. I think the working man is fit to elect governors or overseers for his immediate circumstances, but for no more. You must utterly revise the electorate. The working man shall elect superiors for the things that concern him immediately, nor more. From the other classes, as they rise, shall be elected the higher governors. The thing must culminate in one real head, as every organic thing must— no foolish republics with no foolish presidents, but an elected king, something like Julius Caesar." He, of course, in his imagination, supposed that when a dictatorship was established, he would be the Julius Caesar. This was the part of the dream-like quality of all his thinking. He never let himself bump into reality. He would go into long tirades about how one must proclaim "the truth" to the multitude, and he seemed to have no doubt that multitude would listen. Would he put his political philosophy into a book? No in our corrupt society the written word is always a lie. Would he go in Hyde Park and proclaim "the Truth" from a soap box? No: that would be far too dangerous (odd streaks of prudence emerged in him from time to time). Well, I said, what would you do? At this point he would change the subject.

Gradually I discovered that he had no real wish to make the world better, but only to indulge in eloquent Soliloquy about how bad it was. If anybody heard the soliloquies so much the better, but they were designed at most to produce a little faithful band of disciples who could sit in the deserts of new Mexico and feel holy. All this was conveyed to me in the language of a Fascist dictator as what I must preach, the "must" having thirteen under linings." **(CSS 1978)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 8

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Those who regard the decay of civilization as something quite normal and natural console themselves with the thought that it is not civilization, but a civilization, which is falling a prey to dissolution, that there will be a new age and a new race in which there will blossom a new civilization. But that is a mistake. The earth no longer has in reverse, as it had once, gifted peoples as yet unused, who can relieve us and take our place in some distant future as the leader of our spiritual life. We already know all those that the earth has to dispose of. There is not one among them which is not already taking such a part in our civilization that its spiritual fate is determined by our own. All of them, the gifted and the un-gifted, the distant and the near, have felt the influence of those forces of barbarism which are yet working among us. All of them are, like ourselves, diseased, and only as we recover can they recover.

It is not the civilization of a race, but that of mankind, present and future alike, that we must give up as lost, if belief in the rebirth of our civilization is a vain thing. But it need not be so give up. If the ethical is the essential element in civilization, decadence changes into renaissance as soon as ethical activities are set to work again in our convictions and in the ideas which we undertake to stamp upon reality. The attempt to bring this about is well worth making, and it should be world-wide. It is true that the difficulties that have to be reckoned

with in this undertaking are so great that only the strongest faith in the power of the ethical spirit will let us venture on it.

Again the renewal of civilization is hindered by the fact that it is so exclusively the individual personality which must be looked to as the agent in the new movement.

The renewal of civilization has nothing to do with movements which bear the character of the experiences of the crowd, these are never anything but reactions to external happenings. But civilization can only revive when there shall come into being in a number of individuals a new tone of mind independent of the one prevalent among the crowd and in opposition to it, a tone of mind which will gradually win influence over the collective one, and in the end determine its character. It is only an ethical movement which can rescue us from the slough of barbarism, and the ethical comes into existence only in individuals.

The final decision as to what the future of a society shall be depends not on how near its organization is to perfection, but on the degrees of worthiness in its individual members. The most important, and yet the least easily determinable element in history is the series of unobtrusive general changes which take place in the individual dispositions, and that is why it is so difficult to understand thoroughly the men and events of past times. The character and worth of individuals among the mass and the way they work themselves into membership of the whole body, receiving influences from it and giving others back, we can even today only partially and uncertainly understand.

One thing, however, is clear. Were the collective body works more strongly on the individual than the latter does upon it, the result is deterioration because the noble element on which everything depends, namely the spiritual and moral worthiness of the individual is thereby necessarily constricted and hampered. Decay of the spiritual and moral life then sets in which renders society incapable of understanding and solving the problems which it has to face. Therefore, sooner or later, it is involved in catastrophe, and that is why it is the duty of individuals to a higher conception of their capabilities and undertake the function which only the individual can perform, that of producing new spiritual-ethical ideas. If this does not come about many times over nothing can save us. **(CSS 1977)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 9

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

The present-day industrial establishment is a great distance removed from that of the last century or even of twenty-five years ago. This improvement has been the result of a variety of forces— government standards and factory inspection: general technological and architectural advance by substituting machine power for heavy or repetitive manual, labour, the need to compete for a labour force: and union intervention to improve working conditions in addition to wages and Hours.

However, except where the improvement contributed to increased productivity, the effort to make more pleasant has had to support a large burden of proof. It was permissible to seek the elimination of hazardous, unsanitary, unhealthful, or otherwise objectionable conditions of work. The speedup might be resisted-to a point. But the test was not what was agreeable but what was unhealthful or, at a minimum, excessively fatiguing. The trend toward increased leisure is not reprehensible, but we resist vigorously the notion that a man should work less hard on the job. Here older attitudes are involved. We are gravely suspicious of any tendency to expand less than the maximum effort, for this has long been a prime economic virtue.

In strict logic there is as much to be said for making work pleasant and agreeable as for shortening Hours. On the whole it is probably as important for a wage-earner to have pleasant, working conditions as a pleasant home. To a degree, he can escape the latter but not the former— though no doubt the line between an agreeable tempo and what is flagrant feather-bedding is difficult to draw.

Moreover it is a commonplace of the industrial scene that the dreariest and most burdensome tasks, requiring as they do a minimum of thought and skill frequently have the largest number of takers. The solution to this problem lies, as we shall see presently, in driving up the supply of crude manpower at the bottom of the ladder. Nonetheless the basic paint remains, the case for more leisure is not stronger on purely prima facie grounds than the case for making labour-time itself more agreeable. The test, it is worth repeating, is not the effect on productivity. It is not seriously argued that the shorter work week increases productivity— that men produce more in fewer Hours than they would in more. Rather it is whether fewer Hours are always to be preferred to more but pleasant ones. **(CSS 1976)**

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 10

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Some societies have experimented with eliminating the middleman. Prices can certainly be controlled better if the government acts as the middleman, because, after all, goods have to be lifted and transported to the other parts of the country. But governments are not usually very efficient or quick in these matters. Nor are they economical – a lot of file and paperwork involving a lot of people adds up to a lot of indirect expense. Although in theory it ought to be possible to reduce prices by eliminating the middleman, in practice is seems to be an essential evil.

Business can be left to find its own level in accordance with the so-called 'laws' of supply and demand. By and large, Pakistan is what is called a 'seller's market because essential goods are usually in short supply or are inclined to fall below the needs of an overgrowing population. Market manipulation in such a situation is easy and unfortunately fairly common. Goods usually disappear at about the time they are needed most, leading to price spirals and malpractices. Price control under such circumstances becomes a little unrealistic unless a huge department can be set up with vigilance teams and inspectors empowered to raid shops and warehouses. The effort to control a seller's market is so great and the cost so high that in fact not a great deal of control can be exercises. And alternative method is to encourage the growth of 'buyer's market in which the customer has a choice between many competing products. Competition automatically forces good quality and low prices on the goods. This is at present only possible in the high production areas of the world. But competition leads to malpractices of a different kind. Survival for a business often depends upon the destruction of competing business and big companies have a natural advantage over small ones. An obsessive drive to 'sell' is generated in such a system. Huge sums are spent on advertising, the costs of which are transferred to the buyer. People are tricked and badgered into buying things they do not really need.

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 11

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

The pain of a kick on the shin soon passes away, but the pain of wound to ourself-respect or our vanity may poison a whole day. For these are few things more catching than bad temper and bad manners. Bad manners probably do more to poison the stream of the

general life than all the crimes in the calendar. But all the same discourtesy is not a legal offence and the law cannot become the guardian of our private manners. While it is true that there is no law that compels us to say "please", there is a social practice much older and more sacred than any law which enjoins us to be civil. And the first requirement of civility is that we would acknowledge a service. "Please" and "Thank you" are the small change with which we pay our way as social beings. They are the little courtesies by which we keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly. They put our intercourse upon the basis of a friendly co-operation, an essay give-and-take, instead of on the basis of superiors dictating to inferiors.

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 12

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

The man, for instance, who, having wealth, is yet lacking in refinement of mind, who has no education by which he may understand and enjoy the beauties of literature, art and nature, can only use his money for the gratification or sexual appetities and be, therefore, not all-powerful. Any power he may have is the power of a brute which works for destruction rather edification. On the other hand is the man of trained intellect, the man whose soul has been open to the noble influences around him, who has treasured up not gold but a store of precious learning. He looks calmly upon the world around him, scorns its follies and despises its so-called pleasures. He has within himself a source of intellectual joy in contemplation of the mysteries and problems of the world and its history. He is the Man of Power before whom the Man of Gold must bow down in homage as to a king. Carlyle, in his study, living with his wife on an income of $100 per annum, but sending forth living words to stir the hearts of his countrymen, was more powerful than an American Millionaire, or any other whose money was used merely for perishable things of the world.

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2

READING COMPREHENSION

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

A carefully selected passage that is rich in substance but not very technical or discipline- specific shall be given, followed by five(5) questions, each carrying 4 marks.

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

- ➢ **Introduction to Comprehension**
- ➢ **Method& Procedure of Answering Comprehension Questions**
- ➢ **Solutions of Comprehension Questions asked in Previous CSS Papers (2015-1986)**
- ➢ **Additional Comprehension Exercises**

READING COMPREHENSION

Introduction:

"Comprehension" means the process or power of understanding or exercise for testing students' understanding of a passage of text.

The examiner may ask candidates to go through a given passage and to answer certain questions, the answer being based on the material contained in the given passage.

The art and science of comprehension requires candidates to fully grasp the meaning of the passage, to clearly understand the questions asked and to express the meaning of the passages in simple, clear and direct language.

In a comprehension passage, all answers to questions on comprehension should be clear and concise, expressed in simple and direct English according to the rules of grammar and syntax. It is important that all such answers should be written in complete sentences and should be based on only what is explained in the passage and avoid giving your own opinion.

Method of Answering Comprehension Questions:

In answering questions on an unseen passage proceed as follows:-

1. Read the passage given carefully two or three times if necessary, in order to fully grasp the meaning and essence of the passage.
2. Read the questions one by one carefully and clearly to fully understand the purport of the questions asked.
3. Now take up each question and find out to which part of the passage it refers to.
4. Write answers to the questions in your own words. Do not adopt the language of the given passage. The answers should be brief and to the point. No attempt should be made to show one's knowledge by saying things that are not included in the original passage. In comprehension, a student is not free to ramble on and say whatever he likes. He had remained strictly confined to the proportion of the passage.
5. Revise your answers and examine them carefully to see that they are clear and complete. If an answer is too long, you must further compress it by omitting unnecessary details or by remodeling sentences.
6. Correct all mistakes in spelling, grammar and idiom, and see that your sentences are properly punctuated. Let the language of answers be simple and direct.
7. The answers of questions beginning with relative pronoun "why" should have "because" to give the answer a complete sense.
8. The answer should be well thought out and complete in every respect; as:
    - **Question**: Where was he going?
      Answer:
      To College **(Incorrect/Incomplete)**
      He was going to college. **(Correct/Complete)**
    - **Question**: Why did you go there?
      Answer:
      Because I wanted to see him. **(Incorrect/Incomplete)**
      I went there because I wanted to see him. **(Correct/Complete)**

- **Question**: What does the writer say?

  Answer: The writer says that he is going to visit his relatives. **(Correct/Complete)**

9. Commenting on Thoughts and Arguments of the Author

The candidate's might be asked to comment on the thoughts contained in the passage, to state whether or not we agree with the views expressed by him. In other words, we are required to explain the outlook and opinions of the author as revealed by him in the passage. In tackling questions of this nature, we should aim at charity of thought and express our views in such a convincing manner that appeal to the reader for their sincerity and freshness of approach.

10. How to suggest a Title or Heading?

A Title is, in fact, the essence of the passage in a few words. To have an idea of a title, just look at the headlines in a newspaper. They tell the readers, in a few words, what the news is about. Choosing the correct title shows that you have fully understood the theme of the passage. Two or three titles may come to your mind. Analyze them and choose the best one. It is better to write the title of the passage when all the questions have been answered. By that time, you might have grasped the central idea of the passage. A good Title should have the following qualities:

1. *It should cover the maximum possible meaning of the passage.*
2. *It should be neither too general, nor too specific.*
3. *It should not be a full sentence; it may, however, consist of one word, two words or as many as possible. The length of the title may roughly range from 1 to 4 to 14 words, though there are no hard and fast rules for supplying title to a given passage.*
4. *For supplying a title or heading to the passage, you can name it after the main character or object or incident mentioned in the passage or after some saying or proverb illustrated by the passage.*
5. *It can be in form of title and subtitle as:*

Population Control: A State Responsibility

(For supplying title to a comprehension follow the rules which we have described in respect of finding a title in précis section–**Chapter 1)**

Solutions of Comprehension Questions Asked in Previous CSS Papers (2015-1986)

CSS 2015

Q3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below: (20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researchers, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth.

Questions:

- **a.** Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage?
- **b.** What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?
- **c.** Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer?
- **d.** In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?
- **e.** How does the basis of "intuitive judgment" differ from that of scientific decision?

Answers:

a.

Expressions/Phrases	Meanings
• Justified by the event	That some reasons to have a belief are more convincing due to their vindication by an event or by tests of historicity.
• An effective enough means of inducing belief	Brainwashing; indoctrination has been termed as an effective tool for inculcation of certain belief system.
• Trends of civilization	Various aspects of civilizations differentiating physical & metaphysical domains concerning human life.
• The nobler hypothesis	It is faith which guides towards Ultimate/ Absolute reality

b. The author justifies his belief in scientific method because it provides concrete and satisfactory grounds for holding a belief in real life situation.

c. No, we do not gather from the passage that the conclusion reached by the scientific method should be considered final because:

i. Scientific method requires persistent and continuous testing of previous conclusions against the test of new facts and experiments.

ii. The conclusions reached by scientific method are questionable in order that researchers may scientifically carry out investigation over them which may lead to a different set of conclusions. i.e. scientific truths are liable to change

d. According to the author, it is necessary to abandon the scientific method in circumstances which involves taking prompt action without much scientific calculations/ample evidence like sensitivities of daily life and other routine choices/ issues.

e. The basis of 'intuitive judgment' is different from that of scientific method in that former is based on belief system, our incapacity to fathom the metaphysical realities, supernatural beings and need for moral code/ spiritual satisfaction, and it guides us towards Ultimate/ Absolute reality, while the latter (scientific method) is based on strict compliance to calculation, evidence, test and experiment. In fact, the realm of the both is entirely different: scientific method deals with physical world/ phenomenon while "intuitive judgment" deals with metaphysical/ supernatural beings, Ultimate reality and moral loftiness and spiritual satisfaction.

CSS 2014

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language: (20)

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

Questions:-

1. Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
2. In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?
3. Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?
4. Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Answers:

1. The Reign of Terror happened after the French Revolution due to the fact that the French were not united for the cause of revolution. Their infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war and culminated in Reign of Terror.
2. The American Revolution was easier to complete due to the reason that Americans only aimed at changing the government not the society at large. Besides, the Americans, unlike the French, were not only unified having a homogeneous national character, but also had no burden of defending their revolution from outside powers' interference which was the stumbling block in the French revolution.
3. The French were disunited in their ranks and lacked a national character which had led to internal infighting and unleashed the Reign of Terror which culminated in undoing of the French Revolution – caused its failure.
4. The Americans were a homogeneous nation possessed with a quintessential American character and their unity caused the success of their revolution, the lack of which, on the contrary, caused the failure of the French Revolution.

CSS 2013

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language: (20)

The civilization of China - as everyone knows, is based upon the teaching of Confucius who flourished five hundred years before Christ. Like the Greeks and Romans, he did not think of human society as naturally progressive; on the contrary, he believed that in remote antiquity rulers had been wise and the people had been happy to a degree which the degenerate present could admire but hardly achieve. This, of course, was a delusion. But the practical result was the Confucius, like other teachers of antiquity, aimed at creating a stable society, maintaining a certain level of excellence, but not always striving after new successes. In this he was more successful than any other man who ever lived. His personality has been stamped on Chinese Civilization from his day to our own. During his life time, the Chinese occupied only a small part of present day China, and were divided into a number of warring states. During the next three hundred years they established themselves throughout what is now China proper, and founded an empire exceeding in territory and population any other that existed until the last fifty years. In spite of barbarian invasions, and occasional longer or shorter periods of Chaos and Civil War, the Confucian system survived bringing with it art and literature and a civilised way of life. A system which has had this extra ordinary power of survival must have great merits, and certainly deserves our respect and consideration. It is not a religion, as we understand the word, because it is not associated with the super natural or with mystical beliefs. It is purely ethical system, but its ethics, unlike those of Christianity, are not too exalted for ordinary men to practise. In essence what Confucius teaches is something is very like the old-fashioned ideal of a 'gentleman' as it existed in the eighteenth century. One of his sayings will illustrate this: 'The true gentleman is never contentious he courteously salutes his opponents before taking up his position, so that even when competing he remains a true gentleman'.

Questions:

1. Why do you think the author calls Confucius' belief about the progress of human society as a delusion?
2. How did Confucius' thought affect China to develop into a stable and 'Proper' China?
3. Why does the author think that Confucian system deserves respect and admiration?
4. Why does the author call Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion?
5. Briefly argue whether you agree or disagree to Confucius' ideal of a gentleman.

Answers:

1. The author considers Confucius beliefs as delusion firstly because of Confucius estimation of human society being non-progressive in its nature and secondly for his conviction of modern man's inability to achieve the bliss and satisfaction of heart enjoyed by human beings in antiquity.
2. Confucius' thoughts helped riot-stricken, dismembered China to emerge as today's geographical and social China characteristic of a stable society, maintaining a certain level of excellence and not always striving after new triumphs.

3. The author admires Confucius system because of its inherent merits which survived through a series of political and social chaotic eras and upheavals of history.
4. He believes Confucius system not to be religious yet ethical because it does not preach any supernatural or divine decree for the 'chosen' but talks of the common man and common gentle practices which make life easier and more polite for all.
5. Yes, I agree with Confucius' ideal of a gentleman because I also believe that the true merit of a man lies in his ability to stay calm and composed in opposition and anger. Inappropriate temper is like an unbridled horse that can cause harm to the dignity of its owner. Therefore human tempter should be handled tactfully and once a man is able to control it, though he might not be able to control his opponent, he can at least better safeguard himself.

C.S.S. 2012

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (5x4 = 20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death.

Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it otherwise.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness?
2. What is a religious and sacred view of death?
3. What are the painful experiences described by the Monks in their books?
4. What are the views of Seneca about death?
5. What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

Answers:

1. The difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness is that former (human beings' fear of death) is increased by the stories

associated with the pangs of death, while later (children's fear of darkness) is augmented due to listening of stories about ghastly sprits and criminals.

2. The religious-minded persons believe in divine retribution. They take death as kind of punishment for all their sins which they have committed during their lifetime. They also consider death as a means to enter the hereafter.
3. Monks have described in their books the horrible ways of torturing themselves with pain and torment as means of self-purification. These pains create in the reader a gruesome sense of fear of death.
4. According to Seneca the circumstances which cause death and post death rites/ obsequies create an irrational fear of death in the minds of the people.
5. The groans of the dying man, his pale and hapless face, mourning clothes of the relatives of the deceased person and the somber rituals, all these facts make death appear more frightful than it really is.

CSS 2011

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (5x4=20)

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience – given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily a knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material.

Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly nobody can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for penicillin is different from penicillin.

Questions:

1. How is knowledge different from understanding?
2. Explain why understanding cannot be passed on.
3. Is the knowledge of understanding possible? If it is, how may it be passed on?
4. How does the author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding?
5. How far do you agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding? Give reasons for your answer.

Answers:

1. Knowledge is a body of concepts that can be passed on/ transferred from one source to another whereas understanding is not conceptual and cannot be passed on.
2. Understanding is immediate experience, that can only be talked about and it (experience) also varies from person to person. One person cannot feel the experience the way someone else does therefore understanding cannot be passed on, though knowledge of understanding can be.
3. The knowledge of understanding is possible which can be passed on in speech or writing or symbols that can communicate some meanings.
4. Knowledge of understanding is based on past experiences that can be similar to some extent in one respect or the other for different individuals but understanding can be reckoned as a feeling which cannot be passed on though the prescription of the same can be.
5. Yes, I agree with the author's opinion on difference between knowledge of understanding and understanding because every man has a different nature: he has different capacity to absorb reality around him, he interprets the absorbed reality differently and everyone's interpretation depends on one's knowledge of word, world and subject. Therefore, one's knowledge of a phenomenon can be similar but one's understanding of that is often significantly different.

CSS 2010

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow: (20)

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the Inquisition had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on the planet happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have given everything — comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself — that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

The adventurous human mind must not falter. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, cynicism, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter' as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy.

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for those who are yet to be.

Questions:

1. What made Galileo recant the Truth he knew?
2. What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?
3. What does the 'betrayal of our trust' imply?
4. Why do we need to question the old truths and work for the new ones?
5. Explain the words or expressions as highlighted/underlined in the passage.

Answers:

1. The tortures of the infamous and barbaric Inquisition made Galileo to recant the truth, he knew.
2. The heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph is the accumulated knowledge and scientific/ technological advancement made by previous generations which made our life easier, happier and more enjoyable.
3. To make life on earth happier and more worthy it is a challenge for all of us to carry on the work for the betterment of future generations.
4. The old scientific truths are subject to change and need to be verified which is essential for discovery of new truths and consequent progress. We should not care about this voice that human nature does not change. The scientific truths are liable to change and can advance further.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Inquisition	A former tribunal of the Roman catholic church (1232-1820) created to discover and suppress heresy
•	The planet	the Earth
•	Cynicism	a behavior that people act for selfish purposes
•	Those who are yet to be	Future generations

CSS 2009

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow: **(20)**

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying - not just like a bird - but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down - to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape - by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

1. Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
2. What is the dream of flying?
3. What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
4. What does the curved upper surface of the wing do?
5. What gives the wing twice as much lift?

Answers:

1. The great versatility of the helicopter is found in its very nature. The helicopter can fly straight up and straight down, makes its movement forward, backward, sideways and it can hover over a place.
2. The dream of flying refers to man's desire of flying like a bird, which is one of his earliest and most extraordinary dreams.
3. The wings of conventional plane deflect air, help to give it some lift, suck back air and pull forward its propellers.
4. The curved upper surface of the wings exerts suction that is created by lack of air at the top of the wing.
5. As the air resistance is sucked back, it gives twice as much lift to aircraft.

CSS 2008, 1999

Q2. **Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions given at the end:** (20)

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the **acquisitive economy** which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its **undisciplined individualism**. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate that real producer of wealth. This **superb idealism** of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and logists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—men of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an **unmanly compromise** with force, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from **perpetual vacillation**. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing form any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

Questions:

1. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization?
2. What are possibilities of our Faith, which can be of advantage to the world?
3. What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith?
4. Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the Forces opposing him?
5. What is necessary for an achievement?
6. Explain the expressions as highlighted/under lined in the passage?
7. Suggest an appropriate title to the passage?

Answers:

1. Chief characteristic of the modern political civilization is that it considers man as an object to be exploited and not a being to be developed and cultivated.
2. Our faith recognizes the dignity of man and disciplines him to the service of God and potential of such man is that he can bring about a better change in the world wherein all are equal shorn of all social, racial, ethnic and economic discriminations.
3. The chief danger to confront the superb idealism of our faith are medieval fancies of theologians which have arrested our growth. It is time to get rid of them.
4. Indian Muslims are in danger of becoming victim to an unmanly compromise with the forces opposing him. He has ceased to explore the inner depths of his life which have robbed him of vigor's of life.
5. For an achievement it is necessary that a firm faith should be cultivated in the independence of our own inner life. It is necessary for an achievement to undergo a complete transformation of inner being. Because, nothing can be achieved unless one is free from the shackles of one's own prejudices.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Acquisitive Economy	Capitalism which is characterized by concentration of wealth and unlimited right to own private property.
•	Undisciplined individualism	unchecked individual freedom; unchecked license; unrestrained life
•	Superb idealism	Supreme idealistic believes shorn of pragmatism required for essential changes happening in modern world.
•	Unmanly compromise	a compromise causing self-disrespect
•	Perpetual vacillation	highly instable, contact instability

6. **Title: Indian Muslims and Possibilities of Religious Reforms**

CSS 2007

Q2. Read the following passage and answered the questions that follow: **(20)**

Strong section of industrials who still imagine that men can be mere machines and are at their best as machines if they are mere machines are already menacing what they cal "useless" education. They deride the classics, and they are mildly contemptuous of history. philosophy, and English. They want our educational institutions, from the oldest universities to the youngest elementary schools, to concentrate on business or the things that are patently useful in business. Technical instruction is to be provided for adolescent artisans; book keeping and shorthand for prospective clerks; and the cleverest we are to set to "business methods", to modern languages (which can be used in correspondence with foreign firms), and to science (which can be applied to industry). French and German are the languages, not of Montaigne and Goethe, but of Schmidt Brothers, of Elberfeld and DuPont et Cie., of Lyons. Chemistry and Physics are not explorations into the physical constitution of the universe, but sources of new dyes, new electric light filaments, new means of making things which can be sold cheap and fast to the Nigerian and the Chinese. For Latin there is a Limited field so long as the druggists insist on retaining it in their prescriptions. Greek has no apparent use at all, unless it be as a source of syllables for the hybrid names of patent medicines and metal polishes. The soul of man, the spiritual basis of civilization- what gibberish is that?

Questions:

1. What kind of education does the writer deal with?
2. What kind of education does the writer favour? How do you know?
3. Where does the writer express most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of the classics?
4. Explain as carefully as you can the full significance of the last sentence.
5. Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

Answers:

1. The writer deals with the classics, history and philosophy.
2. The writer favours the education which tends to probe into the inner recesses of human nature and personality. He discards the education which deals only with profit making and considers everything as an object to be exploited for material benefits.
3. The writer expresses his feelings most bitterly about the neglect of classics. According to him industrialization is inimical to growth of the classics as it has developed materialism shorn of aesthetic / literary flowering. Industrialists want to get business benefits from the all sorts of education. The classic have no value for them.
4. In the last sentence the writer expresses his indignation on the pathetic situation of the present world, the world that deals with science, technology, business and materialism. The world in which man's spiritual requirements have been ignored. Earlier the Greek and Latin classics were considered the soul of civilization which played a vital role in the growth of human civilizations. The industrialists have materialized everything. The writer laments on such developments. Actually history, philosophy, and languages etc. are the soul of man and spiritual basis of civilization that should not be ignored.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Industrialists	fit only for use of industry
•	'Useless' education	education without any benefit
•	Patently useful	materially beneficial, from which benefits can be gained by means of patent rights in capitalist world

•	Adolescent artisan	the growing skilled workman in industry or trade
•	Prospective clerks	would be clerks; prospective bureaucrats
•	Limited field	within certain limits
•	Hybrid name	mixed names, usually a name derived from two or more words
•	Gibberish	nonsense or meaningless thing

CSS 2006

Q2. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20 Marks)**

"Elegant economy!" How naturally one fold back into the phraseology of Cranford! There economy was always "elegant", and money-spending always "Vulgar and Ostentation;" a sort of sour grapeism which made up very peaceful and satisfied I shall never forget the dismay felt when certain Captain Brown came to live at Cranford, and openly spoke of his being poor __ not in a whisper to an intimate friend, the doors and windows being previously closed, but in the public street! In a loud military voice! alleging his poverty as a reason for not taking a particular house. The ladies of Cranford were already moving over the invasion of their territories by a man and a gentleman. He was a half-pay captain, and had obtained some situation on a neighbouring rail-road, which had been vehemently petitioned against by the little town; and if in addition to his masculine gender, and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of his being poor __ why, then indeed, he must be sent to Coventry. Death was as true and as common as poverty; yet people never spoke about that loud on the streets. It was a word not to be mentioned to ears polite. We had tacitly agreed to ignore that any with whom we associated on terms of visiting equality could ever be prevented by poverty from doing anything they wished. If we walked to or from a party, it was because the weather was so fine, or the air so refreshing, not because sedan chairs were expensive. If we wore prints instead of summer silks, it was because we preferred a washing material; and so on, till we blinded ourselves to the vulgar fact that we were, all of us, people of very moderate means.

Questions:-

1. Give in thirty of your own words what we learn from this passage of Captain Brown.
2. Why did the ladies of Cranford dislike the Captain.
3. What reasons were given by the ladies of Cranford for "not doing anything that they wished"?
4. "Ears Polite". How do you justify this construction?
5. What is the meaning and implication of these phrases?
    - i. Sour-grapeism
    - ii. The invasion of their territories
    - iii. Sent to Coventry
    - iv. Tacitly agreed
    - v. Elegant economy

Answers:

1. People often like to mention their economic difficulties in the public. They try their level best to justify their apparently shabby condition by making the virtue necessity.

2. The ladies did not like Captain Brown because he was a loud-mouthed person and did not observe the niceties of decent behavior and openly lamented over his poverty.
3. The ladies of Crandford tacitly agreed that they would ignore what was not approved by their financial resources. The ladies of Cranford lived a life of such belief that they were the people of ordinary means and that poverty is as inevitable as death.
4. Ears Polite: the people of high class who usually do not like to discuss publically their personal economic difficulties.
5.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Sour-grapeism	This term is used for an attitude in which somebody pretends to despise something because he cannot attain or achieve it.
•	The invasion of their territories	An unwarranted invasion into one's privacy; to meddle into affairs of others.
•	Sent to Coventry	to punish
•	Tacitly agreed	secretly agreed
•	Elegant economy	economic prosperity; an economic condition which guarantees prosperity/ graceful living

CSS 2005

Q2. Here is an excerpt from the autobiography of a short story writer. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

My father loved all instruments that would instruct and fascinate. His place to keep things was the drawer in the 'library table' where lying on top of his folder map was a telescope with brass extensions, to find the moon and the Big Dripper after supper in our front yard, and to keep appointments with eclipses. In the back of the drawer you could find a magnifying glass, a kaleidoscope and a gyroscope kept in black buckram box, which he would set dancing for us on a string pulled tight. He had also supplied himself with an assortment of puzzles composed of metal rings and intersecting links and keys chained together, impossible for the rest of us, however, patiently shown, to take apart, he had an almost childlike love of the ingenious. In time, a barometer was added to our dining room wall, but we didn't really need it. My father had the country boy's accurate knowledge of the weather and its skies. He went out and stood on our front steps first thing in the morning and look a good look at it and a sniff. He was a pretty good weather prophet. He told us children what to do if we were lost in a strange country. 'Look for where the sky is brightest along the horizon,' he said. 'That reflects the nearest river. Strike out for a rive and you will find habitation'. Eventualities were much on his mind. In his care for us children he cautioned us to take measures against such things as being struck by lightning. He drew us all away from the windows during the severe electrical storms that are common where we live. My mother stood apart, scoffing at caution as a character failing. So I developed a strong meteorological sensibility. In years ahead when I wrote stories, atmosphere took its influential role from the start. Commotion in the weather and the inner feelings aroused by such a hovering disturbance emerged connected in dramatic form.

Questions:

1. Why did the writer's father spend time studying the skies?
2. Why the writer thinks that there was no need of a barometer?
3. What does the bright horizon meant for the writer's father?
4. How did her father influence the writer in her later years?
5. Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage?

Answers:

1. Writer's father spent time studying the skies because he had great interest in anticipating the expected changes in atmosphere regarding weather, phases of moon and other heavenly bodies.
2. The writer thinks that there was no need of barometer as it was not a required on domestic level for gauging the atmospheric pressure. The writer is of the opinion that his father had a skill and good knowledge of weather like a country boy who could tell the weather by feeling it.
3. Bright horizon means the sign of proximity of nearby river which is often considered sign of habitation in its surroundings.
4. Her father's attitude towards atmosphere influenced her writings in later years. She emphasized the atmosphere and its impacts on the lives of the people. The writer was greatly influenced by "the weather" – the inner as well as outer. It provided her ideas and sparks to make her writings look and sound alive.
5.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	To keep appointments	In search of regular astrological happenings like eclipses
•	Kaleidoscope	An instrument describing the movements of heavenly bodies.
•	An assortment of puzzles	A collection of mysterious things; a conglomeration of enigmatic riddles
•	To take apart	breakup, break apart, dissemble
•	Barometer	an instrument for measurement atmospheric pressure
•	Took a good look at	to observe keenly, to pay great heed to
•	Strike out for	Search and track a river
•	Stood apart	aloof, not interested, having separate opinion

CSS 2004

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS: **(20)**

We look before and after, wrote Shelley, and pine for what is not. It is said that this is what distinguishes us from the animals and that they, unlike us, live always for and in the movement and have neither hopes nor regrets. Whether it is so or not I do not know yet it is undoubtedly one of our distinguishing mental attributes; we are actually conscious of our life in time and not merely of our life at the moment of experiencing it. And as a result we find many grounds for melancholy and foreboding. Some of us prostrate ourselves on the road way in Trafalgar Square or in front of the American Embassy because we are fearful that our lives, or more disinterestedly those of our descendants will be cut short by nuclear war. If only as squirrels or butterflies are supposed to do, we could let the future look after itself and be content to enjoy the pleasures of the morning breakfast, the brisk walk to the office through autumnal mist or winter fog, the mid-day sunshine that sometimes floods through windows, the warm, peaceful winter evenings by the fireside at home. Yet all occasions for contentment are so often spoiled for us, to a greater or lesser degree by our individual temperaments, by this strange human capacity for foreboding and regret - regret for things which we cannot undo and foreboding for things which may never happen at all. Indeed were it not for the fact that over breaking through our human obsessions with the tragedy of time, so enabling us to enjoy at any rate some fleeting moments untroubled by vain yearning or apprehension, our life would not be intolerable at all. As it is, we contrive every one of us, to spoil it to a remarkable degree.

Questions:

1. What is the difference between our life and the life of an animal?
2. What is the result of human anxiety?
3. How does the writer compare man to the butterflies and squirrels?
4. How does anxiety about future disturb our daily life?
5. How can we make our life tolerable?
6. Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage.

Answers:

1. The basic difference between us and the animals is that they are only conscience and we are self-conscience. We have worries for our future and regrets about our past whereas animals are only concerned with the fleeting moments of present life.
2. Human anxiety has very deep effects on human beings. It causes frustration and melancholy. The results of this anxiety are that man's life has become a bed of thorns. The apprehensions of future and guilt of past have taken away all the pleasures of life.
3. In the opinion of writer, butterflies and squirrels are better as compared to human beings as they leave the future to take care of itself and live and enjoy what is present.
4. The apprehensions regarding future disturb our life as we are worried about dangers of war and other impending tragedies and also about our coming generations. It rubs us of internal contentment and life becomes miserable.
5. We can make our lives tolerable by breaking through the obsession regarding any vain yearnings or apprehensions about our future.
6.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Distinguishing mental attributes	Unique and exalted mental capabilities
•	Grounds for melancholy and foreboding	Causes of mental disturbance and gloom for future
•	Occasions for contentment	Opportunities of leisure
•	Human obsessions	Things which have preoccupied intensely human faculties; thought of tragedy that perpetuates/ haunts human mind.
•	Pine for what is not	To desire/ languish for which is not present/ or has not happened yet.

CSS 2003

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, In YOUR OWN WORDS. **(20)**

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liners, the CANBERRA, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were the days when computers were the size of small houses and were built by sheet metal workers). A short time after he started in this job, one of his colleagues was sacked for taking off time to get married. The workforce went on strike to get the colleague reinstated. The dispute, dubbed the Honeymoon Strike, made the Belfast papers. My mother told me not long ago that she and my father, with four young sons, were hit so hard by that strike, that for years afterwards they were financially speaking, running to stand still. I don't know how the strike ended, but whether or not the colleague got his old job back, he was soon in another, better one. I remember visiting him and his wife when I was still quite young, in their new bungalow in Belfast northern suburbs. I believe they left Belfast soon after the Troubles began.

My father then was thirty-seven, the age I am today. My father and I are father and son, which is to say we are,close without knowing very much about one another. We talk about events, rather than emotions. We keep from each other certain of our hopes and fears and doubts. I have never for instance asked my father whether he has dwelt on the direction his life might have taken if at certain moments he had made certain other choices. Whatever, he found himself, with a million and a half of his fellows, living in what was in all but name a civil war.

As a grown up try often to imagine what it must be like to be faced with such a situation. What, in the previous course of your life, prepares your for arriving, as my father did, at the scene of a bomb blast close to your brother's place of work and seeing what you suppose, from the colour of the hair, to be your brother lying in the road, only to find that you are cradling the remains of a woman? (Glenn Patterson)

Questions:

1. From your reading of the passage what do you infer about the nature of the 'Troubles" the writer mentions.
2. What according to the writer were the working conditions in the Electronics firm where his father worked?
3. Why was his father's colleague sacked?
4. How does the writer show that as father and son they do not know much about each other?
5. Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage?

Answers:

1. The writer mentions the troubles his family went through when he was quite young. His father faced factory strikes that rendered his family destitute. The writer looks into the previous course of his father's life. He believes that previous course of life helps in molding future life.
2. Electronic firms were in nascent stage which used to build computers of very large size with the aid of metal sheet workers. The workers were expelled from their jobs for minor mistakes or choices adopted in personal life.
3. His father's colleague was sacked for taking leave for his marriage.

4. Father and son talked about events, not emotions; they did not share their hopes and fears and remained stranger to the emotions of each other.

5.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Made the Belfast Papers	became an important subject and flashing news of Belfast newspapers
•	Had a spell	A time period in which something last
•	Was sacked	fired from job
•	Hit so hard	seriously suffered
•	Dubbed	To give something/ movement a particular name

CSS 2002

Q2. Read the given passage, then give brief answers, to the questions placed at the end, in your own words: **(20)**

There is indeed, something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world and the new display of the treasures of nature. The darkness and cold of winter with the naked deformity of every object, on which we turn our eyes, make us rejoice at the succeeding season, as well for what we have escaped, as for what we may enjoy. Every budding Flower, which a warm situation brings early to our view, is considered by us a messenger to notify the approach of more joyous days.

The spring affords to a mind free from the disturbance of cares or passions almost everything that our present state makes us capable of enjoying. The Variegated Verdure of the fields and woods, the succession of grateful Odours, the Voice of pleasure pouring out its notes on every side, with the gladness apparently conceived by every animal from the growth of his food and the clemency of the weather, throw over the whole earth an air of gaiety, significantly expressed by Smile of nature.(Samuel Johnson)

Questions:

1. Give meanings of the underlines expressions in the passage in your own words.
2. Say how an early budding flower becomes a messenger of happy days?
3. Who, according to the writer can make the best of the spring season?
4. Why are all animals glad at the approach of spring?
5. Suggest a title for the passage.

Answers:

1.

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Annual Renovation	annual repair and improvement associated with things/ phenomenon of nature/ plant life
•	Treasures of Nature	various beautiful objects of nature
•	Naked deformity	destructive aspect of nature
•	Succeeding season	season coming after winter
•	Warm situation	Healthy and pleasant situation of spring
•	Variegated Verdure	variety in green color with respect of plant life
•	Grateful odors	pleasing fragrance

•	Clemency of the weather	moderate weather
•	Air of gaiety	atmosphere of pleasure/ pleasant atmosphere.

2. Early budding flower is indication of spring season, the season of pleasures and joys, a messenger of happy days.
3. Only that person can enjoy spring season whose mind is free from confusions of cares or passions.
4. All animals are glad at the approach of spring season because spring provides charming surroundings, adequate food and pleasant weather.
5. Title: **Joys and Pleasures of Spring Season**

CSS 2001

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words: **(20)**

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Wherever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty case in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different stated, and from century to century, but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delights that it not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a Brach of authorship; it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry, and hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being: without poetry "man's life is as poor as beast". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant-Killer; the shepherd-boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of lowers; the countryman when he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all alive in a world of their own making, and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. (Hazlitt)

Questions:

1. In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
2. How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
3. What is the difference between history and poetry?
4. Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".
5. What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its doers poet?
6. Explain the followings underlined expression in the passage.
   - i. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart
   - ii. A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.

   - iii. Cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things.
   - iv. It is the stuff of which our life is made.
   - v. The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

Answers:

1. Poetry is the language of imagination and passion because it is connected with such passions of human life as pleasure and pain.
2. Poetry is the universal language as it expresses each passion of human heart and every phenomenon of universe.
3. History treats dry episodes of life like wars between various states. In poetry all human thoughts and feelings can be expressed and communicated to others in a heart-pleasing way which produces sonorous effect on the minds of listeners.
4. Man is poetical animal because every human passion including love, hatred, compassion, anger etc. can be expressed through poetry. All that is worth remembering in life can be expressed through or in poetry.
5. Child plays hide and seek, repeats the story, rural man looks at rainbow. All these actions are poetic and their doers are poets.
6.

	Expressions/Phrases	Meanings
•	It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart	Poetry relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart
•	A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.	Where there is sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, there is birth of poetry.
•	Cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things.	History deals with dry and harsh realities of human life, situation of societies of different times.
•	It is the stuff of which our life is made.	Poetry is based on thought and feelings, the stuff of our life.
•	The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.	The poet describes the feelings, actions and thoughts concerning fellow human beings.

CSS 2000

Q2: Read the following passage and answers the questions given at the end in your own words.

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity; the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bentham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to end of a long life, were inspired by a "dominate and all comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they were inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this code, and this system of legislation __does it promotes human happiness? Then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching__does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable or ditty is obligatory? Then it is true: all else is misrepresentation. The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misrepresentation". This is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if it falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the Church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. Thy promise, for example to fulfill the undertaking of their god-parents, that they'll "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomp and vanity of this wicked world" etc. "The Devil" Bentham comments" "who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" has the child happen to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "work" is distinguished from the aforesaid Pomp and Vanity". What King, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

Questions:

1. What does the writer mean by the following expressions?
   Multifarious activities, amelioration of human life, it is sound; be their special advocate, renounce the evil, drowsed, gauged, and aforesaid.
2. What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?
3. What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?
4. On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church teaches children insincerity?
5. In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted i.e. is he praised or condemned?

Answers:

Expressions/Phrases		Meanings
•	Multifarious activities	Various kind of activities
•	Amelioration of human life	Betterment of human being
•	Be their special advocate	plead their case, support their cause
•	Renounce the evil	Discard/ condemn the evil
•	Drowsed	Became inactive; sedative
•	Gauged	Estimated; calculated
•	Aforesaid	mentioned above; above said

2. Bentham's Philosophy is based upon positive thinking, benevolence, enthusiasm for the relief of man's condition and quest for truth. He worked for betterment of human life.
3. Bentham totally ignored poetry and largely considered religion as misrepresentation which created negative thinking.
4. According to Bentham, Church teaches children insincerity by forcing them to believe what children cannot comprehend. They teach children to jettison/ renounce pomp and vanity, whereas higher authorities in Churchdom adopt the same.
5. Archbishop of Canterbury has been quoted in the context of pomp and vanity. He is condemned because he has not condemned pomp and vanity which is most often renounced by ecclesiastical teachers.

CSS 1999

Q2. Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions given at the end: (20)

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the **acquisitive economy** which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its **undisciplined individualism**. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate that real producer of wealth. This **superb idealism** of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and logists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—men of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an **unmanly compromise** with force, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from **perpetual vacillation**. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing form any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.

Questions:

8. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization?
9. What are possibilities of our Faith, which can be of advantage to the world?
10. What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith?
11. Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with, the Forces opposing him?
12. What is necessary for an achievement?
13. Explain the expressions as highlighted/under lined in the passage?
14. Suggest an appropriate title to the passage?

Answers:

7. Chief characteristic of the modern political civilization is that it considers man as an object to be exploited and not a being to be developed and cultivated.

8. Our faith recognizes the dignity of man and disciplines him to the service of God and potential of such man is that he can bring about a better change in the world wherein all are equal shorn of all social, racial, ethnic and economic discriminations.
9. The chief danger to confront the superb idealism of our faith are medieval fancies of theologians which have arrested our growth. It is time to get rid of them.
10. Indian Muslims are in danger of becoming victim to an unmanly compromise with the forces opposing him. He has ceased to explore the inner depths of his life which have robbed him of vigor's of life.
11. For an achievement it is necessary that a firm faith should be cultivated in the independence of our own inner life. It is necessary for an achievement to undergo a complete transformation of inner being. Because, nothing can be achieved unless one is free from the shackles of one's own prejudices.

12.

Expressions/Phrases		**Meanings**
•	Acquisitive Economy	Capitalism which is characterized by concentration of wealth and unlimited right to own private property.
•	Undisciplined individualism	unchecked individual freedom; unchecked license; unrestrained life
•	Superb idealism	Supreme idealistic believes shorn of pragmatism required for essential changes happening in modern world.
•	Unmanly compromise	a compromise causing self-disrespect
•	Perpetual vacillation	highly instable, contact instability

13. Title: Indian Muslims and Possibilities of Religious Reforms

CSS 1998

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the question given at the end in your own words: **(20)**

Accumulated property treads the powers of thought in the dust, extinguishes the sparks of genius, and reduces the great mass of mankind to be immersed in sordid cares, beside depriving the rich, of the most salubrious and effectual motives to activity. If superfluity were banished, the necessity for the greater part of the manual industry of mankind would be superseded; and the rest, being amicably mankind would be supersede; and the vigorous members of the community, would be burdensome to none. Every man would have a frugal, yet wholesome diet; every man would go forth that moderate exercise of his corporal functions that give hilarity to the spirits; none would be made torpid with fatigue, but all would have leisure to cultivate the kindly and philanthropically affections of the soul, and to let loose his faculties in the search of intellectual improvements. What a contrast this scene present us with the present state of human society, where the peasant and the labourers work, till their understanding is benumbed with toil, their sinews contracted and made callous by being forever on the stretch and their bodies invaded with infirmities and surrendered to an untimely grave? What is the fruit of this disproportioned and unceasing toil? At evening they return to a family famished with hunger, exposed half-naked to the inclemencies of the sky, hardly few instances, where it is dispensed by the hands of ostentations charity, and the first lesson communicated is unprincipled servility. All this while their rich neighbour.

How rapid and sublime would be the advances of intellect, if a man were admitted into the field of knowledge? At present ninety- nine persons in a hundred are no more excited to any regular exertions of general and curious thought, than the brutes themselves. What would be the state of public mind in a nation, where all were wise, all had laid aside the shackles of prejudice and implicit faith, all adopted with fearless confidence the suggestions of truth, and the lethargy of the soul was dismissed forever? Though the inequality of mind would in a certain degree be permanent; but it is reasonably to believe that the geniuses of such an age would far surpass the grandest exertions of Intel that are at present known. Genius would not be depressed with false wants and niggardly patronage. (William Godwinn)

Questions:

1. Suggest an appropriate title for the passage?
2. What does the writer mean by the following expressions: Hilarity of spirit, corporal functions, torpid with fatigue, let loose faculties?
3. What according to the writer is the cause of the poor man's short life?
4. Does the writer favour charity for the poor? Support your answer with the writer's argument?
5. How does the writer compare the present day man with brutes?
6. The writer does not state why there will always be an inequality of mind among men. Suggest a reason from your own knowledge of human psychology?
7. What according to the writer would promote intellectual improvement?
8. Give another word with similar meaning for, callous; sinews; in clemencies; ostentations; benumbed; salubrious.

Answers:

1. **Title: " DEMERITS OF CAPITALISM"**
2.

Expressions		**Meanings**
•	Hilarity of spirit	Lightness and pleasant feelings of spirit
•	Corporal Functions	Bodily functions
•	Torpid with fatigue	Lethargic owning to exhaustive work.
•	Let loose faculties	Employ his intellectual faculties

3. The concentration of wealth has deprived the poor man of basic amenities of life and healthcare due to capitalistic fleecing of the public at large.
4. Yes, William Godwinn supports charity to the poor as it would ensure frugal/ reasonable living for most of the public which would not only lightens the spirit of the poor but would also contribute into society through intellectual development.
5. The present day men do not involve themselves in regular exertions thus thoughtless men are equal to brutes.
6. No, author does not favour charity for the poor ; he holds that as it creates servility of mind, ostentatious charity is misleading. Inadequate socialization and insentience create inequality of human mind.
7. According to William Godwinn, if people are free from the thought of livelihood and enjoy healthy and leisure life, they can contribute to intellectual improvement.
8.

Words		**Similar meaning**
•	Callous	Indurate; thickened

•	Sinews	Tendon
•	Iniclemencies	Hardness, severity
•	Ostentatious	Pretentious
•	Benumbed	Insensible, uninterested
•	Salubrious	Healthy, wholesome

CSS 1997

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the question given at the end in your own words: (20)

Do we realize the extent to which the modern world relies for its opinions on public utterances and the Press? Do we realize how completely we are all in the power of report? Any little lie or exaggerated sentiment uttered by one with a bee in his bonnet, with a principle, or an end to serve, can, if cleverly expressed and distributed, distort the views of thousands, sometimes of millions. Any willful suppression of truth for Party and personal ends can so falsify our vision of things as to plunge us into endless cruelties and follies. Honesty of thought and speech and written word is a jewel, and they who curb prejudice and seek honourably to know and speak the truth are the only true builders of a better life. But what a dull world if we can't chatter and write irresponsibly, can't slop over with hatred, or coiffed with the nightcap of silence; who in this age of cheap ink and oratory will submit to such a fate?

Report, I would almost say, now rules the world and holds the fate of man on the sayings of its many tongues if the good sense of mankind cannot somehow restrain utterance and cleanse report, Democracy, so highly vaunted, will not save us; and all the glib words of promise spoken might as well have lain unuttered in the throats of orators. We are always in peril under Democracy of taking the line of least resistance and immediate material profit. The gentleman, for instance, whoever he was, who first discovered that he would sell his papers better by undercutting the standards of his rivals, and, appealing to the lower tastes of the Public under the flag of that convenient expression "what the Public wants", made a most evil discovery. The Press is for the most part in the hands of men who know what is good and right. It can be a great agency for leveling up. But whether on the whole it is so or not, one continually hears doubted. There ought to be no room for doubt in any of our minds that the Press is on the side of the angels.

Questions:

1. Suggest an appropriate title for the passage?
2. Chose Five of the following words and give for each another word, or phrase, of similar meaning which might be used to replace the word in the passage:
   Sentiment, Distort, Willful, Curb, Vaunted, Glib, Material, Agency
3. Explain what is meant by any Three of the following phrases as used in the passage:
   i. With a principle, or an end to serve
   ii. This age of cheap ink and oratory
   iii. Undercutting the standard
   iv. On the side of the angels

Answers:

1. **Title: "Falling Standards of Modern Press"**
2.

Word	Similar Meaning
Sentiment	Emotion
Distort	Concert, deform
Willful	Deliberate
Curb	Contain, reduce
Vaunted	Boasted, bragged
Glib	Superficial, plausible
Material	Stuff
Agency	Authority, Bureau

3.

Expressions		Meanings
•	With a principle, or an end to serve	The spirit of service either motivated by a principle/ idea or by same vested interests/ ends
•	This age of cheap ink and oratory	The era of intellectual vacuity
•	Undercutting the standard	Sell cheaper than standard value/ or cheaper than rivals in competition
•	On the side of the angels	On the hand of virtuous, on right side

CSS 1996

Q.2. Read the following passages and answers the questions given at the end in your own words: (20)

"In countless other places, companies locating overseas are causing environmental harm. Japan has come in for heavy criticism from environmentalists in Southeast Asia for allegedly locating extremely harmful processes abroad because they no longer can pass environmental muster at home. A Malaysian subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Kasei Corp. was forced by court order to close after years of protects by local residents that the plant's dumping of radioactive thorium was to blame for unusually high leukemia rates in the region. Several multinational Corporations operating in South Africa including local subsidiaries of the Bayer pharmaceuticals concern and a Duracell battery plant, have been implicated by local environmentalists in toxic catastrophes that they believe have caused cancer and other severe health problems among workers.

Despite the threats, international markets also help diffuse many environmentally helpful products around the world. Trade in pollution control technologies is on the rise, particularly as environmental laws are strengthened in developing countries. International trade also can put pressure on companies to match the environmental immolations of their international competitors, as in the US industry's response to Japan's advances in fuel efficiency.

Meanwhile, there are indications, that contrary to some people's expectations, being open to foreign investment can help prevent the creation of pollution havens, rather than cause them. Research by Nancy Birds all and David Wheeler of the World Bank found the dirty industries developed faster in Latin American economies relatively inhospitable to foreign investment than in open ones. Another World Bank study looked at the rates at which 60 different countries adopted a cleaner pulping technology and concluded that the new technology made its way to nations open to foreign investment far more rapidly than to those closed to it.

The author of these studies suggest several possible explanations for such trends. For one, closed economies protect capital intensive, pollution intensive industries in situations where low cost labour otherwise would have been a draw to less polluting industries. Second, companies trying to sell their goods in industrial countries need to please the growing number of "green consumers" there. Finally the equipment used by multinational tends on balance to be newer and cleaner than that employed by national industries.

Questions

1 Why is Japan under heavy criticism?
2 What did the court decree in Malaysia? and why?
3 What could be the role of international markets in controlling pollution?
4 What is a "pollution haven"?
5 What does the research by Nancy Birds all and David Wheeler say?
6 What does "the other study" by World Bank reveal?
7. Who is a "green consumer"?
8 How do you explain capital "intensive and pollution intensive"?
9 How can we save the local residents from the pollution hazards?

Answers:

1 Japan is under heavy criticism for carrying out harmful industrial processes outside her territory causing environmental degradation.
2 In Malaysia the court ordered Mitsubishi Kasei crop. to stop dumping radioactive elements as the same was causing higher incidence of leukemia in the region.
3 International trade can play a role in controlling pollution by means of promoting environment friendly products and through abiding by the environment-related laws willfully.
4 Pollution heave refers to the territories where dirty industries continue to flourish unabatedly.
5 Nancy Birds all and David Wheeler say, that the dirty industries are developed rapidly in the countries where foreign investment rate is considerably low as in Latin America.
6 The study by the World Bank reveals that the speed of introduction of pollution control technology is more rapid in the open economies as compared to closed economies.
7. "Green Consumers" refers to consumers who are more careful about environmental safety.
8 **Capital Intensive**: An industry, business or process that needs a lot of money to start.

   Pollution Intensive: An industry that generates more pollutants but can be started with small capital.
9. The local residents can be saved from pollution by forcing the industrialists to take all precautionary measures to curb the pollution.

CSS 1995

Q.2. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow it. Use your own English as much as possible otherwise you will not score high marks: (20)

A political community may be viewed as a group of people living together under a common regime, with a common set of authorities to make important decisions for the group as a whole. To the extent that the regime is legitimate, we would further specify that the people have internalised a common set of rules. Given the predominately achievement oriented norms which seem to be a necessary concomitant of industrial society, these rules must apply equally to the entire population or precisely those criteria (e.g. language) which are basis for blocking individual social mobility, can become the basis for cleavage which threatens the disintegration of the political community.

Among post-tribal multilingual populations where the masses are illiterate, generally unaware of national events, and have low expectations of social and economic mobility, the problem is largely irrelevant-even if such populations have a linguistically distinct elite group. In contrast, when the general population of a society is going through the early stages of social mobilization, language group conflicts seem particularly likely to occur; they may develop animosities which take on a life of their own and persist beyond the situation which gave rise to them. The degree to which this happens may be significantly affected by the type of policy which the government adopts during the transitional period.

The likelihood that linguistic division will lead to political conflict is particularly great when the language cleavages are linked with the presence of a dominant group which blocks the social mobility of members of a subordinate group, partly, at least, on the basis of language factors. Where a dominant group holds the positions of power at the head of the major bureaucracies in a modem society, and gives preference in recruitment to those who speak the dominant language, any submerged group has the options of assimilation, non-mobility or group resistance. If an individual is overwhelmed numerically or psychologically by the dominant language, if his group is proportionately too small to maintain a self-contained community within the society, assimilation usually occurs. In contrast, if one is part of a numerous or geographically concentrated minority group, assimilation is more difficult and is more likely to seem unreasonable. If the group is numerous and mobilized, political resistance is likely.

Questions:

1. A political community is identified as a group of people who have three things in common: What are they?
2. Why are the rules important?
3. Give another word or paraphrase for:
   i. Cleavage;
   ii. Disintegration.
4. In the second paragraph the authors distinguish between two types of society: What are they?
5. What problem is irrelevant to the first type?
6. What is likely to happen to the second?
7. When will language create political conflict?
8. What is assimilation and when does it occur?
9. When does group resistance occur?
10. Give the opposite of the term "dominant group" used in the text.

Answers:

1. The group of people who are identified as a political community have three things in common: first, an organized administrative system, second, a common set of decision making authorities and third, customs.
2. The rules give supremacy to a dominant group and provide basis for blocking individual social mobility.

3. (i) Split, division
   (ii) Break into small parts
4. In the second paragraph, the authors tell about two kinds of societies the first belong to the very initial phases of human society and second belong to the early phases of modem civilization, in the former type masses are generally illiterate and have low economic mobility whereas the latter type has rapid social mobilization and an awakening of their rights and duties.
5. The language problem is irrelevant to the first type.
6. Language conflicts may likely to occur in the second type.
7. A language conflict occurs when a predominant group blocks the social mobility of subordinate group and prefers its own language in recruitment to the subordinate group.
8. Assimilation is the process whereby persons and groups acquire the culture of other groups in which they come to live by adopting its attitudes and values, its patterns of thinking and behaving. If occurs when a small community comes into contact with a large community.
9. If the subordinate group is in numerical minority and is deprived of its rights, it causes them to stand against the dominant group.

- Disenfranchised group; subordinate group;

CSS 1994

Q. 2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end: (20)

"Piecing together the story of human evolution is no easy task. The anthropologist Richard Leakey has identified four key steps in our evolution from the earliest *HAMINID* to modem humans. First, the occurrence of *BEPEDILISM* between 10 and 4 million years ago. Then the evolution of Homo, with its large brain and capacity to make stone tools the earliest examples of which are 2.5 million years old. Next, the evolution of Homo erectus almost 2 million years ago, followed by its migration out of Africa into Eurasia. And finally the appearance of modem human less than 150000 years ago.

"Through the 10 million years of human evolution, the Earth's climate has changed considerably. During the period that Michael Sarrnthein of Kiel has called the "Golden era"-up to 3 million years ago-the world was much warmer than it is now. Then conditions started to deteriorate, and there was a gradual build-up of ice at the poles. Around 2.6 million years ago the climate became cyclical: ice ages characterized by huge ice sheets covering much of Northern America and Northern Europe were followed by INTERGLACIAL, when conditions were comparable to those we see today. Elizabeth Verbal of Yale University, one of most vigorous proponents of the idea of punctuated equilibrium, has shown that this change in the world's climate 2.6 million years ago had sudden and dramatic effects in Africa. A predominantly warm, and moist climate was transformed into one which was colder and more arid." (Mark Maslin).

Questions:

1. Give dictionary meanings of the underlined words.
2. How did the climate become cyclical?
3. Define the term "Golden era"
4. Describe the various stages in the development of the human species.

Answers:

1.

	Expressions	**Meanings**
•	Hominid	Humans
•	Bepedilism	Relating to two-footed animal
•	Interglacial	Interlinks between various slow-moving mass of rivers of ice formed by accumulation of snow on high grounds.

2. The earth's climate has undergone a considerable change. About 3 million years ago, the climate on the earth was very hot. Then the world was much warmer than the present times. Suddenly the climate conditions began to change. The gradual build-up of ice started to take place at the poles. A result, around 2.6 million years ago, the climate became cyclical.
3. The term "Golden era" means the period up to 3 million years ago when the world was much warmer than it is presently.
4. There are four stages in the development of the human species as below:
   i. Between 10 and 4 million years ago, when BIPEDILISM took place.
   ii. 2.5 million years ago, when the evolution of HOMO (Man-"Homo-Sapiens") occurred. HOMO had then a large brain and capacity to make stone tools.
   iii. About 2 million years ago when the evolution of Homo erectus took place.
   iv. The period followed by two million years ago, when Homo began to migrate out of Africa into Eurasia.

CSS 1993

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words without lifting sentences from the given text: (20)

Recently the mass media, formerly subsequent to the medical profession, have become increasingly restive, and occasionally hostile. In Germany, in particular, the newspapers and television have given great deal of time and space to the complaints against the medical profession. In Britain on BBC radio and television, the medical practical have come under sharp and aggressive criticism.

Is this antagonism to the profession justified? And if so, why? I have tried to answer that question by looking at the way it deals with some of the diseases of our civilization, including the most lethal, heart attack and cancer. If what emerges is an indictment of the profession, then I would rebut the charge that I am anti-doctor. Montaigne said: "I honour physicians not for their services but for themselves". That goes for me too. (Brian Ingles)

Questions:

1. What do you understand by the mass media?
2. What is Brian Ingles stance towards the medical profession?
3. What is a lethal disease?
4. Is there a radical change in presentation of the art of healing by the mass media?

Answers:

1. Mass media means "the modem communication system" which include Newspapers (press) Television and Radio.

2. The approach of Brian Ingles towards the medical profession is neither hostile nor restive He tries to judge the complaints against the medical profession by observing the manner it deals with some of the most lethal diseases of our civilization, including heart attacks and cancer etc. He honours physicians. It is too unjustified to question a profession for the faulty attitude of a few engaged in the profession but the fact is also undeniable that the profession has not come up to the expectations of the people.
3. A Lethal disease means "a disease designed to cause death" like heart attack and cancer.
4. The media has been very critical of the medical profession. There appeared very sharp and aggressive criticism on the physicians. Formerly the Mass media was respectful to this profession. Recent critical attitude of the mass media may be defined as a radical change in the presentation of the art of healing.

CSS 1992

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end: (20)

"Moral self-control and external prohibition of harmful acts are not adequate methods of dealing with our anarchic instincts. The reason they are inadequate is that these instincts are capable of many disguises as the Devil medieval legend, and some of these disguises deceive even the elect. The only adequate method is to discover what are the needs of our instinctive nature, and then to search for the least harmful way of satisfying them. Since spontaneity is what is most thwarted by machines, the only thing that can be provided is opportunity, the use made of opportunity must be left to the initiative of the individual. No doubt, considerable expense would be involved but it would not be comparable to the war. Understanding of human nature must be the basis of any real improvement in human life. Science has done wonders in mastering the laws of the physical world, but our own nature is must less understood as yet, than the nature of stars and electrons. When science learns to understand human nature, it will be able to bring happiness into our lives with machines and the Physical science.

Questions:

1. Why are moral self-control, and external prohibition inadequate to deal with our anarchic instincts?
2. What is the adequate method of dealing with these instincts?
3. What should be the basis of any real improvement in human life?
4. How can science help humanity to achieve happiness?

Answers:

1. Since our anarchic impulses are subject to many disguises, moral self-control and external prohibition are harmful acts that cannot achieve desired results. These are artificial impositions which serve no useful purpose.
2. The adequate method of a dealing with our anarchic instincts is to find out the needs of our instinctive nature and then to devise ways and means to satisfy them in the best possible way. It will provide an opportunity for initiative to the individual to create a moral poise in his nature.
3. The basis of any real improvement in human life lies in the proper understanding of human nature.

4. Machines and the physical science can render help to humanity in achieving happiness provided it learns to understand human nature.

CSS 1991

Q.1 Read the following passage answer the questions given at the end as briefly as possible (1 to 2 lines each): (25)

Heads of government attending the London economic summit will have no excuses if they fail to curb the level of arms exports. A new definitive study by the International Monetary Fund, not generally known for its liberal views, makes it plain that high levels of arms spending in some developing countries have retarded social programmes, economic development projects and the private sector; the latter an issue with which the seven richest market economies can identity.

The IMF, however, pick out 10 consistent offenders among developing countries which spend more than 15 percent of their GDP on the military, they are: Israel, Angola, Oman, Yemen, Jorden, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya. Employing some unusually forceful language the Fund says: the levels of military expenditure certainly led to low growth and domestic economic hardship in some countries by diverting funds from social programmes, economic development projects and the private social sector.

The study poses a couple of other serious problems for the summit. It shows for instance, that military expenditure is very sensitive to financial constraints. Thus, if countries are on armaments.

Questions:

1. What are the head of Government doing at the summit?
2. What are the findings of the new study?
3. How does military expenditure affect domestic economy of a country and in what ways?
4. What is the relationship between spending and economic growth?
5. How is military expenditure related to resources?

Answers:

1. The heads of governments are devising the methods to curb arms export and working on the plans that can provide funds for social and economic development.
2. The new study reveals that high level of arms spending are adversely affecting the projects aimed at socio-economic development and private sector growth.
3. Military spending and economic growth are inversely related i.e. the more the military spending, the less the economic growth.
4. There is direct relation between the two: The more the spending in the social sector, the greater the rate of economic growth.
5. There is direct relation between military expenditure and resources i.e with the increase in resources, military expenditures are also increased.

CSS 1990

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any four questions given at the end as briefly as possible:(20)

Mountbatten was taking his family to Simla to snatch a few days' rest. He had brought with him a copy of the Draft Plan for the transfer of power (which he had sent to London for approval). Menon had come up and they were expecting Nehru for the week end. Mountbatten was delighted that Edwina (his wife) and Jawaharlal had taken to each other so much. It could only help his words and it seemed to do them both so much good.

Nehru himself had been fine inform, Mieville and George Nicolis (principle Secretary to Viceroy and Deputy Personal Secretary to the Viceroy respectively) had shown some dismay at Viceroy's openness with the Indian leader but Mountbatten chose to ignore them.

Despite his continuing optimism for the Plan Menon's contention that it would not be well received by the Congress had given him more than usual pause for thought. After dinner on Saturday night, he invited Nehru in the Viceregal Lodge for a nightcap.

The Viceroy handed Nehru his drink, and then quite suddenly crossed the room to the safe and unlocked it, taking out the draft Plan, handed him the papers (giving free run his instinct whatever the result). Nehru took the draft Plan eagerly and sat down with it, immersing himself in it immediately Mountbatten watched him..... the Indian had stopped reading the Plan, and was riffling angrily through the final pages. His face was drawn and pale. Mountbatten was shaken. He had never seen Nehru so furious.

Nehru made an effort to control himself. "I will try to summaries my thoughts and leave you a note of my objections. This much I can tell you now. Congress will never agree to Plan of India's fragmentation into a host of little states."

The following day, the Viceroy sat on the secluded rear terrace of Viceregal Lodge while V.P. Menon read over Nehru's Promised memorandum of objections.

Mr. Nehru only questioned certain sections of the Plan; said Menon.

Yes the key ones! snapped Mountbatten. Look we have to redraft and resubmit immediately, in the light of his comments.. Can you do it?

Very well Your Excellency, "said Menon.

I want it (the fresh draft) by six O'clock this evening.

Questions:

1. How did Lord Mountbatten view the relationship between his wife, Lady Edwina and Jawaharlal Nehru?
2. How did the officers on the staff of Lord Mountbatten view his close reactions to it?
3. Why did Lord Mount batten show the draft Plan to Nehru?
4. Did Lord Mountbatten show the Draft Plan to Quaid-e-Azam? If not, what will the showing of secret Draft Plan to Nehru alone will be called?
5. What motivated the drawing up of a fresh Plan for transfer of power?
6. Within what time was the fresh plan prepared and by whom?
7. Was the person who draw up the fresh plan, under orders of Mountbatten, a neutral and impartial person. Not connected with any Indian community?

Answer:

1. Lord Mountbatten viewed that his wife Edwina and Jawaharlal Nehru had developed mutual affinity.
2. The officers of the staff of Lord Mountbatten did not like the close relationship of Mountbatten with Nehru but Mountbatten ignored them.
3. Lord Mountbatten wanted to judge the intentions of Nehru and Congress, therefore he showed the draft plan to Nehru.
4. Lord Mountbatten did not show the draft plan to Quaid-e-Azam - as he was much inclined towards Congress and wanted not to annoy Nehru. Thus he showed the plan to Nehru before implement of it. This was the worst example of favouritism.

5. Nehru's indignation draft plan motivated Lord Mountbatten to draw a new plan favorable to Nehru.
6. Within twelve hours a new plan was prepared by Menon.
7. Menon drew up new plan. He was not a neutral person as he belonged to Hindu community. Thus he preferred Hindu interests to those of Muslims in drawing up new plan.

CSS 1989

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end: (20)

"TEACHING, more even than most other professions, has been transformed during the last hundred years from a small, highly skilled profession concerned, with a minority of the population, to a large and important branch of the public service, the profession has a great and honourable tradition, extending from the dawn of history until recent times, but any teacher in the modern world who allows himself to be inspired by the ideal of his function to teach what he thinks, but, to instill such beliefs and prejudices as are taught useful by his explorers. In former days a teacher was expected to be a man of exceptional knowledge or wisdom, to whose .words men would do well to attend. In antiquity, teachers were not an organized profession, and no control was exercised over what they taught. It is true that they were often punished afterwards for their subversive doctrines. Socrates was put to death and Plato is said to have been thrown into prison, but such incidents did not interfere with the spread of their doctrines: Any man who has the genuine impulse of the teacher will be more anxious to survive in his books than in the flesh. A feeling of intellectual independence is essential to the proper fulfillment of the teacher's functions, since it is his business to instill what he can of knowledge and reasonableness into the process of forming public opinion.

In our more highly organized world we face a problem. Something called education is given to everybody, usually by the State. The teacher has thus become, in the vast majority of cases, a civil servant obliged to carry out the best of men who have not his learning, who have no experience of dealing with the young, and whose only attitude towards education is that of the propagandist."

Questions:

1. What change has occurred in the profession of teaching during the last hundred years?
2. What do you consider to be the basic functions of a teacher in the olden days?
3. What handicaps does modern teacher face as compared to the teachers in the olden days?

Answers:

1. During the last hundred years teaching profession has changed from a skilled tutors concerned with education of a minority to a large and important branch of the public service.
2. Basic functions of a teacher in older days were to instill independence of opinion and reasonableness and he used to live in his books than in the flesh.
3. In olden days teachers were free to teach whatever they think, however off and on they had to undergo some kind of humiliation or corporal punishment at the hands of state that sometimes included death sentence. But a modern teacher is a state servant. He has to instill such beliefs and prejudices as are thought pragmatic by the state. He has become less a teacher and more a propagandist.

CSS 1988

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer any two questions given at the end: (20)

Another intellectual defect of almost all teaching, except the highest grade of university tuition, is that it encourages docility and the belief that definite answers are known on questions which are legitimate matters of debate. I remember an occasion when a number of us were discussing which was the best of Shakespeare's plays. Most of us were concerned in advancing arguments for unconventional opinions but a clear young man, who from the elementary schools, had lately risen to the university, informed us, as a fact of which we were unaccountably ignorant, that Hamlet is the best of Shakespeare's plays. After this the subject was closed. Every clergyman in America knows why Rome fell; it was owing to the corruption of morals depicted by Juvenile and Petronius. The fact that morals became exemplary about two centuries before the fall of the western Empire is unknown or ignored. English children are taught one view of the French Revolution, French children are taught another; neither is true but in each case it would be highly imprudent to disagree with the teacher, and few fell any inclination to do so. Teacher ought to encourage intelligent disagreement on the part of their pupils, even urging them to read books have opinions opposed to that much education consists in the instilling of unfounded dogmas in place of spirit of inquiry. The result, not necessarily from any fault in the teacher, but from curriculum which demands too much apparent knowledge with a consequent need to haste and definitions.

Questions:

1. What is the main defect of teaching? Describe in your own words.
2. What are the causes of the instilling of unfounded dogmas in the mind of students?
3. Briefly describe the main points presented by the writer of this passage.

Answers:

1. The main defect of teaching is that it inculcates the doctrine that definite absolute answers on almost all questions are available and it also encourages docility and submission.
2. The main cause of instilling unfounded dogmas in the mind of students is nationalism. Nation has peculiar views about certain national incidents which are indoctrinated among the students on the name of national interests.
3. The main points presented by the writer of this passage are given as below:
    - i. The modern system of education is defective as it encourages docility.
    - ii. It develops the belief that by holding debate we can reach definite answers.
    - iii. Students are taught according to national interests.
    - iv. The education being imparted is dogmatic not rational.

CSS 1987

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given at the end:

There is a sense in which the aim of education must be the same in all societies. Two hundred years from now there will be no one alive in the world who is alive today. Yet the sum total of human skill and knowledge will probably not be less than is today. It will almost certainly be greater. And that this is so is due in large part of the educational process by which we pass on to one generation what has been learned and achieved by previous generations. The continuity and growth of society is obviously dependent in this way upon education, both formal and informal. If each generation had to learn for itself what had been learned by its predecessor, no sort of intellectual or social development would be possible and present state of society would be little different from the society of the old stone age. But this basic aim of education is so general and so fundamental that it is hardly given conscious recognition as an educational purpose. It is rather to be classed as the most important social function, of education and is a matter of interest to the sociologist rather than to the educational theorist. Education does this job in any society and the specific way in which it does it will vary from one society to another. When we speak in ordinary way about the aims of education, we are interested rather in the specific goals set by the nature of society and the purpose of its members.

The educational system of any society is more or less elaborate social mechanism designed to bring about in the persons submitted to its certain skills and attitudes that are judged to be useful and desirable in the society.

Questions:

1. How is the continuity and growth of society dependent upon education?
2. In what way the aims of education are related with a society and its members?
3. What important does the writer give to the education system of a society?

Answers:

1. The growth of society is dependent upon education. Each generation pass on its skill and knowledge to the succeeding generation. This phenomena continues and causes the development of society through continued transmission of knowledge and skills by means of education.
2. The educational system of society is designed to inculcate in its members certain skills and values that it deems fit for them.
3. The writer gives vital importance to the education system of a society which brings change in the views and beliefs of its members. Development of the society depends upon the acquired skills which are transmitted from previous generations. It is the education that causes the continuous growth of the society.

CSS 1986

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any two questions given at the end in about 70 words each.

Biofeedback is a process that allows people with stress related illnesses such as high blood pressure to monitor and improve their health by learning to relax. In biofeedback, devices that monitor skin temperature are attached to a patient's arm, leg or forehead. Then the person tries to relax. As he or she relaxes completely. The temperature of the area under the device rises because more blood reaches the area. When a machine that is attached to the devices detects the rise in temperature a buzzer sounds, or the reading on a dial changes. As long as the patient is relaxed, the buzzer or dial gives encouragements.

The next part of the biofeedback process is learning how to relax without the monitoring devices. The patient recalls how he or she felt when the buzzer or dial indicated realization and then tries to imitate that feeling without having to check the biofeedback machine. After succeeding in doing so, the patient tries to maintain the relaxed feeling throughout the day. Stress may cause as much as 75 percent of all illness; therefore, biofeedback promises to be an outstanding medical tool.

Questions

1. What is biofeedback? Describe it in your own way?
2. Can learning to relax improve health? Explain your view point?
3. Why is biofeedback considered to be an instrument with great potential for the treatment of stress related illnesses?

Answers:

1. Biofeedback is a method which relieves the people from tension related maladies. In this method people learn the art of achieving relaxation. Patient temperature is monitored by different devices. In the process of relaxation the temperature of the body increases due to blood circulation. The next step of the biofeedback process is to learn how to relax without monitoring devices. A patient thus subsequently develops habit of relaxing himself.
2. Yes, learning to relax plays an important role in improving health. Stress stricken people become the victim of high blood pressure, and other tension related maladies. While relaxing the circulation of the blood increases temperature of body. But a decrease in the circulation of blood cause headache and increased tension. Stress causes illness but relaxation relieves us from illness.
3. Stress is said to have been the cause of as many as 75 percent of all diseases, therefore biofeedback can be an exceptional way of treating the stress – the very root-cause of a number of human diseases.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 1

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any TWO of the questions given at the end: (20)

Whoever starts a new diary does it, it is wise, in secret, for if it be known to his friends, that he keeps a punctual record of his doings and theirs, *they will treat him with a reticence that may embarrass* That is the first rule of diary keeping, but others, such as whether the diary should be regular, or irregular, are more disputable. It is, however, a fatal practice to attempt regularity in amount to aim, as some do, at style, or indeed, for any style at all. The advantage of the diary form is that it exempts its users from all ordinary rules, you may spell as you like, abbreviate, or wander into side tracks as and when it please you. Above all, you need preserve no sense of proportion or responsibility. A new hat may oust a new parliament, a new actress who amused you may without any complaints, sweep all the armies and potentates or Europe over you margin into nothingness and oblivion. Nobody's feelings have to be considered, *no sense of a critical audience need force gaiety from odd of sadness or cast shadow on the spirits of puck*.

Why then does not everyone keep a diary if it is so full of the delights of freedom and omnipotence? perhaps it is because we like to have an audience for what we say, and grow a little tired of entertaining our great grandchildren. Some aver that all diarists are vain, but it would appear, no the contrary, if they keep their secret and let none pry into their locked drawn, that they have an irrefutable claim to modesty, It is possible, of course, that *they may be puffing themselves up, before the mirror of posterity*, but that is such a remote and pardonable conceit particularly, if we remember that posterity is far more likely to mock than

to admire that other turns over the blank pages of this year and wonders that other fingers will them someday need ashamed of his diarist's dream. **(CSS 1985)**

Questions:

1. What are your own impression about diary keeping? Write a short paragraph of about 100 words.
2. State in your own words why the writer thinks that a diary should be kept in secret.
3. Explain the underlined portions.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 2

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any two of the Questions that follow in your own words: (20)

During the last few decades medicine has undoubtedly advanced by huge strides in consequence of innumerable discoveries and inventions. But have we actually become healthier as a result of this progress? Admittedly, tuberculosis or cholera is today a much rarer cause of death in many countries. On the other hand, various other no less dangerous diseases have appeared, which we term other "time diseases". They include not only certain impairments of the heart and circulatory system, of the skeletal structure and internal organs, but also an increased psychic instability, the addiction to all manner of drugs etc., and states of nervous shock and exhaustion.

According to Bodamer, "Man's hysterical and vain attempt to overtax and do violence to his nature in order to adjust it to the technical world leads to a dangerous threat to health." In other words, our organs can no longer cope with the noise, the bustle and all the inevitable concomitants of our modern civilization. A man's body is simply not a machine to be used as he thinks fit, and as long as he likes. It is something living, a part of the image of God in which we were created. That is why the body has a rhythm of its own, a rhythm that can make itself heard.

The most deep-seated of all the diseases of our time is that man no longer takes God into account, that he has lost confidence in God's dominion over the world, that he considers the visible as the ultimate, the only , reality, but man without God suffers from his fate because he cannot accept it from the hand of God. He suffers from the world because he senses its disordered state without being able to put it right. He begins to suffer from his work because it exhausts him without satisfying him. He begins to suffer from his fellowmen because they are not his neighbours, to whom God would have him turn, but because be lets them get on his verves and make him ill. And he suffers from himself. It is only because our time is no longer centered in God that its structure is increasingly becoming what critics of our civilization call "pathological" dominated by the fear of life as well as by the lust for life, ending in the splitting of personality. **(CSS 1984)**

Questions:

1. How does the expression "time diseased" indicate that these various ailments have something fundamental in common? Explain.
2. Why does modern man suffer from his time? It is not because he has not adapted his body sufficiently to the demands of the machine? It is not rather because he has surrendered his soul to time and its powers?
3. What cure would you suggest to combat these ills?
4. Explain the last sentence fully.

CUMPREHENSION EXERCISE 3

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any two of the Questions that follow in your own words: **(20)**

"The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; Yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in fair way become to his masters. Already most men spend most to their lives looking after and waiting upon machine. And the machines are very stem masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky they refuse to do work, or burst with rage, and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule animals, and this bring me to the point at which I asked "What do we do with all-time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy that they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For or the most part we use or time and energy to make more and better machines, but more and better machines will only give us still more energy and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more Civilized, or the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not Civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance to do these things than he ever and before, he has for time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give us time and energy which his machines have won for him to more things to finding out more and more universe the universe to removing the causes of quarrels between nations to discovering how to prevent poverty then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest. As it would be the most lasting than there has ever been. **(CSS 1983)**

Questions.-

1. What is your concept of "Civilization"? Do you agree with the author's view on the subject?
2. Science has given us powers fit for gods. It is a curse or blessing?
3. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and energy. Are we utilizing it to improve the quality of human life?
4. Instead of making machines our servants author says they have become our masters in what sense has this come about?

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 4

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

After the situation has been carefully analysed and the possible outcomes have been evaluated as accurately as possible, decision can be made. This decision may include the alternative of not making decision on the alternative presented. After all the data can be brought to bear on a situation has been considered, some areas of uncertainty may be expected to remain. If a decision is to be made, these areas of uncertainty must be bridged by the consideration and evaluation of intangibles. Some call the type of evaluation involved in the consideration of intangibles, intuition, other call it hunch on judgment. Whatever it be called, it is inescapable that this type of thinking must always be the final part in arriving at a decision about the future. There is no other way if action is to be taken. There appears to be a marked difference in people's abilities to come to sound conclusions. when some facts relative to a situation are missing, those who possess sound judgment, are richly rewarded. But as effective as intuition, hunch on judgment may sometimes be this type of thinking should be reserved for those areas where facts on which to base a decision, are missing.

(CSS 1982)

Questions:-

1. How it is possible to come to a sound decision when facts are missing?
2. What part in your opinion, does decision making play in the efficient functioning of an organization?
3. Bring out the implications of the following observation: Traveller, there is no path; paths are made by walking.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 5

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

Honesty is the surest way to success. The day at last comes when the dishonest man repents in sorrow and suffering. But no man ever needs to repent of having been honest. Even when the honest man fails through lacking other qualities such as energy, economy, or system, his failure is not the grievous thing it is to the dishonest man. He can always rejoice in the fact that he has never defrauded a fellow being. Even in his darkest hour, he finds repose in a clear conscience. Ignorant men imagine that dishonesty is a short-cut to prosperity. This is why they practice it. The dishonest man is morally short-sighted. He is like the drunkard who sees the immediate pleasure of his habit, but not the ultimate degradation. He sees the immediate effect of a dishonest act – a larger profit – but not its ultimate outcome. He does not see that an accumulated number of such acts must inevitably undermine his character, and ruin his business.

Questions:

1. Why do honest men even fail some times?
2. How does failure affect honest men?
3. Why is the dishonest man morally short sighted?
4. Why do some people practice dishonesty in their dealings?
5. What is the ultimate effect of following a dishonest policy?

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 6

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

In universities in the West a large part of teacher's time is spent on tutorial work. By a tutorial, we mean a regular weekly meeting of a teacher and a small group of students. A tutorial is not an occasion for a lecture by a teacher; nor is it an informal conversation piece. It is, in fact, an opportunity for a teacher to get to know his students. It is further a means to discover their potential abilities, stimulate them by discussion, test their responses to what they have read, and to give them individual advice on their studies. A tutorial should help a student to clarify his mind by the exchange of ideas, and should send him back to his books with a new awareness and a new interest. It should encourage him to think for himself and give him practice in formulating and expressing opinions. The usual form is that the students read original essays in turn and these are discussed, analysed and evaluated by the group as a whole under the guidance of the teacher. A further advantage of the tutorial is that it enables the teacher to become intimately acquainted with his students, both as individuals and as scholars.

Questions:

1. What does the writer mean by a tutorial?
2. Why do the teachers spend a large part of their time on tutorial work?
3. What is the form of a tutorial?
4. What do the students gain by tutorial work?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 7

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

It is easy to make out a case for the view that opinion is omnipotent, and that all other forms of power are derived from it. Armies are useless unless the soldiers believe in the cause for which they are fighting. Law is impotent unless it is generally respected. Economic institutions depend upon respect for the law; consider, for example, what would happen to banking if the average citizen had no objection to forgery. Religious opinion has often proved itself more powerful than the state. If, in any country, a large majority were in favour of socialism, capitalism would become unworkable. On such grounds it might be said that opinion is the ultimate power in social affairs. But this would be only a half-truth since it ignores the forces which cause opinion. While it is true that opinion is an essential element in military force, it is equally true, that military force may generate opinion. It is traditional to regard opinion as due to mental causes, but this is only true of the service of some creed.

Questions:

1. Why does the writer believe that opinion is Omnipotent?
2. How does the writer show that opinion is the ultimate power in social affairs?
3. What is the secret of the power of armies?
4. What are the factors that generate opinion?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 8

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

The first thing necessary to the pleasure of reading is that when people are young they should acquire the habit of reading. This is becoming more and more difficult. Railways have altered people's habits by making them move about much more. But railways have this compensating advantage that, although they take people much away from home, a long journey affords a first rate opportunity for reading. They were, therefore, not an unmixed advantage. But now things are changing. The motor car is altogether unfavourable to reading. People consume more time in moving about than they did and they consume it under conditions which even for people with good eyes, must make reading difficult, if not possible. The radio, with all its delights, is now being added as a distraction to divert people from time that might be given to the pleasure of reading. The cinematograph is another change in the same direction and flying is becoming more and more common. A further disadvantage to reading is the great disadvantage of picture papers, which are tending to divert people not only from reading but also from thought. All these things must make it more difficult for successive generations to acquire the habit of reading and, if that habit be acquired, to maintain it.

Questions:

1. When should the people acquire the habit of reading?
2. How is it difficult to acquire the habit of reading in the presence of modern inventions?
3. What is the disadvantage of picture papers?
4. What does the writer mean by "the compensating advantage of Railways."?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 9

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

Above all else, I would like to stress our unity as a party. This was undoubtedly the biggest single factor in the final result, for the ascent of Everest, perhaps more than more human ventures, for the demanded a very high degree of selfless co-operation; no amount of equipment or food could have compensated for any weakness in this respect. It would be difficult to find a more close-knit team than ours. It is a remarkable fact that throughout the whole four months that we were together, often in trying circumstances, I never heard an impatient or angry word passed between any member of the party. This made my own task easier, and most particularly when the time came to decide on the individual tasks to be undertaken during the period leading up to and during the Assault. It could not must have been disappointment, made greater by their fitness to go high. But everyone rightly believed that he had a vital part to play in getting at least two members of the team to the top and it was finding or preparing the route up the Lhoste Face, leading Sherpas to the South Col with Assault stores, carrying heavy loads to establish the final camp, or the less conspicuous tasks of maintaining our communications with Base Camp, supervising the catering and other work at Advance Base. All these things were done without complaint and they were done well. In this, and in the work of our sherpas, lies the immediate secret of our success.

Questions:

1. What was the biggest factor in the success attempt at climbing Everest?
2. What were the tasks of the members of the party to enable at least two members of the party to reach the top?
3. What were the immediate secret of the success of this attempt at climbing Everest?
4. What made the task of the writer easier?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE 10

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

"Religion is the opium of the people" is an oft-quoted saying of Karl Marx. The function of opium as is well-known is sedative. It assuages pain, lessons irritation and intoxicates. Thus what Marx apparently meant when he described religion as "opium" was that religion eased physical and mental sufferings of this life by promising greater prosperity and happiness in the next world. He claimed that religion helps in soothing the irritation which inevitably exists between the opposing classes: it teaches the poor the blessings of enders the greatest support to the existing economic order with its cardinal feature, the exploitation of masses. In this view of history there can obviously be no place for a Transcendental Being. This was also supposed to be a scientific view of the nature of man. His social, political and even moral life was said to be governed by the manner in which things were produced at a certain point of history rather than by Faith in God or by religious idealism. Evidently, by religion Marx meant Christianity; perhaps he could not find time to study Islam.

Questions:

1. What is the function of opium?
2. What does Marx mean when he says that "religion is the opium of the people"?
3. What according to Marx, is the scientific view of the nature of man?
4. What does the writer suggest when he says "perhaps he could not find time to study Islam?
5. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

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3

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Grammar and Vocabulary (20 marks)

Correct usage of Tense, Articles, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Punctuation, Phrasal Verbs, Synonyms and Antonyms etc.

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

➢ Part I: Grammar

- **PARTS OF SPEECH/WORD CLASSES**
  1. **Nouns**
  2. **Pronouns**
  3. **Adjectives**
  4. **Adverbs**
  5. **Interjections**
  6. **Conjunctions**
  7. **Prepositions**
  8. **Articles**
  9. **Verbs & Correct use of Tense**
- **PUNCTUATION**
- **PHRASAL VERBS**

➢ Part II: Vocabulary

1. **GRE Master Word List (3500 Words) with Urdu Translation**
2. **50 GRE Test (750) MCQs Exercises**
3. **Additional GRE Based Antonyms Exercises**
4. **Vocabulary/Synonyms & Antonyms Questions Asked in Previous CSS Papers (2013-1983)**

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Note: Following short forms have been used in this chapter.

Subject	S	فاعل۔۔۔(کام کرنے والا)
Object	O	مفعول۔۔۔(جس پر کام ہو)
Verb	V	فعل۔۔۔(کام)
First Form of Verb (infinitive)	V1	فعل کی پہلی فارم
Past Tense (2nd Form)	V2	فعل کی دوسری فارم
Past Participle (3rd Form)	V3	فعل کی تیسری فارم
Somebody	sb	کوئی شخص
Someone	sn	کوئی شخص
Something	sth	کوئی چیز

PART I: GRAMMAR

PARTS OF SPEECH/WORD CLASSES

Words are divided into different kinds or classes according to their function in the composition. These different kinds of words are called Parts of Speech.
The Parts of Speech are Nine in number:

1. Nouns
2. Pronouns
3. Adjectives
4. Verbs
5. Adverbs
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection
9. Articles

Note: Some grammarians consider "article" as the 9th part of speech, in fact, "article" is an adjective. In modern grammar it is called "determiner"

Each word in a sentence belongs to one of the Nine Parts of Speech according to the work it is doing in that sentence. The nine parts of speech are briefly defined as follows:

1. **Nouns: (Naming words اسم)**

   They stand for the names of people, places, animals and things. The word noun means name:
   Ahmad lives in *Lahore*.
   He has two *cows*.
   He is fond of reading *books*.

2. **Pronouns (اسم ضمیر)**

   Words used instead of nouns to avoid tiresome repetition: instead of using the word man in a composition we often write he, him, and himself. In place of the word woman, we write *she*, *her* or *herself*. For both the nouns *men* and *women* we use *they*, *them*, *themselves*.
   Some of the most common pronouns are:
   Singular: I, he, she, it, me, him, her,
   Plural: We, they, our, us, them.

3. **Adjective** (defining words, اسم صفت)

   An Adjective is a word that qualifies or tells more about a noun or pronoun. Consider the following three sentences:
   - This is a *book*.
     (there is nothing more to tell about the book)
   - This is a *good book*.
     (the word 'good' tells us more about the book)
     So the word good is an Adjective.
   - She is very *kind*, (kind qualifies the pronoun she)

4. **Verbs: (saying words فعل)**

   They are used for *saying* something about persons or things. The verb is concerned with *doing* or *being*.
   A hare *runs* very fast
   Aslam *is* a good student.
   In Urdu verbs generally end in نا، as (گیا، تا، یا etc.)
   Notice the italicised words expressing action i.e. the

- We *pull* and *haul* and *push* and *lift* and *drive*.
- We *can print*, *plough*, *weave*, *heat* and *light*.
- We *can run* and *jump* and *swim* and *fly* and *dive*.
- We *can see*, *hear* and *count* and *read* and *write*.

Note: each of the above-machines say something about what the machine can do.

5. **Adverbs: (describing words متعلق فعل)**

   Describing words that modify the meaning of a verb, adjectives and other adverbs:
   Slowly and sadly we laid him down. The adverbs slowly and sadly modify the verb laid by telling how he was laid.
   They chatted pleasantly (modifies chatted).
   The heavy tortoise ran slowly (modifies ran).
   She went along smoothly and gracefully (modify went).
   It is *very* large house.
   He is *too* weak to walk.
   He walks *very slowly*
   He ran *too* fast.

6. **Prepositions: (حروفِ جار)**

   Words placed before a noun or pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted stands in relation to some other person or thing as:
   A House *on* a hill.
   The word on is the preposition. It shows the relation between a *house* and *a hill*. The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is called its *object*.

7. **Conjunctions: (Joining words حروفِ عطف)**

   They join words or sentences.
   Akram *and* Aslam are good players.
   Akram went home *but* Aslam remained behind.

8. **Interjections (حروفِ اظہار)**

   Words not connected with other parts of a sentence. They are thrown into a sentence to express some feeling of the mind:
   Alas! My son has failed.

9. **Articles**

   The Demonstrative Adjectives a, an, the are called Articles. They are often treated as a separate part of speech or class of word (Structural Words). However, some grammarians consider it ninth part of speech.
   There are two kinds of Article:
   Indefinite Articles:
   A and An are called the Indefinite Articles because they do not refer to a definite or particular person or thing. Their function is not to define, but to generalize. They are the weakened forms of the numeral one.
   A is used before a word beginning with a consonant or consonant sound (a book, a woman, a university, a union).
   An is used before a word beginning with a vowel or vowel sound (an egg, and hour, an enemy, an hour, an honest man, an M.A.)
   Definite Article:
   The is called the Definite Article because it points our some particular person or thing (the teacher --- we already know the man).
   Now we describe these parts of speech/word classes in details.

1. NOUN

A Noun is a word used for giving a name to some person, place, thing or idea.

Examples:

Person:	Khalid
Place:	Rahimyar Khan
Thing:	Table
Idea:	Beauty

THE KINDS OF NOUNS

There are of five different kinds of nouns:

1. Proper Noun	2. Common Noun
3. Collective Noun	4. Material Noun
5. Abstract Noun	

1. **Proper Noun:**
A Proper Noun is a noun that denotes one particular person or thing as distinct from every other. They start with a capital letter.
Examples:
- Khalid (Person)
- Rahimyar Khan (City)
- Pakistan (Country)

2. **Common Noun:**
A Common Noun is a noun that denotes a general or common person or a thing.
Examples:
- Man (any man)
- City (any city)
- Country(any country)
- Table(any table)
- Book(any book)

➢ *According to Richard Palmer: "A common noun is the name common to all members of or items in the class named by the noun."*

3. **Collective Noun**
A Collective Noun is a noun that denotes a group, collection or multitude of similar things considered as one complete whole.
Examples:
- Army; Jury
- Flock; Police
- Class
- Party

4. **Material Noun**
A Material Noun is a noun that denotes the matter or substance of which things are made.
Examples:
- Water
- Milk
- Silver
- Gold
- Cotton
- Wheat

5. **Abstract Noun**
An Abstract Noun is a noun that denotes some quality, state, or action.

Quality:	Cleverness, height, colour,
State:	Poverty, Manhood, Youth,
Action:	Laughter, Movement, Revenge,

➢ According to Richard Palmer, "Abstract nouns name qualities, feelings, notions-anything strictly non-physical".

THE CASES OF NOUN

"Case" is that form of a noun or pronoun which shows its relation to other words in the sentence.

There are four cases of a noun in English:

1. Nominative Case:
It is the case of a noun (or pronoun) when it functions as the subject of a verb. It is also called *Subjective Case.*
For example:

Khalid is a good doctor.	(Khalid — in nominative case)
Sumera always arrives in time.	(Sumera — in nominative case)
They destroyed the evidence.	(They — in nominative case)

2. **Accusative Case:** It is the case of a noun (or pronoun) when it denotes the *object* of a verb, or when it is governed by a preposition.
For Example:

I saw *her* this evening.	(her — in accusative case)
I was invited by *them.*	(them — in accusative case)
He can help *Khalid.*	(Khalid — in accusative case)
There is book on the *table.*	(table — object to preposition)'

Note: Nouns in English have the *same form* for Nominative and Accusative Cases.
For Example:

Shiza broke the *window.*	(window — object)
The *window* was broken.	(window — subject)

3. **Possessive Case:** It is the case of a noun or pronoun when it denotes that *something* belongs to a person or thing (use of 's').
For Example:

This is *Khalid* car.	(Khalid — in possessive case)
A mother's love.	(mother's — in possessive case)
She trod on the *cat's* tail.	(cat's — in possessive case)
At *death's* door	(death's — in possessive case)

4. **Vocative Case:** It is the case that is used when addressing a person or thing.
For Example:

Now, *sir,* what is your problem?	(sir — in vocative case)
Mam, where are my books?	(mam — in vocative case)
Come on, *girls.*	(girls --- in vocative case)

2. PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that we use for a noun. The noun that is replaced by a pronoun is called its antecedent.

Note: Every pronoun must have a definite Antecedent—that is, it must be clear which noun the pronoun refers back to.)

Examples:

a. *Shahid* says that *he* has finished the work.
('he' is pronoun used for the noun 'Shahid'. "Shahid" is the antecedent of 'he'.)

b. *The children* are reading the books *they* bought yesterday.
(they — pronoun used for the noun "children" children — antecedent of "they")

THE KINDS OF PRONOUNS

There are seven kinds of pronouns.

1. **Personal:** a word that stands for a person (I, we, you, he, she, they)
2. **Demonstrative:** a word that points to things, a particular object or concept (this, these, that, those)
1. **Relative:** a word that relates the idea back to some noun (which, who, whom)
2. **Interrogative:** a word that introduces a question(what, who, whom, which)
3. **Reflexive:** a word that refers to the reflection (turning back) of action upon the subject (myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, themselves)
4. **Distributive:** a word that refers to persons or things, one at a time(each, either, neither)
5. **Indefinite Pronoun:** a word that refers to a person (or persons) or a thing (or things) in a general way(all, somebody, nobody, one)

For a working knowledge of pronouns, we must remember four. They are as follows:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns are words that stand for a person. A personal pronoun can stand for three persons:

a. ***First person*** (speaking person —)
I, we, me, us, my our

b. ***Second person*** (person spoken to —)
you, your

c. ***Third person*** (person spoken of —)
he, she, it, him, they, his, her, them, their, its.

Personal Pronouns used as Subject or Object:

Subject Forms (used before a verb)	**Object Forms (used after a verb)**
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Example:

He helps me.	(he — subject form; me --- object form)
They gave her a pen.	(they—subject form; her—object form)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns show ownership of a person. They fall into two sets: one called Possessive Pronouns, the other called Possessive Adjectives. The difference lies in their use:

First Set: (also called ***Possessive Adjectives)*** (used before a noun)	**Second Set:** (also called ***Possessive Pronouns)*** (used after a noun or without a noun)
My Your His Her	mine your his hers
Our Your Their Its	ours yours theirs its

This is my book; that is yours.
(my—used before the noun 'book';)
yours—used after the noun 'book')

This is my book.	(possessive adjective)
This book is mine.	(possessive pronoun)
That is yours.	(Possessive pronoun)
This is your shirt.	(possessive adjective)
This shirt is yours.	(possessive pronoun)
This house is theirs.	(Possessive pronoun)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns refer to the 'self' of a person: something done by the person himself. They are used for the sake of emphasis: they are also used with certain verbs.

Singular	**Plural**
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	themselves
itself	itself

Difference Between Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns:
Both Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns are called Compound Personal Pronouns (self-form of pronouns). But they are used for different purposes:

a. They are called Reflexive Pronouns when the action done by the subject turns back (reflect) upon the subject. In such cases, these pronouns are the objects of the verb:

- *He* will soon ruin *himself.*
- **They** *degraded* **themselves.**

b. They are called Emphatic Pronouns when they are used for the sake of emphasis. In such cases, the emphasis is on the subject:

- *He* will do it *himself*.
- **You yourself** *are responsible for this*.

Examples:

i.	I hurt *myself*.	(simple reflexive)
ii.	You will hurt *yourselves*.	(simple reflexive)
iii.	He *himself* came to see me.	(emphatic reflexive)
iv.	I will compose the book *myself*.	(emphatic reflexive)
v.	They *themselves* admitted their guilt.	(emphatic reflexive)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A relative pronoun relates the idea back to some noun. For Example:

The **man who** is honest is trusted.

The word **'who'** relates the idea back to the noun **'man'**. So **'who'** is a relative pronoun. Important relative pronouns are these:

Who (جو)	Whose (جس کا)	Whom (جس کو)
Which (جو)	Whose (جن کا)	Whom (جن کو)
That (جو)	That (جس کا)	That (جس کو)
What (جو کچھ)		

Who عام طور پر اشخاص کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ کبھی کبھی بڑے جانوروں کے لیے بھی استعمال کر لیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

The man who is honest, is trusted.
They never fail **who** die in a great cause.
There lived **a lion who** was very old.

Whose ملکیت ظاہر کرنے کے لیے جاندار اور غیر جاندار دونوں کیلئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

He is **the man whose** name we do not know.
This is **the question whose** solution is not known to anybody.

Which غیر جاندار چیزوں اور جانوروں کے لیے استعمال ہوگا۔

The moment which is lost is lost forever.
The horse which I recently bought is a Turk.

That چیزوں اور اشخاص دونوں کے لیے استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔ عام طور پر خیالات و تصورات کے لیے استعمال کریں۔

I know **the house that** he lives in.
My sister that is in Lahore sent me a present.
The idea that you expressed is very impressive.

چند مقامات پر who یا which کے بجائے that کے استعمال کو ترجیح دینی چاہیے۔

a. After the third degree of Adjective:
This is **the best that** we can do.

b. After the words: only, nothing, same, all
All is not gold **that** glitters.
He is the **same** man **that** he has seen.
It is not for **nothing that** he studied English.
Man is the **only animal that** can talk.

c. After interrogative Pronouns:
Who am I **that** I should object?
What is it **that** troubles you so much?

Relative Pronoun جہاں تک ممکن ہو سکے اپنے ما قبل کے قریب ترین ہونا چاہیے۔ بصورت دیگر بعض اوقات معنی میں فرق پڑ جاتا ہے۔

a. I saw a boy who was blind, *(the boy was blind)*
b. I saw a boy with an old man who was blind.(the *old man was blind*)

3. ADJECTIVE

An Adjective is a word that qualifies or tells more about a noun or pronoun. Consider the following three sentences:

a. This is a *book*.
(there is nothing more to tell about the book)

b. This is a *good book*.
(the word 'good' tells us more about the book)
So the word good is an Adjective.

c. She is very *kind*, (kind qualifies the pronoun she)

THE KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

There are eight kinds of Adjectives:

1.	Proper Adjectives	2.	Adjectives of Quality
3.	Adjectives of Quantity	4.	Adjectives of Number
5.	Demonstrative Adjectives	6.	Distributive Adjectives
7.	Interrogative Adjectives	8.	Possessive Adjectives

1. Proper Adjectives

These are adjectives that describe a thing by some Proper Noun.

- The *English* Language = The language of England.
- The *Pakistani* City = A city of Pakistan.

2. Adjectives of Quality

These are adjectives that show of what sort or in what state a thing is.

- A *brave* boy; a *pretty* girl; *hot* water;
- A *black* horse; a *large* field.

3. Adjectives of Quantity:

These are adjectives that show how much of a thing is meant.
Much, little, no, some, any, enough, sufficient, all, whole, half.

4. Adjectives of Number:

These are adjectives that show how many things there are, or in what numerical order any of them stands.

One	two	three	ten	thirteen	twenty
First	second	third	tenth	thirteenth	twentieth

5. Demonstrative Adjectives:

These are adjectives that show which or what thing is meant.
This, That, These, Those.

6. Distributive Adjective:

These are adjectives that show that things are taken separately or in separate lots.
Every, each, either, neither,

7. **Interrogative Adjectives:**

These are adjectives that are used with nouns to ask questions.
What, which, whose.

a. What book is this? (what + book)
b. Which way will you go? (which + way)
c. Whose pen is this? (whose + pen)

8. **Possessive Adjectives:**

These are adjectives that are used with Nouns to show the possession
My, our, your, her, his, their, its.
My book, Your houseful.

a. Appears before its noun, and is called attributive adjectives;

This *large house* belongs to me.

b. A possessive adjective appears in the predicate of the sentence, after the verbs like "be", "look", "seem" or "appear", and is called predicative adjective.

This house is *large*.
You look *sad*.

THE POSITION USAGE OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are used as nouns in the plural sense when they are preceded by the:
The blind receive their sight, the lame walk; The dumb speak; the dead are raised up; The rich should help the poor.
The following parts of speech are often used as adjectives:

- **Noun:** A river fish, a gold bangle, a cotton dress, a village teacher, a silver chain, a school boy, a wall map.
- **Pronouns:** My book, your book, his slate, then cows, our school.
- **Participles:** A fading flower, an interesting story, a fallen tree, a retired soldier.

An adjective usually takes one of the two positions.

1. **Attributive Adjectives:**

Some adjectives can be used *before a noun*. These are called attributive adjectives. Attributive adjectives attribute a quality to what is denoted by the noun they modify: *pleasant company, pleasant dreams.*

Examples:

	(Attributive adjective) + (noun)	
He is a	careless	boy.
She is an	old	lady.
This is a	large	house.

Some adjectives are attributive only: they can be used only before a noun. It would be wrong to use them without a noun or after the noun. For example:
utter (complete), sheer(full), sole (only), very (the same) , atomic, criminal, late

- That's *utter* nonsense.
- The function was a *sheer* delight.
- I am the *sole* owner of this house.
- This is the *very* man who snatched my purse.

2. Predicative Adjectives:

Some adjectives can be used after a verb. These are called predicative adjectives. Predicative adjectives are part of the predicate, linked to the subject by verbs like *is, seem.*

Examples:

	(verb) + (predicative adjective)	
The house	is	large.
The girl	is	beautiful.
The company	was	pleasant.
Your dreams	seem	pleasant.

Some adjectives cannot be used before a noun. They are always predicative and can be used after the verbs like: *is, are, am, was, were, seem, look, feel.*

Examples:

Incorrect	Correct
an afloat ship	a floating ship
an afraid person	a frightened person
an alight house	a burning house
an alone man	a lonely man
an asleep baby	a sleeping baby
an alive nation	a live nation

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES
(Degrees of Adjectives)

There are three degrees of comparison of Adjectives:

- The Positive Degree (simple quality--- tall)
- The Comparative Degree (quality + er— taller)
- The Superlative Degree (quality + est — tallest)

1. ***The Positive Degree:***

The positive degree of an Adjective shows the simple quality of an object without reference to any other. For example,
He is a **tall** boy. **("tall" expresses a quality in a simple form)**

2. *The Comparative Degree:*

The comparative degree of an Adjective shows a higher degree of the quality, and is used when two objects of the same kind or class are compared together. For example,
He is *taller* than his brother, (one *person compared with another)*

3. ***The Superlative Degree:***

The superlative degree of an Adjective shows the highest degree of the quality, and Is used when one object is compared with all other things of the same class.
He is the *tallest* o' all his brothers.(one *compared with all)*

HOW TO FORM
Comparative & Superlative Degrees

Generally, comparatives are formed using -er, and superlatives are formed using -est. How these forms are created depends on how many syllables (sound units) are in the adjective. For instance, "sing" contains one syllable, but "singing" contains two— *sing* and *ing*. The following rules will show you the ways how to form regular comparatives and superlatives.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
Only one syllable, ending in "e" wide, fine, cute	Add-r. wider, finer, cuter	add -st widest, finest, cutest
Only one syllable, with one vowel, and one consonant at the end: hot, big, fat	Double the consonant, and add -er: hotter, bigger, fatter	Double the consonant, and add -est: hottest, biggest, fattest
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end: light, neat, fast	Add -er lighter, neater, faster	Add -est lightest, neatest, fastest
Two syllables, ending in y: happy, silly, lonely	Change 'y' to 'i', then add -er: happier, sillier, lonelier	Change y to i, then add -est: happiest, silliest, loneliest
Two syllables or more, not ending in 'y': modern, interesting, beautiful	Use 'more' before the adjective: more modern more interesting, more beautiful	Use 'most' before the adjective: Most modern most interesting, most beautiful

Adjectives with Irregular Degrees

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad, ill, evil	Worse	worst
far	Farther	farthest
fore	Former	foremost
good, well	Better	best
in	Inner	innermost
late	later, latter	latest, last
little, few	Less	least
many, much	More	most
Old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
Out	Outer	outermost

USE OF SAME IMPORTANT ADJECTIVES

1. **All, Whole:**
All denotes number and whole, quantity:
He ate all the apples.
He drank the whole milk.
Whole also means complete or entire:
He has read the whole book.
The whole class was fined.

2. **Many, Much:**
Many refers to number, much to quantity:
There are many men in the garden.
There is much milk in the jug.

3. **Any, Some:**
Some is used in affirmative, and any in negative and interrogative sentences;
He gave me some money.
He gave me some mangoes.
He did not give me any money.
Have you any money?

4. **Fewer, Less:**
Fewer denotes a number; less refers to quantity.
No fewer than fifty men were killed in the explosion.
We do not sell less than ten seers of milk.

5. **Later, Latter:**
Later refers to time: latter denotes position:--
You reached later than your brother.
Aslam and Akram are two brothers, but the latter is more intelligent than the former.

6. **Farther, Further:**
Farther means more distant; further means additional:
Karachi is farther from Lahore than Multan.
This work must be finished without further delay.

7. **Elder, Older:**
Elder is used for persons only and chiefly in connection with members of the same family;
older is used for both persons and things:
Abdullah is my elder brother.
Abdullah is older than Ahmad.
This building is older than that.

8. **Latest, Last:**
Latest refers to time; last denotes position:
What is the latest news to-day?
The last story was very interesting.

9. **Nearest, Next:**
Nearest denotes distance; next denotes position:
Post this letter in the nearest post office.
My friend lives in the next house.

10. **A little, Little, The little:**

11. **A few, Few, The few:**
I have a little money (some).
I have little money (hardly any).
I have spent the little money I had (not much but all of that).
I have a few friends in the town (some).
I have few friends here (hardly any).
He lost the few friends he had (not many, but all of them).

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS ABOUT THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

1. Some adjectives are non-gradable; they have no degrees: (no garadability). For example:
black, white; certain; circular, round; correct, incorrect;
dead, alive; digital, domestic; impossible, possible; incorrect, correct; right, wrong; unique; whole

2. The comparative degree of an Adjective is followed by "than":
Anza is **wiser** than Shiza.

But when selection of one out of the two things is meant, we use "of" in place of "than":
Anza is the **wiser** of the two.

3. Latin Comparatives are followed by "to":
   He is **senior** to me.
   I am **junior** to him.
   This cloth is **superior** to that.
   That cloth is **inferior** to this.
4. One thing can be compared to all by using comparative degree if we use " than any other":
   Lahore is **more beautiful** than any other cities in the Punjab.
5. Only things of the same kind can be compared.
   The climate of Rahimyar Khan is hotter than Lahore.
   (incorrect-climate cannot be compared with a town.)
   The climate of Rahimyar Khan is hotter than that of Lahore.
   (correct-- that=climate)

4. ADVERB

An Adverb is a word used for qualifying the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb

- The old man walks *slowly*.
  (Adverb "slowly" qualifies the verb "walk")
- He is *very* slow in learning.
  (Adverb "very" qualifies the adjective "slow")
- The old man walks *very* slowly.
  (Adverb "very" qualifies another adverb "slowly")

Two Characteristic Endings:

Adverbs have two characteristic endings that help us identify them.

a. Adverbs like adjectives can be compared using the endings **-er** and **-est**, or the words *more* and *most*.
   Examples:
   These men worked hard.
   The men worked harder today.
   The men worked hardest on Sunday.
   (Note: Adjectives will make comparisons about Nouns, while adverbs will make comparisons about verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.)
b. Adverbs often end in *-ly*.
   Examples:
   He worked *rapidly*, ate *hungrily*, and slept *soundly*.
   (Warning: Not all words that end in -ly are adverbs. Some are adjectives, we should check their function).
   Example: He is a *friendly* man.
   (Friendly is an adjective; it tells what kind of man (noun).

THE KINDS OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are of three major kinds:

1. Simple Adverbs:
   They are used merely to qualify the meaning of a word to which they are attached.

He came *quickly*.
Do it *well*.

Sub-Classes:

The Simple Adverbs may be divided into the following sub-classes according to their meaning and functions:

a. ***Adverbs of Manner:*** These give us information how the verb is performed. For example:
   slowly, quickly, badly, fast (most adverbs belong to this class).
   He did his work *slowly*. (How?— slowly)
b. ***Adverbs of Place:*** These give us information where the verb is performed. For example:
   above, away, there, down, around.
   He must rest *here*. (where?— here)
c. ***Adverbs of Time:*** These give us information when the verb is performed. For example:
   ago, before, soon, often, seldom, today.
   She will come to see us *today*. (When? -- today)
d. ***Adverbs of Quantity or Degree:*** These give us information about amount or proportion, answering the implicit Question "how much?" For example:
   very, nearly, enough,
   They were *very* annoyed. (How much?– very)
e. ***Adverbs of Number (Adverbs of Frequency):*** These give us information about how often a verb is performed. For example:
   once, twice, fourfold, often, seldom, again, always
   She *always* tries to do her best. (How often?— always)
f. ***Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation:*** These give us information about affirming or denying some action. For example: surely, certainly, yes, no, not, perhaps, indeed.
   She will *certainly* win this prize, (assurance— certainly)
   I do *not* know him. (negation—not)

2. **Interrogative Adverbs**
   The interrogative adverbs are those which are used for asking questions. They introduce direct questions.

Quality or Manner	How did he do this?
Quantity or Degree	*How far* is this report true?
Number	*How many* persons came?
Time	*When* did he come?
Place	*Where* did he go?
Cause	*Why* did he say this?

3. **Relative Adverbs:**
   The relative adverbs qualify any part of speech except a noun or pronoun. They also connect sentences. As such, they functions as *Adverbs* as well as *Conjunctions*.
   As, how, then, when, where, while, why, whereas, whereby.
   a. I do not know. She was born somewhere.
      I do not know where she was born, (antecedent 'place' is implicit)
   b. This is the place. He died here.
      This is the place where he died. (antecedent 'place' is explicit)

Important Note:

Relative Adverbs are the same in form as Interrogative Adverbs, but they differ in their functions. Like Relative Pronouns, the Relative Adverbs have Antecedents expressed or understood. Instead of asking direct questions, they join two clauses. Hence, The Relative Adverbs do the work of Adverbs and Conjunctions. Examples:

This is the house *where* Lyca was born.

I do not know the reason *why* he failed.

Please, tell me the time *when* he will return.

In Brief:

a. A Simple Adverb merely modifies some word.
b. An Interrogative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also introduces a question.
c. A Relative Adverb not only modifies some word, but also refers back to some antecedent.

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERBS

There are several classes of adjectives and adverbs, but adjectives of quality and adverbs of manner are most important:

Adjectives of quality:

They modify the meaning of a noun by denoting a quality:

Green grass, a white cow, a hot day, a happy child, a large hill, a small house, an interesting story, a broken chair, a retired soldier.

Adverbs of Manner:

They show how or in what manner an action is done. He walks slowly. You write very badly. They are the most useful class of adverbs and include most of those formed from adjectives by adding ly, as:–

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Angry	Angrily	Gentle	Gently
Bad	Badly	Happy	Happily
Bright	Brightly	Harsh	Harshly
Clear	Clearly	Just	Justly
Different	Differently	Kind	Kindly
Equal	Equally	Loud	Loudly
Fair	Fairly	Sweet	Sweetly
Great	Greatly	Wise	Wisely
Grace	Gracefully		

Comparison of Adjectives And Adverbs:

Adjectives and adverbs are used with certain changes of form to make comparisons. These variant forms are known as the comparative and Superlative. We form the comparative by adding the suffix or to short adjectives and adverbs, and the word more before longer ones:

Akbar is taller than Aslam.
This book is more interesting than that.
He has worked harder than he did last year.
He arrived more quickly than we had expected.

In the same way, we form the superlative by adding esl to short adjectives and adverbs and the word most before longer ones:

This is the longest journey we have yet made.
Hi is the most trustworthy clerk in the office.
Ali ran fastest of all.
Ahmad played most skillfully of all the players.

Note: The comparative is used to compare two only, the superlative is used to select one from more than two.

Note: The comparative degree is generally followed by than: He is wiser than his brother, But the following Latin comparatives ending in or are followed by to instead of than:

His strength is superior to mine.
His strength is inferior to mine.
This man is senior to that.
This man is junior to that.

Note: We use the superlative degree with the ...... of:
This boy is the cleverest of all. This room is the largest of all. Iron is the most useful of all metals.

USE OF ADVERBS

Some adverbs have the same form as the corresponding adjectives:

Adjective	Adverb
There is *much* milk in the jug.	He is *much* better now.
It is a *hard* substance.	He worked *hard*.
I heard a *loud* noise.	He spoke very *loud*.
He is an *early* riser.	He rises *early*.
He is *fast* writer.	He runs *fast*.

Some adverbs take both the adjective and the adverb forms. The adjective form refers to the subject of the verb while the adverb form refers to the verb itself. i.e. how the action took place:

He reached home safe. (He was safe when he reached home).
Safe refers to the subject he.
He reached home safely. (He had a comfortable journey.)
Safely modifies the meaning of reached.

Other examples are:

Hard, hardly; direct, directly; late, lately; warm, warmly; dear, dearly; free, freely;
This road leads direct (straight to the river).
Come directly (without delay).
Medicines were given freely (liberally).
Medicines were given free (without any cost).
He works hard (he is diligent).
He hardly works (he does not work at all).
Special uses of some adverbs:--

USE OF SOME IMPORTANT ADVERBS

a. Very, Much, Too:

These verbs are often confused due to their identical meaning in Urdu i.e.
Very is prefixed to a positive adjective or adverb:

And much to a comparative adjective or adverb:
He is a very god boy.
He is much better today.
He writes very slowly.
He writes much more slowly than I do.

b. Very is used with present participles and much with past participles:
I saw a very pleasing sight.
She was much exhausted after a long journey.
Note: Very is also used with the following past participles:
I am very pleased with your work.
I was very tired yesterday.
I was very grieved at his sad death.
He is a very experienced teacher.
I am very delighted to see you.

c. Too conveys a negative idea; as:
I am too tired to walk = I am so tired that I can't walk.
Too conveys the idea of excess over what is proper; as:
It is too hot today.
That stick is too big for me i.e. bigger than I need.

d. At Present, Presently:
At Present means at the present time; and presently means without delay:
At present there is no vacancy in the office.
He will come presently.

e. Immediately, At once:
Immediately is used when one action follows another without delay: at once means without delay:
He left the office immediately he heard the news of his father's death. He left the office at once.

f. Continually, Continuously:
Continually means with occasional breaks but continuously means without any break:
It has been continually raining for six days.
It has been continuously raining since morning.

g. Too, Enough:
Too combines with the infinitive to make a kind of negative:
This men is very weak; He cannot walk.
This man is too weak to walk.
Enough with Infinitive always has an affirmative meaning:
He is very tall: he can touch the ceiling.
He is tall enough to touch the ceiling.

CONFUSION ABOUT ADVERBS & ADJECTIVES

Adjectives and *Adverbs* are modifiers that make the meaning of other words clearer or more exact, but

a. Adjectives are modifiers of *nouns* or *pronouns*.
b. Adverbs are modifiers of **adjectives, verbs** or other **adverbs.**

To avoid confusion in their use, the following points should be kept in mind:

1. Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

Examples:

Adjective	Adverb
Calm	Calmly
Sad	Sadly
Sudden	Suddenly

(But there are many exception to this rule, many of the most common adverbs do not end in -ly as *almost, often, here, then, too.)*

2. Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form: some words are used sometimes as Adjectives, sometimes as adverbs. We should identify them by their functions:

Adjective	Adverbs
a *better* machine	It works *better.*
an *early* action	He came *early.*
not *much* honey	*much* more money
my *right* hand	turn *right*
a *fast* train	The train runs *fast.*
She lives in the next house.	When should I *next* see you?
This is a *hard* sum.	He works *hard* all day.
She is the *best* singer.	She sings *best.*
He is no *better than* a fool.	He knows *better* when to act.
There is *much* truth in it.	The patient is *much* better.

3. Some adverbs have two forms: one the same as adjective and the other ending in *-ly.* Some of them are these:
slow, slowly; quick, quickly; loud, loudly.
Examples:
a. You are going too *slow.*
He nodded *slowly* and went away.
b. Come as *quick* as you can.
Come as *quickly* as you can.
c. He played that music so *loud.*
He played that music so *loudly.*
(Usually, the short form is used in short statements or commands, while the longer form, in more complicated and less urgent sentences.)

4. Some adverbs have two forms with different meanings. While using them, we should be very careful. Consider the following examples:
- He went *direct* to the manager.
No action was taken *directly.*
- Wheat sells dear these days.
My mother loves me *dearly*
- Books were given free.
He moved *freely* here and there.
- You do not work *hard.*
He will *hardly* succeed.
- The train came *late*

I have *lately* come here.

- I like rice *most*.
  He is *mostly* kind to others.
- She sat *near* me.
  He lost *nearly* all money.

5. INTERJECTION

Definition:
An Interjection, property speaking, is not a part of speech because it has no grammatical connection with any other word or words in the sentence. It is merely an exclamatory sound, to denote some strong feeling or emotion.

Interjection کو ہم صحیح معنوں میں گرائمر کی رو سے اجزائے کلام میں شامل نہیں کر سکتے کیونکہ اس کا تعلق فقرے کے کسی دوسرے لفظ یا الفاظ سے نہیں ہوتا۔ یہ صرف ایک جذباتی کیفیت ظاہر کرتا ہے۔

a. Words used in interjectional sense:

Sounds	Feeling Expressed
Hurrah!; huzza!	Joy
Oh!; ah!; alas!; alack!	Grief
Ha!;ha!	Amusement
Bravo!	Approval
Height-ho!	Weariness
lo!; hark!; hush!; hist!	Affection
fie!; Fie!; Shame!; shame!	Reproof
stuff!; bosh; tut-tut!	Contempt
Pooh!; Pish!; tush!	Ridicule
Ho!; holla!	Call
Hum!; hem!; humph!	Doubt
Wow!	Surprise, appreciation
How + adjective	Surprise, wonder How beautiful she looks!
What + a + noun	Surprise, wonder What a fool you are!

b. Phrases uses as interjections:

1. Ah me, or ay me! Woe is me! (وائے افسوس)
2. For shame! (also, on account of shame) (افسوس)
3. Alack a day! (ah, lack or loss on the day) (افسوس یہ دن دیکھنا تھا)
4. Hail, all hail! (be hale or healthy): welcome!; Well done (آفریں)
5. Good-bye! (God be with you); Adieu!; Farewell (خدا حافظ، الوداع)
6. Bad luck to it! O, dear me! (O dear or costly for me) (بد قسمتی، مہنگا پڑا)
7. Good Gracious! Good Heavens! Well to be sure! (ارے کیا واقعی)

c. Mood of Verbs and Parts of speech used in exclamatory sense:

1. To think that he should have died! (Surprise), (کیا واقعی؟)
2. Foolish fellow! To suppose that he could be pardoned. (Impossibility)
3. Would that I had gained that prize. (Wish) (کاش)
4. Hear, hear! (Applause) (تعریف، خوب بھی خوب)
5. Horrible sight!; Foolish fellow!; Dunce! (کتنا ہولناک منظر)
6. Strange!; Shocking! (حیرت ہے، انتہائی بد تمیزی)
7. How very kind of you!; How wonderful! (بڑی نوازش)
8. What a sad thing it is! (کس قدر افسوسناک)
9. If I could only see him once more! (کاش)
10. Go to hell! (بھاڑ میں جاؤ)
11. The hell with you! (تیرا ستیاناس)
12. Who the hell are you! (آخر آپ ہیں کون)

6. CONJUNCTIONS (حروف عطف)

Connectives or Connectors

Definition:
A conjunction is a word used for joining one word to another, or one sentence to another. They are also called connectives or connectors.

ایسے الفاظ جو ایک لفظ کو دوسرے لفظ یا ایک فقرے کو دوسرے فقرے سے ملائیں۔ حروف عطف کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

Khalid and his brother.	(and --- a conjunction)
I went there but he was absent.	(but --- a conjunction)

پہلی مثال میں and دو الفاظ کو ملاتا ہے۔ دوسری میں but دو فقروں کو ملاتا ہے۔

The kinds of conjunctions .

Conjunctions are of two kinds.

a. Co-ordinate Conjunctions:
They join sentences of equal ranks.
He came there and he met me.
The other conjunctions of this type are as under:
and, both, also, too, as well as, not only, but also, either-or, neither-nor otherwise, but , yet , however, therefore, than,

b. Subordinate conjunctions:-
They join a subordinate clause to a principal clause.
I will read that book if you advise me to do so.
The other conjunctions of this type are as under:
That, because, so that, lest, if, unless, as if as , as, than , as soon as, while, after, since as, in order that, lest, whether, though, however, notwithstanding, as much as, according as, so long as, when, where.

The Functions of Conjunctions

There are eight functions of conjunctions the detail of which is given below: (connectives)

1. **Addition:** they show addition اضافہ)
   Lorries **and** buses are common sight in every town.
   Both the lorries and buses are a common sight in every town.
2. **Comparison:** they show comparison موازنہ)
   Khalid is **as** brave **as his sister**.
   He cried **as if** he were mad.
3. **Contrast:** they show contrast مقابلہ)
   He is old **yet** he can run fast.
4. **Illustration:** THEY introduce an illustration وضاحت)
   There are many enjoyable programmers on television such as "Mera Sultan", "Asi ", "Cartoon".
   I eat many types of fruit **namely** mangoes, melons and bananas.
5. **Alternation:** they indicate an alternative متبادل)
   Either Farah **or** Shaheen will be going.
   Aqeel went to the concert **instead** of the cinema.
6. **Conclusion:** they indicate conclusion نتیجہ)
   Thus , he is the most important person.
   He did not work; **consequently** he failed.
7. **Order:** they show order ترتیب)
   I will **first** try to find out my books. Then **I will** study them.
8. **Means:-** they show means ذریعہ)
   He crossed the river by **means** of a bout.
   The way to success is **through** hard work.

The other conjunctive words of these types are as under:

- And, as well as, besides, together with, not only—but also,
- both—and, in addition, furthermore, moreover, as, as if,
- as well as , like similarly, but, yet, while, whereas, although,
- despite, in spite of, however, on the contrary, nevertheless,
- such as, that is , namely, for instance, for example, in other words,
- to illustrate, either—or, neither—nor, instead of, as a result,
- accordingly, consequently, hence, in conclusion, to sum up,
- to conclude, therefor so, in short, in brief, in fact, first, secondly,
- then, next, to begin with, in the first place, though, by means of.

The use of Some Particular Conjunctions

Many students commit mistakes in the use of appropriate correlatives. The following sentences should be considered carefully.

1. **Either --- or** (یا---یا)
   He is either very clever or very foolish.

2. **Neither ---nor** (نہ---نہ)
   Neither he nor his father came here.
3. **Not only --but also** (نہ صرف---بلکہ)
   He is not only a good teacher but also a great scholar.
4. **Scarcely --when** (مشکل ہی سے---کہ)
   I had scarcely gone to bed when I heard a cry.
5. **Although ---yet** (اگرچہ---مگر)
   Although he is small yet he is very intelligent.
6. **Other ---than** (کے علاوہ)
   I have no other claim than my faith in you.
7. **Both --- and** (دونوں---اور)
   She is both a wife and a friend.
8. **Such --- as** (ایسے---جو)
   Such boys as work hard get good marks.
9. **Such --- that** (ایسے---کہ)
   His friendship is such that you can depend upon him.
10. **No sooner --- than** (جونہی---کہ)
    I had no sooner reached home than it began to rain.
11. **Indeed --- but** (دراصل---مگر)
    He was indeed caught re-handed but escaped.

CONJUNCTION EXERCISE

Q: Correct the Following Sentences

1. Though he is ill, but he can come to college.
2. He is both intelligent as well as hardworking.
3. No only he is hardworking but intelligent.
4. Work hard lest you might not fail.
5. Until he does not work hard, he cannot pass.
6. Though he has enough money, but he will not purchase a house.
7. Unless he does not write well, nobody will understand him.
8. There is no other book on the table but Band-i-Dara.
9. He did nothing but played.
10. No only he came there and his brother.
11. Both the master as well as the slave were happy.
12. Not only she is beautiful, but clever.
13. Though everyone speaks evil of you, but I will stand by you.
14. Don't go out until, you've not finished your work.
15. There is no other boy in the class but Saleem.

Solution:

1. Though he is ill, he can come to college.
2. He is both intelligent and hardworking.

3. No only he is hardworking but also intelligent.
4. Work hard lest you should fail.
5. Until he works hard, he cannot pass.
6. Though he has enough money, but he will not purchase a house.
7. Unless he does not write well, nobody will understand him.
8. There is no book on the table but Band-i-Dara.
9. He did nothing but play.
10. No only he came there but his brother also.
11. Both the master and the slave were happy.
12. Not only she is beautiful, but also clever.
13. Though everyone speaks evil of you, I will stand by you.
14. Don't go out until, you've finished your work.
15. There is no boy in the class but Saleem.

CONJUNCTION EXERCISE (MCQS)

Q: Tick the right answers I words:

1. Do you think this is something ....can be learned?
   (a) who (b) that (c) it (d) (the conjunction can be omitted)
2. Don't go out ....you've finished your work.
   (a) as (b) while (c) until (d) so
3. Make sure you close all the windows ....it starts to rain.
   (a) after (b) before (c) for (d) while
4. I think I know ....he left the job.
   (a) why (b) until (c) before (d) whether
5. ....you see me, get in the car.
   (a) as soon as(b) while (c) whether (d) before
6. My friend Shehram, ... lives in Lahore, has a new car.
   (a) whose (b) who (c) that (d) which
7. She's a snobbish person ....nobody likes to be with her.
   (a) such...that (b) such...as (c) so...that (d) such...whom
8. I'm not leaving ....I get an apology from you.
   (a) so that (b) as long as (c) while (d) until
9. You look ....you've seen a ghost.
   (a) as if (b) so that (c) while (d) until
10. I came here..........you could give me an explanation.
    (a) until (b) so that (c) as if (d) while

Answer Keys

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. a
6. b	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. b

7. ARTICLES

Definition & kinds:-

The Demonstrative Adjectives a, an, the are called Articles. They are often treated as a separate part of speech or class of word (Structural Words).

There are two kinds of Article:

Indefinite Articles:

A and An are called the Indefinite Articles because they do not refer to a definite or particular person or thing. Their function is not to define, but to generalize. They are the weakened forms of the numeral one.

A is used before a word beginning with a consonant or consonant sound (a book, a woman, a university, a union).

An is used before a word beginning with a vowel or vowel sound (an egg, and hour, an enemy, an hour, an honest man, an M.A.)

Definite Article:

The is called the Definite Article because it points our some particular person or thing (the teacher --- we already know the man).

A, AN

1. A, An گنے جانے والے واحد نکرہ اسموں (common noun) سے پہلے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ جن اسموں کی گنتی نہ ہو سکے ان سے پہلے نہیں لگ سکتے۔ مثلاً
2. A, An کا استعمال چیزوں میں عمومیت پیدا کرتا ہے اور یہ "کوئی" کے معنی دیتے ہیں۔
3. A, An کے استعمال میں فرق آوازوں کی بناء پر کیا جاتا ہے۔ جو لفظ "الف کی آواز" (vowel sound) سے شروع ہو گا اس سے قبل An استعمال ہو گا۔ باقی الفاظ سے قبل A لگے گا۔ مثلاً

1. An egg.	ایگ کو بولتے ہوئے الف کی آواز نکلی۔
• A book.	بک کو بولتے ہوئے الف کی آواز نہیں نکلی۔
2. An unfaithful friend.	الف کی آواز ہے۔
• A university	الف کی آواز نہیں ہے۔
3. An egg.	الف کی آواز ہے۔
• A European County	الف کی آواز نہیں ہے۔
4. An Hour (آور)	H اگرچہ واول نہیں مگر آواز الف کی ہے۔
• An M.A. (ایم۔اے)	M اگرچہ واول نہیں ہے مگر آواز الف کی ہے۔

SOME MORE EXAMPLES:

Words used with –a	Words used with-an
a radio	an inch
a great idea	an opera
a noise	an honest man
a history book	an umbrella
a utensil	an aunt
a euphemism	an exit

Words with Consonant Sounds	Words with Vowel Sounds (الف کی آواز)
A one-way street	An open door

A uniform	An uncle
A holiday	An hour
A u-turn	An MPA
A euro	An engine
A Xerox machine	An x-ray

POINTS TO REMEMBER:
The use of **"a"** , **"an "** and **"the "**
A ———> before a consonant sound (a book)
An ———> before a vowel sound (an egg)
The ———> before all sounds (the book, the egg)

USE OF "A"/"AN"

1. **A, An is used to indicate a unit.**
   - An ounce is enough.
   - One hundred centimeters make a meat.
2. **A, an is used in the sense of one like (To make a common Noun or proper Noun)**
   - Al-Sisi thinks he is Gamal Abdel Nasser.
   - He seems to be a Pakistani.
   - A Daniel has come to judgment.
3. **A or An is used in the sense of the same.**
   - Birds of a feather flock together.
4. **A or An is used to denote profession trade or class.**
   - He is a businessman.
   - He is an engineer.
   - He is a lawyer.
5. **A is used before 'dozen', hundred, thousand, million.**
   - Here are a dozen of bananas.
   - A hundred boys came out from school.
6. **A or an is used in the sense of each or per.**
   - He earns one thousand rupees a month.
   - He drives the car at 50 kilometers and hour.
7. **A or an (also The) is used to indicate a class as a whole.**
   - A (The)cow has horns. (i.e all cows have hours)
8. **A or An is used before some words and phrases.**
   - I have headache.
   - I am in hurry.
   - He had a bad cold.
   - She had a cough.
   - They take an interest in this.
9. **A, An is used in Exclamatory sentences beginning with what.**
   - What a pity.
   - What a pretty girl.
   - What nice bird it is!

10. **A (and not The) is used before the superlative most when it means 'very'.**
    - He saw a most wonderful sight.
    - This is most interesting story.
11. **A, An is used before "few, little, lot of , good deal, great many , good, many and sometimes after many.**
    - Here is a lot of books.
    - A great many soldiers entered the field.
    - Many a flower is born to blush unseen.

USE OF "THE"
DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATION OF "THE"

The اگر Consonant Sound سے پہلے استعمال ہو تو اس کا تلفظ (دا) "Dha" ہوگا۔ مثلاً: The boy

The اگر Vowel Sound سے پہلے استعمال ہو تو اس کا تلفظ (دی)--- مختصر "Dhi" ہوگا۔ مثلاً The egg

The اگر کسی چیز پر زور دینے کیلئے استعمال ہو تو اس کا تلفظ "Dhee" ہوگا۔

This is the man who met me.

Before name of certain countries/provinces:
- i. The Punjab.
- ii. The Yemen
- iii. The Philippines
- iv. The U.S.A.

1. **'The' is used before Nouns of which there is only one.**
   The earth, The moon, The sun, The sky, The North Pole, The weather.
2. **Before a noun which becomes definite as a result of being mentioned second time.**
   I saw a policeman, The policeman was very disturbed.
3. **Before a singular Noun used to represent a class of objects.**
   The dog is faithful animal!.
   The lion is a noble beast.
   Exception: 'Man' / 'Woman' are exempted from this rule.
   Man is mortal.
4. **Before an adjective used to represent a class of persons.**

1. Poor (غریب)	The poor (غریب لوگ)
2. Rich (امیر)	The rich (امیر لوگ)
3. Brave (بہادر)	The brave (بہادر لوگ)
4. Blind (اندھا)	The blind (اندھے لوگ)

5. **'The' is used before the superlative Degree.**
   He is the fattest boy of the class.
6. **Sometimes 'The' is used before the comparative degree of adjective.**
   The more, The merrier.
   The higher you go, the cooler it is.
7. **Article "The" is also used in following cases as well:**
   - (a) اسم صفت کی دوسری ڈگری (Comparative Degree) سے قبل بھی The استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔ بشرطیکہ "اتنا۔۔۔۔۔جتنا" کا مفہوم ہو۔

1. The higher you go, the cooler it is	(جتنا اوپر جائے گے اتنی ہی سردی ہوگی)
2. The more, the merrier.	(جتنا زیادہ ہو گا خوشی اتنی ہی زیادہ ہوگی)

(b) دو چیزوں میں سے ایک کا انتخاب مقصود ہو تب بھی اسم صفت کی دوسری ڈگری سے پہلے The لگے گا۔ مثلاً

(اس صورت میں than استعمال نہیں ہوگا)

Of the two Shahid is the taller.

- ہر اس نائون سے قبل The استعمال ہو سکتا ہے جس کے بعد Of آئے۔

1. The leg of a table.
2. The beauty of this girl
3. The death of the leaders.
4. The Paris of Pakistan

- اگر کسی Adjective سے قبل The لگا دیا جائے تو وہ جمع اسم بن جاتا ہے مثلاً۔
- All اور Both کے بعد The لگانا چاہیے whole سے پہلے۔

All the boys: ***both the*** sisters; ***the whole*** night.

8. The is used before the following proper nouns.

- Before the names of famous rivers:
  The Indus, the Nile
- Before the names of famous mountains, hilltops, passes, islands, gulfs, oceans etc.

The Himalayas, the Alps, the Khyber Pass, the Atlantic Ocean.

Note:-

The is not placed before the names of single mountains, single islands, nor before the names of capes, nor before the name of lakes: Mount Everest, Mount Abu, Ceylon, Sicily, Java.

- Before the names of deserts.
  The Sahara, The Gobi
- Before the names of sacred and Holy Books:
  The Holy Quran, The Bible, The Merchant of Venice.
- Before the names of musical instruments:
  The flute , The piano He plays the flute. (but, he has a flute)
- Before the names of Newspapers
  The News, The Nation etc.
- Before the names of nations:
  The Muslims, The Arabs
- Before the names of airlines, trains, etc.
  The Tezgam, The Awami Express.
- Before the names of all historical events:
  The First World War, The French Revolution.
- Before the names of Geographical Directions:
  The South, The North
- Before some nouns to indicate profession.
  He joined the Bar. He joined the church.
- Before ordinal numbers.
  Who is the first and the second boy.
  The 6th Feb is a red letter day.

- Before the name of roads, but not streets.
  The Mall Road, The Aga Khan Road, Riffo Street etc.

ZERO ARTICLE: ARTICLE OMMITTED

A, An, The are not used before
Before Proper Nouns
The Lahore, The Aslam. (Incorrect)

Exception :

When the article is used before a proper Noun, it becomes a common Noun.
A Newton cannot be a Milton.

- Before the names of metals and crops.
  The Gold, The wheat. (Incorrect)
- Before the names of diseases:
  The cholera, the heart attack, the fever etc. (Incorrect)
- Before the nouns of universal nature:
  The Heaven, The Hell, The God. (Incorrect)
- Before the abstract Nouns:
  The happiness, The wisdom, The anger. (Incorrect)
- Before the names of Days and Months:
  The Sunday, The April (Incorrect)
- Before man or woman in the sense of mankind
  Man and woman should go side by side.
- Before the names of games and meals
  We like play football/cricket/ tennis / bad Minton, breakfast, dinner.
- Before the name of seasons and festivals
  Summer/ winter/ spring /autumn/ (But the rainy season)

SOME USEFUL HINTS ABOUT THE USE OF "ARTICLES"

1. جب دھاتوں یا اجناس کا ذکر کسی مخصوص حوالے سے ہو تو The لگا سکتے ہیں۔

The god of Swat   The wheat of Punjab.

2. زبانوں کے نام کے ساتھ عام طور پر The نہیں لگاتے۔ لیکن ان کے ساتھ language کا لفظ آ جائے تو The لگ جاتا ہے۔

The English language.   The Urdu language.

3. Abstract Nouns اسم کیفیت کے ساتھ The نہیں لگتا۔ لیکن کوئی مخصوص حوالہ یا تعلق ہو تو The لگا سکتے ہیں۔

The wisdom of Solomon.	حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام کی فراست
The courage of Hazrat Ali.	حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کی جرأت

4. عام طور پر Plural noun جمع اسموں کے ساتھ The نہیں لگاتے۔ لیکن اگر نہ مخصوص چیز کو ظاہر کرنا ہے تو جمع کے ساتھ the لگاتے ہیں۔

The men are walking in the garden.
The boys are taking the examination.

اگر ان الفاظ سے پہلے the نہ لگایا جائے تو مراد سب لوگ ہوں گے۔

Horses are faithful animals.
Men are wiser than women.

The following nouns express different meaning when 'The is used before them and when 'the 'is omitted before them.
(Church, Market, College, Hospital, Court, Person, Work, Sea, Bed)

ان الفاظ سے پہلے اگر the نہ لگایا جائے تو یہ مراد ہوگی کہ ان جگہوں پر ان کے ابتدائی مقاصد پورا کرنے کے لیے ہم جاتے ہیں جن کے لیے یہ جگہیں بنی ہیں۔

We go to bed to sleep .

ہم بستر پر سونے کے لیے جاتے ہیں۔ بستر کا بنیادی مقصد بھی یہی ہوتا ہے کہ اگر ان الفاظ سے پہلے the لگا دیا جائے تو اس کا مطلب یہ ہوگا کہ ہم ان جگہوں پر سیر و تفریح یا کسی مقصد کے لیے جاتے ہیں نہ کہ اس مقصد کے ساتھ جن کے لیے یہ اشیاء بنی ہیں۔

I went to the college to see the building.

مقصد بلڈنگ کو دیکھنا ہے نہ کہ پڑھنا۔

He visited the school to talk to his son.

مقصد بیٹے سے ملنا ہے نہ کہ تعلیم حاصل کرنا۔

SOLVED EXAMPLES OF ERRORS
In the use of Articles

Incorrect	Correct
1. Ravi is a famous river.	The Ravi is a famous river.
2. The virtue has its own reward.	Virtue has its own reward.
3. Horse is a faithful animal.	The horse is a faithful animal.
4. He is M.A in English.	He is an M.A in English.
5. The English is the language of English.	English is the language of English.
6. The both men were arrested.	Both the men we arrested.
7. He is an European.	He is a European.
8. Pakistanis are sincere people.	The Pakistanis are sincere people.
9. He is wisest man in his village.	He is the wisest man in his village.
10. The honesty is the best policy.	Honesty is the best policy.
11. More we get, more we want	The more we get, The more we want.
12. A white and a brown dog is barking.	A whit an a brown dog are barking.
13. Do not make noise.	Do not make a noise.
14. The man is mortal.	Man is mortal.
15. She is taller of the two.	She is the taller of the two.

SOME IMPORTANT POINTS REGARDING USE OF ARTICLES

The following words must be preceded by "The"	The following words must not be preceded by "The"	The following words are preceded by "a"	The following words are preceded by "an"
1. Sun	Heaven	History	Hour
2. Moon	Hell	Historian	Hotel
3. World	Purgatory	Unit	Honour
4. Universe	Paradise	One	Honourable
5. Earth	Christmas	Dozen	Honorary
6. Ocean	Man (when used in a general sense, e.g. man is mortal)	Good many	Apple
7. Sky	Nature (when used in a general sense, e.g. I am a lover of nature)	Great many	Ant
8. Sea	War (when used in a general sense, e.g. war is a calamity)	Few (when it means some)	Elephant
9. Equator	Since (when used in a general sense, e.g.) Science is making wonderful progress.	University	Oak
10. Bible	Name of continents (Asia, Europe, etc.)	Useful	Uncle
11. North	Names of countries (Pakistan, England etc.)	European	Aunt
12. South	Names of Islands (Ceylon, etc.)	One eyed	Ulcer
13. East	Names of provinces (Khyber, Sind etc.)	One sided	Instrument
14. West	Names of towns (Lahore , Karachi)	Little (when it means some)	Injustice
15. Army	Month of years (March, April, etc.)	A noun representing a class.	Improvement
16. Navy	Days of the week (Sunday, Monday etc.)		eagle
17. Crimes	Names of language (English, French, etc.)		Under graduate
18. Devil	Abstract nouns (honesty, cleanliness etc.)		Ox etc.
19. Stars	Collective Nouns (Society, People etc.)		
20. Thames	Name of the disease (cholera, heart attack, etc.)		
21. Lungs			

22. Theater			
23. General Reader			
24. Man in the street			
25. New woman			
26. Locust			
27. Stage			
28. Platform			
29. Pulpit			
30. With superlative degree of adjective (the greatest man, the best boy)			
31. Adjectives indicating the class, the rich the poor, etc.)			
32. Singular noun representative of a class (the dog, the cow etc.)			

ARTICLES EXERCISES

ARTICLES EXERCISE 1

Q: Tick the correct articles:

1. My neighbour is .... photographer.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
2 For .... advice about colours, we must consult him.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
3. Come on, we have .... fish and chips for lunch.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
4 Last night, I did not had .... wink.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
5 If you eat much, you will have .... indigestion.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
6. I used to take sugar but now I am on .... diet.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
7. Mr. Anas is .... customer of our shop.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
8. When charged with murder, he said he had ....alibi.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
9. She lives on ....top floor of a house.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

10 10 You must know it is not ....time to go.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. C	3. d	4. a	5. d
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. c

ARTICLES EXERCISE 2

Q: Tick the correct articles;

1. ....Doctor examined old patient.
(a) a , a (b) an, an (c) the , an (d) no article
2. I am staying at ....hotel on the Ravi river.
(a) the, the (b) a .the (c) a , a (d) a , no article
3. I heard ....knock on the door.
(a) a , a (b) a , the (c) the, the (d) no article , the
4. No talk during .... lesson; listen to words of your teacher.
(a) the , a (b) a , the (c) no article, the (d) no article, no article
5. There was ....sound in living room.
(a) the, no article (b) the , the (c) a , the(d) no article, no article
6. She replied in ....surprise that question was difficult.
(a) a , a (b) no article , no article (c) no article, the
(d) no article, a
7. I'm afraid I can't remember ....exact date of ....show.
(a) the , the (b) the , a (c) the, no article (d) no article, no article
8 ....children went to film yesterday afternoon.
(a) a , the (b) the , a (c) the , no article (d)no article, a
9. .... answer is 'no'; come back with new proposal.
(a) the , the (b) the , a (c) the , no article (d) no article, the
10 He got .... job in ....best company in town.
(a) a , the (b)a ,a (c) the , a (d) the, no article

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. c	5. c
6. c	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. a

ARTICLES EXERCISE 3

Q: Tick the correct articles:

1 Children go to ....school in the morning.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
2. This is .... awful thing to say.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

3. Ejaz goes to .... work by bus.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
4. While I was in hospital, they gave me .... X-ray.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
5. They always play such .... terrible music.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
6. We must serve ....humanity.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
7. He was elected .... president of the club.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
8. He is upset because he has got ....headache.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
9. This ....Elementary College we visited yesterday.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
10. They make regular donations to ....charity.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. d
6. d	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. d

ARTICLES EXERCISE 4

Q: Tick the correct articles:

1. ....beauty wins every heart.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
2. .... beauty of these lines of poetry......... is remarkable.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
3. .... death is a great leveler.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
4. .... death of the leader was a great shock......... to all.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
5. .... few friends that I have are very sincere.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
6. The harder you work, ...easier it will be to pass.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
7. Humility is .... finest virtue.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
8. .... sooner you go, the better it is.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
9. You can buy this book with ....little money you have.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
10. It is said that ....elephant never forgets.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. c
6. c	7. c	8. c	9. c	10. b

ARTICLES EXERCISE 5

Q: Tick the correct articles:

1. .... hockey is my favourite game.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
2. I was so tired that I went to.........bed at nine.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
3. I drive past ....hospital every morning.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
4. Five times, we go to......... mosque to offer prayers.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
5. What ....clever children you have!
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
6. you are in ....wrong.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
7. In the newspaper, there is ....article on pollution.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
8. The weather was awful; we stayed at ....home.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
9. We need to protect ....environment.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article
10. He has got ....employment in a good bank.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d). no article

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. a
6. c	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. d

8. PREPOSITION (حروف جار)

Definition:

As its formation suggests, "preposition" means "placed before". A preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another person or thing. It is important to note that a preposition should be followed by a noun or pronoun.

وہ الفاظ جو کسی اسم یا اسم ضمیر سے پہلے اس لیے استعمال کیے جائیں کہ ان کا تعلق فقرے میں کسی دوسری چیز یا شخص سے ظاہر کیا جائے حروف جار کہلاتے ہیں۔

I placed my bag on the table.

اس فقرے میں لفظ on میز سے پہلے استعمال کیا گیا ہے تاکہ میز کا تعلق بیگ سے ظاہر کیا جائے۔ اس لئے on حرف جار ہے۔ پری پوزیشن کے بعد ناؤن کا آنا ضروری ہے۔

man in the room	(in—preposition—used before a noun)
the leg of the chair	(of—preposition—used before a noun)
girls going to college	(to—preposition—used before a noun)
He is very kind to me	(to—preposition—used before a pronoun)
He came in	(in—not a preposition—no noun after it)
They were driven out	(out—not a preposition—no noun after it)

1. **Important Prepositions**

above	after	against	at	before
by	for	in	into	of
off	on	out	over	since
to	under	upon	with	without

2. **Characteristics of Preposition**

There are two characteristics of Prepositions:

a. A preposition is always followed by an object which must be a noun or a pronoun. For Example

He is kind to Shaheen. ("to" is followed by an object noun)
He is kind to me. ("to" is followed by an object pronoun)

b. Combined with a noun, a preposition can become a prepositional phrase For example:

about — preposition
about the room — prepositional phrase.
In this sense, a preposition can be used in all situations.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PREPOSITIONS & ADVERBS

Several words are used sometimes as Adverbs and sometimes as Prepositions. A word is a Preposition when it governs a noun or pronoun; it is an adverb when it does not.

For example:

Adverb	Preposition
I could not come before	Don't loiter about the street
Has he come in?	Is he in his room?
The wheel came off	They jumped off the car.
Let us move on.	The book lies on the table
I have not seen him since.	I have not seen him since yesterday
Her father arrived soon after.	After a month, her father returned

FUNCTIONS OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions indicate five major relations:

1. Prepositions of Place (saying where). They locate the place of the activities.
   He stopped at the canteen
   They swim in the pool.

2. Prepositions of Time (saying when). They indicate the time and duration of the activities
   I have not seen him since January.
   Khalid waited till four.
   Huda promised to come by two o'clock.
3. Prepositions indicating direction:
   The girl ran out of the room.
   We rushed to the scene of the fire.
4. Prepositions forming Phrasal Verbs
   Huda is looking for her pen.
   Don't worry, he will soon turn up.
5. Prepositions, fixed with particular words (Nouns, adjectives, verbs)
   This teacher is very popular in the college, (place)
   This teacher is very popular with the students. (people)

Prepositions of Place

in/inside	the cage	*in/into*	the water
out of	the car	*outside*	the bank
on	the table	*at*	the bus stop
by	the bed	*near*	the bank
to	Lahore	*from*	Multan
over	the river	*under*	the table
above	the clouds	*behind*	the tractor
up	the stairs	*down*	the stairs
across	the road	*through*	the tunnel
along	the street	*among*	the trees
between	the two cities	*opposite*	the mosque

Prepositions of Time

in	January(month)	*in*	2014 (year)
in	The morning	*in*	the evening
in	The afternoon	*in*	a week
at	Five o' clock	*at*	5:00 P.M.
at	noon	*at*	night
at	lunch (time)	*at*	the week end
at	Christmas	*at*	Eid
on	October 2nd	*on*	Monday morning
on	Tuesday		

Prepositions indicating Direction

Into	He walked into the room.
Out of	He walked out of the room.
To	She goes to college daily.
Off	The driver jumped off the car.
Through	We ran through the crowd.
After	They all ran after the thief.

Prepositions with Particular Words (With Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs)

On The way	*By* Chance
At The end	*On* Foot

By Car, train, bus, air	***On*** The car, train, bus
On The committee	***On*** The staff
With A pencil	***In*** Pencil
With A pen	***In*** ink

Afraid ***of***	Late ***for***
Angry ***at*** (something)	Angry ***with*** (a person)
Good ***at***	Similar ***to***
Keep ***on***	Worried ***about***

Prepositions with verbs (phrasal verbs)

Bring ***up***	پرورش کرنا	Bring ***out***	شائع کرنا
Call ***for***	طلب کرنا	Call ***off***	ختم کرنا
Give ***up***	ترک کرنا	Give ***in***	ہتھیار ڈال دینا
Look ***at***	غور سے دیکھنا	Look ***for***	تلاش کرنا
Take ***after***	مشابہ ہونا	Take ***to***	عادی ہو جانا

WORDS WITH APPROPRIATE PREPOSTITIONS

(A - Z)

A

Abound in/with	پر ہونا	Absolve of/from	بری الذمہ قرار دینا
Be absorbed in	محو ہونا	Acceptable to	قابل قبول ہونا
Accomplished in	مکمل ہونا	Accountable to	کسی کو جوابدہ ہونا
Accountable for	کسی بات پر جوابدہ ہونا	Accurate in .	صحیح ہونا
Accuse of	مورد الزام ٹھہرانا	Accustomed to	عادی ہونا
Acquainted with	واقف ہونا	Addicted to	(برائی) کا عادی ہونا
Adequate for	موزوں، ٹھیک	Adjacent to	ملحق ہونا
Adorn with	سجانا	Advertise for	اشتہار دینا
Affectionate towards	محبت کرنے والا	Be afflicted with	تکلیف میں گرفتار ہونا
Affection for	کے لیے شفقت	Be agreeable to	موافق ہونا
Afraid of	خوف زدہ	Amazed at/by	حیران ہونا
Ability for	اہلیت	Angry with/at	کسی شخص سے ناراض
Ambitious for	خواہشمند ہونا	Annoyed at/about	کسی بات پر ناراض
Angry at/about/over	کسی چیز پر ناراض	Anxious about/for	فکر مند ہونا
Annoyed with	کسی شخص سے ناراض ہونا	Applicable to	لاگو ہونا

Apart from	کے سوا، الگ تھلگ	Ashamed of	شرمندہ ہونا
Appropriate to/for	موزوں ہونا	Assure of	یقین دلانا
Associate with	منسلک ہونا	Abreast of	پہلو بہ پہلو
Astonished at/by	حیران ہونا	Aware of	آگاہ
Attach to	نتھی کرنا		
Allied to/with	سے منسلک	Accompanied by	ساتھ ہونا
Abide by	پابندی کرنا	Add to	اضافہ کرنا
Act upon/on	عمل کرنا	Admit to	اعتراف کرنا/تسلیم کرنا
Adhere to	ڈٹے رہنا، جڑے رہنا	Admit of	ممکن خیال کرنا
Alarmed at/by	خبردار ہونا	Alight from	سواری سے اترنا
Allot to	نامزد کرنا	Alight on/upon	پرندے وغیرہ کا زمین پر اترنا
Answer for	کسی بات کیلئے جوابدہ ہونا	Answer to	کسی کے سامنے جوابدہ ہونا
Apologies for	کسی کام کیلئے معذرت	Apologize to	کسی سے معذرت کرنا
Appeal against	کسی کے خلاف اپیل کرنا	Appeal for	کسی کام کیلئے اپیل کرنا
Appeal to	کسی کو اپیل کرنا	Appetite for	خواہش کرنا
Apply for	کسی کام کیلئے درخواست	Apply to	کسی کو درخواست دینا
Appoint to	تقرر کرنا	Approve of	منظوری دینا
Arm with	مسلح کرنا	Arrive at	کسی جگہ پر آمد
Arrive in	ملک میں آمد	Attend to	توجہ دینا
Avail (yourself) of	فائدہ اٹھانا	Avenge (yourself)on	انتقام لینا
Aware of	واقف ہونا		

B

Banish from	کسی جگہ سے جلا وطن کرنا	Bare of	خالی ہونا
Banish to	کسی کو کسی جگہ سے جلا وطن کرنا	Become of	واقع ہونا
Based on	مبنی ہونا	Beg of/from	کسی سے مانگنا
Beg for sth	کوئی چیز مانگنا	Belong to	تعلق ہونا
Believe in	یقین کرنا/ایمان لانا	Beset with/by	سے بند/میں گھرا ہوا
Bent on	کمربستہ ہونا	Be blessed with	سے نوازا ہوا
Blame for	الزام لگانا	Blind to	نہ جاننا، بے خبر ہونا
Blind in	اندھا ہونا	Born of/to	پیدا ہونا
Boast of/about	شیخی بگھارنا	Brood over/on/about	غور کرنا
Bound for	کسی منزل کو روانہ ہونے کو تیار	Buy for	کسی کے لیے خریدنا
Buy from	کسی سے خریدنا		

C

Candidate for	امیدوار	Capable of	اہل
Careful of/about/with	محتاط	Certain of	پر یقین
Characteristic of	خاصیت	Clear of	سے خالی
Close to	کے قریب	Clothed in	ملبوس ہونا
Common to	مشترک ہونا	Comparable with/to	قابل موازنہ
(be) composed of	پر مشتمل ہونا	Concerned for/about	فکر مند
Concerned with/about	دلچسپی لینا	Conducive to	سازگار، معاون، مدد گار
Consistent in	رویے میں مستقل مزاج	Confident of	پر یقین
Consistent with	ہم آہنگ	Content with	قانع
Contrary to	خلاف	Conversant with	سے واقف
Capacity for	صلاحیت	Care for	دیکھ بھال کرنا
Cause for	وجہ، جواز	Cause of	کسی واقعہ کا سبب
Caution against/about	تنبیہ کرنا	Take care of	خیال رکھنا
Charge wit	الزام لگانا	Comment on/about	تبصرہ
Charge for	قیمت وصول کرنا	Compassion for	ہمدردی
Comparison with	مقابلہ	Competition for	چیز کیلئے مقابلہ
Compensation for	تلافی	Complaint against/about	شکایت
Competition with	شخص سے مقابلہ	Confidence in	اعتماد
Condolence on	تعزیت	Consideration for	رواداری، خیال
Connection with	رابطہ	Contact with	رابطہ
(in) consideration of	کے بدلے میں	Contrast to/with	مقابلہ، موازنہ
Contempt for	نفرت	Control over/of	اختیار
Contribution to	چندہ	Conversation with	کسی شخص سے گفتگو
Controversy over/about	اختلاف	Conversation about	کسی چیز کے بارے گفتگو
Correspondence with	خط و کتابت	Crave for	خواہش ہونا
Catch at	پکڑنا	Challenge to	للکارنا
Cling to/onto	چمٹے رہنا	Coincide with	ہم آہنگ ہونا
Comment on	تبصرہ کرنا	Communicate with	رابطہ کرنا
Comply with	مان لینا، حکم کرنا	Conceal from	چھپانا

Concede to	تسلیم کرلینا	Confer on/upon	عطا کرنا
Confide to	راز بتانا	Conform to/with	قوانین وغیرہ کی تعمیل کرنا
Conform to	ہم آہنگ سوچ رکھنا	Consent to	رضامندی ظاہر کرنا
Consist in	مبنی ہونا	Consist of	مشتمل ہونا
Consult with	مشورہ کرنا	Contend for	کسی چیز کیلئے مقابلہ کرنا
Contend with	کسی سے مقابلہ کرنا	Convince sb of	قائل کرنا
Cope with	نبٹنا	Count for	اہم ہونا
Count on	بھروسہ کرنا	Cure sb of	علاج کرنا

D

Dash against	ٹکرانا	Dawn on	پر ظاہر کرنا
Deaf to	کان نہ دھرنا	Deal in	کاروبار
Deal with	سلوک کرنا	Deficient in	کمزور
Delighted at/by	کسی چیز/بات پر خوش	Delight in	لطف اٹھانا
Delighted with	کسی شخص سے خوش	Deliver from	سے بچانا
Deliver to	کے حوالے کرنا	Dependence on/upon	انحصار
Deprive sb of	محروم کرنا	Descent from	نسب
Deserving of	حقدار	Desire for	خواہش
Desirous of	خواہش مند	Devoid of	خالی
Die for	کسی چیز کے لیے مرنا	Die of/from	بیماری/بھوک سے مرنا
Differ from	شکل میں اختلاف	Differ with	رائے میں اختلاف
Different from/to	مختلف	Diligent in/about	محنتی
Disagreeable to	ناگوار	Disagreement with	کسی شخص سے اختلاف
Disappointed at/about/by/with	کسی چیز پر مایوس	Disagreement on/about /over	کسی چیز پر اختلاف
Disappointed in/with	کسی شخص سے مایوس	Disgrace to	رسوائی
Disgust at/with	کسی چیز پر غصہ، نفرت	Disgust for	کسی شخص کیلئے نفرت
Dislike for/of	ناپسندیدگی	Displeased with	ناخوش
Dispose of	چھٹکارا پانا	Distinguish from	فرق کرنا
Doubt about	شک، شبہ	Drawback to/of	خرابی
Dream of/about	کا تصور کرنا	Due to	کی وجہ سے
Due for	مستحق ہونا	Dwell in/at	کسی جگہ رہنا
Dwell on/upon	سوچنا، ذکر کرنا		

E

Eger for	پر جوش، مشتاق	Eligible for	اہل ہونا
Emerge from	ظاہر ہونا	Engaged to	منگنی ہو جانا
Engaged in/on	مصروف ہونا	Entitle to	حقدار ٹھہرانا
Envious of	حاسد	Envy at/of	کسی چیز پر حسد
Envy of	کسی شخص سے حسد	Equal to	برابر
Equality with	کے ساتھ برابری	Escape from	فرار ہونا
Essential to/for	ضروری	Esteem for	احترام
Excel in/at	سبقت لے جانا	Exception to	استثنی
Exchange sth with sb	کسی سے کوئی چیز ادل بدل کرنا	Exchange sth for sth	ایک چیز دوسری سے بدلنا
Exclude from	خارج کرنا	Excuse for	جواز لانا، توجیہ کرنا
Excuse sb for sth	معاف کرنا	Excused from	سے بری ہونا
Exempt from	مستثنی قرار دینا	Experience in/for/of	تجربہ
Expert in/at/on	ماہر ہونا	Explain to	وضاحت کرنا
Exposed to	زد میں	Exposure to	(خطرے وغیرہ) کی زد میں
Expressive of	ظاہر کرنا	Exposure of	انکشاف
Exult at/in	پرجوش/خوش ہونا	Effect on	اثر

F

Fall in	ناکام ہونا	Faith in	یقین کرنا
Faithful to	وفادار	Familiar to	کسی شخص کی جانا
Familiar with	کسی چیز کا علم رکھنا	Familiarity with	چیز سے واقفیت
Fatal to	مہلک	Familiarity to	کسی شخص سے واقفیت
Favorable to/for	موزوں،	Fearful of	سے خوفزدہ
Fearful for	کے لیے فکر مند	Feed sb on/with sth	خوراک دینا
Feed sth to sb	خوراک دینا	Feed sb/sth with sth	معلومات وغیرہ فراہم کرنا
Feel for	ہمدردی محسوس کرنا	Fight with/against	لڑائی کرنا
Fill in	فارم وغیرہ پر کرنا	Fire at	گولی چلانا
Fit for	موزوں	Fond of	شوقین
Forgetful of	بے خبر	Free from/of	آزاد
Freedom from	سے چھٹکارہ	Freedom of	آزادی خیال
Full of	بھرا ہوا		

G

Genius for	غیر معمولی قابلیت/مہارت	Gifted with	عطا شدہ
Given to	عادی ہونا	Glad about	خوش
Glad of	ممنون	Glory of	ممنون
Glance at	دیکھنا	Glory in	خوب لطف اٹھانا
Good at	اچھا، ماہر	Grapple with	لڑنا، مقابلہ کرنا
Grasp at	پکڑنا، سمجھنا	Grateful to	کسی شخص کا شکر گزار ہونا
Grateful for	کسی چیز کے لیے شکر گزار ہونا	Gratitude for	کسی چیز کیلئے شکر گزار ہونا
Gratitude to	کسی شخص کا احسان مند	Greed for	لالچ
Grieve at/about/overt	کسی چیز پر غمزدہ	Grieve for/about/over	کسی شخص کیلئے غمزدہ ہونا
Grow in	بڑھ جانا	Grumble at/to	کسی سے بڑبڑانا
Grumble at/about	کسی چیز کے بارے میں بڑبڑانا	Guarantee of	ضمانت
Guard against	حفاظت کرنا	Guess at	قیاس
Guilty of	مجرم	Guilty about	شرمندہ ہونا

H

Hand over	حوالے کرنا	Hang on	مضبوطی سے تھامے رکھنا
Hanker for/after	خواہش کرنا	Happen to	پیش آنا
Hatred for/of/towards	نفرت	Hear about	کسے کے بارے میں سننا
Hear of	کسی کے بتانے پر جاننا	Heedful of	متوجہ
Heir to sth	کسی چیز کا وارث	Hold in	میں رکھنا
Heir of sb	کسی شخص کا ورث	Hide from	چھپانا، چھپنا
Hinder from	روکنا	Hindrance to	رکاوٹ
Hint at	اشارہ کرنا	Honest about sth	کسی چیز کے برے دیانتدار
Honest with	کسی شخص سے سچ بولنا	Hope for	امید رکھنا
Hope of/for	امید	Hopeful of/about	پرامید
Hostile to/towards	مخالف	Hunger after/for	شدید آرزو یا ضرورت
Hungry for	شدید خواہش رکھنا	Hurtful to	نقصان
Hush up	دبا دینا		

I

Ignorant of/about	بے خبر	Ill with	بیمار
Impart to	تک پہنچانا	Impatient at	کسی چیز پر پیچ و تاب کھانا
Impatient for	بے صبر ہونا	Impatient with	کسی شخص یا چیز کے بارے میں پیچ و تاب کھانا
Impediment to	رکاوٹ	Important for	اہم ہونا
Important to	قیمتی/گراں مایہ ہونا	Impose on	مسلط کرنا
Impress on	دل میں بٹھانا	Impress with	متاثر کرنا
Incapable of	نااہل	Incite to	اکسانا
Inclination to/for/towards	رجحان	Inculcate sth in/into sb	ذہن پر نقش کرنا
Indebted to	کسی کا احسان مند ہونا	Inculcate sb with sth	ذہن پر نقش کرنا
Indebted for	کسی چیز کے لیے ممنون	Independent of/from	آزاد
Indifferent to	لاتعلق، جسے دلچسپی نہ ہو	Indignant at/about	برہم
Indispensable for sth	ضروری	Indispensable to sb	لازمی، ناگزیر
Infected with	آلودہ، مرض میں مبتلا	Indulge sb with sth	ملوث کرنا
Infer from	اخذ کرنا	Inferior to	کمتر
Inflict on/upon	مسلط کرنا	Influence on	قدرتی اثر
Influence over	پر طاقت رکھنا	Inform of/about	اطلاع دینا
Inhabited by	سکونت رکھنا	Injurious to	نقصان دہ
Innocent of	معصوم	Inquire into	تفتیش کرنا
Inquire of/about	پوچھنا	Insensible of	لاعلم ہونا
Inquire after	صحت سے متعلق پوچھنا	Insensible to	بے حس
Insight into	بصیرت	Inspire sb with sth	روح پھونکنا
Inspire sth in sb	روح پھونکنا	Inspire sb to sth	اکسانا، جوش دلانا
Instruction in	ہدایت	Intent on'/upon	ارادہ/عزم کیے ہوئے
Interfere in	مداخلت کرنا	Interfere with	مداخلت کرنا
Intimate sth to sb	اشارے کنایے سے بتانا	Intimate with sb	قریبی تعلق رکھنا
Intrigue with	کسی کے ساتھ مل کر سازباز کرنا	Intrigue against	کسی کے خلاف سازباز کرنا
Introduce to	متعارف کرانا	Intrude into /upon/on	مخل ہونا، مداخلت کرنا
Invest in	کاروبار کرنا	Invite to	مدعو کرنا
Involve in	ملوث کرنا	Involve in	شریک کرنا، ملوث کرنا

(Be'/get) involved with/in	شریک ہونا	Irrelevant to	غیر متعلق
Issue from	کا نتیجہ ہونا	Indulge in	ملوث ہونا

J

Jealous of	حاسد	Jeer at	مذاق اڑانا
Jest at	مذاق کرنا، دل لگی کرنا	(be the) Judge of	منصف ہونا
Junior to	چھوٹا ہونا	Justification for	وضاحت
Joy in	خوش ہونا		

K

Keen on	مشتاق، گرویدہ	Key to	حل ہونا، چابی
Kind to	مہربان	Knock at/on	دستک دینا
Know of	جاننا		

L

Lament for	آہ و زاری	Land in/on/at	جہاز یا پرواز سے اترنا
Laugh at/about	پہ ہنسنا	Lavish in/with	بہت سخی، فیاض
Laugh at	مذاق اڑانا، زچ کرنا	Lead to	کی طرف لے جانا
Lean against/one	جھکنا	Lean on/upn	انحصار کرنا
Lecture on/in/about	لیکچر دینا	Level with	کے برابر
Liable for/to	ذمہ دار	Lie in/on	لیٹنا
Liking for	پسندیدگی	Listen to	غور سے سننا
Live on	جینا	Long for	خواہش کرنا
Loyal to	وفادار	Lust for	ہوس رکھنا

M

Mad at/with sb	کسی شخص سے غصے میں	(be) Made of	بنی ہوئی، بنا ہوا
Mad about sth	کسی بات پر غصے میں	Made on/about/for	فریفتہ، فدا
Married to	شادی ہونا	Marry to	شادی کرانا
Marvel at	حیران ہونا	Match for	جوڑ
Meddle with/in	مداخلت کرنا	Meditate on/upon	غور کرنا
Menace to	خطرہ	Merge into/with	مدغم ہونا
Mindful of	باخبر	Minisler to	مددگار

Motive for	سبب	Mourn for	سوگ منانا، افسردہ ہونا
Murmur against	شکایت کرنا	Muse over/upon/on/about	سوچنا، غور و فکر کرنا

N

Natural for	فطری	Necessary for	ضروری
Necessity for/of	ضرورت	Need for/of	ضرورت
Neglect of	کوتاہی	Neglectful of	غافل
Nomination to/for	نامزدگی	Notorious for	بدنام

O

Obedience to	پابندی	Object ot	اعتراض کرنا
Obliged to sb for sth	ممنون	Obnoxious to	مکروہ
Observation on/about	مشاہدہ، معائنہ	Obstruction to/from	رکاوٹ
Occupied with/in	مشغول، معروف	Occur to	ذہن میں آنا
Offence aginst	غیر قانونی حرکت	(be) Offended at/by	ناراض
Operate on	آپریشن کرنا	Opportunity for	موقع
Opposite to	مختلف	Opposition to	مخالفت
Order for	اشیاء کا آرڈر	(be) overwhelmed with/by	مغلوب

P

Painful to/for	تکلیف دہ	Parallel to/with	متوازی
Part from	کسی شخص سے جدا ہونا	Part with	کسی چیز سے جدا ہونا
Partial to/towards	پسند کرنا	Participate in	شریک ہونا، حصہ لینا
Passion for	شدید لگن	Pay for	قیمت ادا کرنا
Peculiar to	مخصوص	Pay to	کسی کو ادائیگی کرنا
Persist in/with	لگے رہنا، ڈٹے رہنا	Pertain to	تعلق ہونا
Play on	ساز بجانا	Plead with sb	کسی سے التجا کرنا
Plead for sth	کسی چیز کیلئے التجا کرنا	Pleasant to sb	مہربان
(be) pleased with sb	کسی سے خوش ہونا	(be)Pleased at/about sth	کسی چیز پر خوش

Plunge into/in	زور شور سے شروع کرنا	Ponder over/on/about	غور کرنا
Popular with/among	مقبول	(be) possessed of	مالک ہونا
Power over	اختیار	Pray for	کسی کیلئے دعا کرنا
Pray to	خدا سے دعا کرنا	Precious to	قیمتی
Preface to	دیباچہ	Prefer to	ترجیح دینا
Preferable to	قابل ترجیح	Prepare for	تیاری کرنا
Preserve from	محفوظ رکھنا	Preside at/over	صدارت کرنا
Pretext for	بہانہ	Prevail upon/on	ترغیب دینا
Prevent from	روکنا	Pride in	تکبر کرنا
Prior to	سے قبل	Productive of	پیدا کرنے والا
Proficient in/at	ماہر	Prone to	کی طرف مائل
Proper for	موزوں	Protect from/against	بچانا
Proper to	کے لیے مخصوص	Proud of	مغرور ہونا
Punish for	کے لیے سزا دینا	Punish by/with	کے ساتھ سزا دینا
Persuade into	ترغیب دینا		

Q

Quake with	کانپنا	Quarrel over/about	کسی چیز پر جھگڑنا
Quarrel with	کسی شخص کیساتھ جھگڑنا	Quick at	ذہین، سمجھنے میں تیز
Quote from	سے حوالہ دینا		

R

Radiant with	سے دمکنا	Read for	تیار
Reason for	وجہ	Reason with sb	قائل کرنے کیلئے کسی سے بحث کرنا
Rebel against	بغاوت	Reconcile to	برداشت / گوارہ کرنا
Recover from	صحت یاب ہونا	Reconcile with	صلح کر لینا
Reduce to	کم کرنا	Refer to	حوالہ دینا
Reference to	حوالہ	Regard for	احترام، تعریف
Regardless of	بے پرواہ	Regard to	دھیان، توجہ
Rejoice at/in/over	خوش ہونا	Relate to	متعلق

Relevant to	متعلقہ	Relish for	ذوق
Rely on/upon	بھروسہ کرنا	Remarkable for	غیر معمولی، حیران کن
Remedy for	دوا، علاج، تدبیر	Remind of/about	یاد دلانا
Remorse for	ندامت	Remote from	دور
Renowned for	مشہور	Repent of	پچھتانا
Repentance for	پچھتاوا	Replete with	بھرا ہوا
Reply to	کسی کو جواب دینا	Reply with	کسی چیز سے جواب دینا
Reputation for	شہرت	Request for	درخواست
Require of	طلب کرنا	Requisite for/of	خاص مقصد کے لیے ضروری چیز
Rescue from	بچانا	Resemblance to	مشابہت
Resign from	عہدے سے استعفیٰ دینا	Resistance to	مزاحمت
Resign to	نہ چاہتے ہوئے قبول کر لینا	Resolve on	پکا فیصلہ
Respite from	وقفہ	Responsibility for	کسی چیز کے لیے ذمہ داری
Responsible to	کسیکو جواب دہ	Responsibility to/towards	کسی شخص سے متعلق ذمہ داری
Responsible for	کسی چیز کے جوابدہ	Rest on/upon	پر انحصار کرنا
Result from	کے سبب رونما ہونا	Result of	حتمی نتیجہ
Retire from	دست بردار ہونا	Reverence for	احترام
Revolt against	بغاوت کرنا	Reward for	کسی چیز کے صلہ میں انعام
Reward sb with sth	کسی کو چیز کا انعام دینا	Rich in	سے لبریز
Rivalry with	کسی سے رقابت	Rivalry for	کسی چیز کیلئے رقابت
Rob of	لوٹنا	Rivalry over	حکومت کرنا

S

Sacred to	متبرک	Satisfied with	مطمئن
Save from	سے بچانا	Search for	تلاش/تلاش کرنا
Save for	بچت کرنا	Secure from/against	سے محفوظ
Seek for	جستجو کرنا	Send for	بلا بھیجنا
Seed sb/sth out	جستجو کے بعد پالینا	(be) sensible of sth	باخبر، آگاہ
Sever from	سے جدا کرنا	Shake sth off	کسی چیز سے چھٹکارہ حاصل کرنا
Shocked at/by	صدمہ پہنچانا	Short of	قلت/کمی ہونا

Short on sth	کسی خوبی کا نہ ہونا	Sick of	بیزار
Side with	ساتھ دینا	Side against	کسی کے خلاف ساتھ دینا
Silent about /on	خاموش	Similar to/in	مترادف
Sink into	میں ڈوب جانا	Skillful at	ماہر
Slave to/of	غلام	Skilled at/in	ماہر، قابل
Slow in	سست	Smile at	مسکرانا
Sneer at	مذاق اڑانا	Sorrow fro/at/over	غم، افسوس
Sorry for/about	افسردہ/شرمندہ ہونا	Spy on sth/sb	چپکے سے نگرانی کرنا
Stare at	گھورنا	Spy for	کسی کے لیے جاسوسی کرنا
Spy sth out	چپکے سے معلومات اکٹھی کرنا	Stick to	ڈٹے رہنا
Stoop to	اعلیٰ مقام/اخلاق سے گر جانا	Strange to	اجنبی
Strive for	کے لیے جدوجہد کرنا	Strive against	کے خلاف جدوجہد کرنا
Subject to	تابع ہونا	Succeed to	وارث بننا
Succeed in	کامیاب ہونا	Successful in/at	کامیاب
Sufficient for	کافی	Suitable for	موزوں
Superior to	برتر	Supply sth to sb	فراہم کرنا، مہیا کرنا
Supply sb with sth	فراہم کرنا، مہیا کرنا	Supremacy over	بالادستی
Sure of/about	پُر یقین	Surprised at/by	حیران
Surrender to	ہتھیار ڈال دینا	Surrounded with/by	گھرا ہوا
Suspicious about/of	شک میں ہونا	Sympathize with	ہمدردی کرنا
Sympathy for	ہمدردی	In search of sth	کی تلاش میں

T

Take after	ماں باپ کی شکل یا خصوصیاکا حاصل ہونا	Taste fro/in	پسند، ذوق
Taste of	پہلا تجربہ، مزا، ذائقہ	Teem with	بھرا ہوا
Tend to/towards	مائل ہونا	Thankful for	شکر گزار، ممنون
Tend to	خیال رکھنا	Think of/about	کے بارے میں سوچنا
Think over	غور و خوض کرنا	Thrust at	تلوار/چاقو سے حملہ کرنا
Tide over	قابو پانا	Thrust on/upon	زبردستی تھوپ دینا
Tired of	اکتا جانا	Trade in	کسی چیز کی تجارت کرنا
Trade with	کسی کے ساتھ تجارت کرنا	Traitor to	غدار
Tremble with	کانپنا	Trifle with	کسی کو مناسب عزت نہ دینا

Triumph over	فتح پانا	True to	مخلص
Trust in	بھروسہ رکھنا		

U

Unfit for	ناموزوں	Unknown to	انجانے
Urge on	ترغیب دینا	Used for/of	استعمال
Used to	عادی	Useful to	کسی شخص کے لئے مفید
Useful for	کسی شے کیلئے مفید		

V

Vain of	مغرور	Variance with	مختلف
Versed in	ماہر	(Be) vested with	عطا کیا جانا
Vest sb with sth	کسی کو کسی چیز کا قانونی حق دینا	Victim to	شکار
Sth vested in sb	کی ملکیت ہونا	Vie for	کسی چیز کے لیے مقابلہ
Vexed with/at	پریشان	Victory over/against	فتح
Vie with sb	کسی سے مقابلہ	Void of	خالی
Vote for	کسی کے حق میں ووٹ دینا	Vote against	کسی کے خلاف ووٹ دینا

W

Wait for	انتظار کرنا	Wait on	نوکر کے طور پر خدمت کرنا
Want for	کم ہونا	Wanting in	کمی ہونا
Warn of/about /against	تنبیہ کرنا	Warrant for	جواز، گرفتاری کا حکم
Wary of	محتاط، ہوشیار	Watch over	چوکیداری کرنا
Weak in	بہتر نہ ہونا	Weary of	بیزار
Wish for	خواہش کرنا	Withdraw from	دست بردار ہونا
Witness to	شہادت، گواہی	Wonder at	حیران ہونا
Work at/on	کسی چیز پر کام کرنا	Work for	خاص مقصد کے لیے کام کرنا
Worthy of	کے لائق	Wrestle with	مقابلہ کرنا

Y

Yearn for/after	خواہش کرنا، آرزو مند ہونا	Yield to	اطاعت کرنا
Yoke with	ساتھ جتا ہوا	Yearn over	پر رحم آنا

Z

Zeal for	جوش	Zealous in	پر جوش
Zest for	لطف اٹھا		

PREPOSITION EXERCISES (MCQs)

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 1

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. We placed the book.........shelf.
   (a) at (b) over (c) under (d) on
2. Keep the canned food.........freezer.
   (a) into (b) on (c) in (d) at
3. We were waiting ....the station.
   (a) for (b) at (c) over (d) on
4. The cat was sitting ....the table.
   (a) on (b) up (c) at (d) over
5. The passengers jumped.........bus.
   (a) over (b) off (c) out (d) to
6. She went with her friends ....the bus top.
   (a) into (b) to (c) at (d) from
7. The planes flew in formation ....the fields.
   (a) over (b) on (c) above (d) at
8. The teacher was sitting ....the table.
   (a) into (b) over (c) on (d) at
9. My keys are.........my bag.
   (a) with (b) at (c) in (d) on
10. He has not come; so he is.........home today,
    (a) into (b) at (c) in (d) on

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. b

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 2

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. You may leave ....five O'clock.
   (a) about (b) after (c) at (d) in
2. We must complete the project ....two weeks.
   (a) about (b) within (c) at (d) in

3. She will be ready to go ....ten minutes.
(a) in (b) within (c) after (d) by
4. He has been working ....morning.
(a) from (b) till (c) since (d) for
5. He has been working ....two hours.
(a) from (b) for (c) since (d) till
6. Khalid will start his journey ....Friday.
(a) on (b) after (c) at '(d) by
7. He can visit her..........noon.
(a) by (b) about (c) in (d) at
8. She goes to bed ....midnight.
(a) by (b) after (c) at (d) in
9. They reached the examination hall ....time.
(a) before (b) in (c) on (d) at
.10. The train reached the station exactly ....time.
(a) at (b) before (c) in (d) on

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. b
6. a	7. d	8. c	9. b	10. d

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 3

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. He did not agree ....her proposal.
(a) at (b) to (c) with (d) over
2. His boss is angry..........him.
(a) with (b) to (c) from (d) at
3. He is blind ....one eye.
(a) from (b) at (c) in (d) of
4. She congratulated me ....my success.
(a) after (b) on (c) . upon (d) at
5. Can't you give ....smoking?
(a) up (b) over (c) on (d) in
6. Keep ....the left.
(a) under (b) upon (c) at (d) to
7. Eggs are sold..........dozen.
(a) with (b) into (c) by (d) in
8. The pen is to write.........
(a) for (b) with (c) from (d) in
9. They are looking..........their lost book.
(a) after (b) into (c) at (d) for
10. You are suffering ....malaria.
(a) for (b) from (c) at (d) with

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. a
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. d	10. b

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 4

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. They have no confidence..........their leader.
(a) in (b) at (c) over (d) on
2. He did not agree ....you in this matter.
(a) at (b) upon (c) with (d) to
3. He aimed ....the bird and fired.
(a) upon (b) at (c) for (d) on
4. I have faith ....her ability to work.
(a) in (b) upon (c) on (d) over
5. Smoking is injurious ....health.
(a) upon (b) on (c) for (d) to
6. She would abide..........her promise.
(a) by (b) upon (c) on (d) for
7. Her parents consented ....her marriage.
(a) with (b) to (c) in (d) on
8. He is different ....his brother.
(a) to (b) off (c) of (d) from
9. He availed himself ....the opportunity.
(a) from (b) of (c) off (d) in
10. My friend did not agree..........me. .
(a) from (b) with (c)'at (d) to

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. d
6. a	7. b	8. d	9. b	10. d

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 5

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. You should be conscious..........your shortcomings.
(a) off (b) from (c) of (d) about
2. A boy complained ....the Principal against me.
(a) for (b) to (c) into (d) from
3. We should not count ....selfish friends.
(a) on (b) from (c) in (d) for
4. This secret should remain confined ....you.
(a) into (b) within (c) with (d) to

5. I feel sorry..........the poor.
(a) at (b) over (c) for (d) about
6. Beware..........pick-pockets.
(a) off (b) of (c) about (d) from
7. I shall not agree..........his proposal
(a) upon (b) from (c) with (d) to
8. The police fired..........the crowd.
(a) upon (b) at (c) on (d) over
9. Hard work is the key..........success.
(a) for (b) to (c) of (d) from
10. You can introduce him..........me.
(a) to (b) for (c) from (d) with

ANSWER KEY

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. c
6. b	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. a

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 6

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. People fall victims..........dangerous drugs.
(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) from
2. He winked .... me
(a) for (b) off (c) to (d) of
3. He fell ....a deep ditch and broke his knee.
(a) in (b) at (c) over (d) into
4. This driver is in the habit ....driving fast.
(a) off (b) from (c) of (d) for
5. Police opened the fire.......... the demonstrators.
(a) upon (b) at (c) on (d) to
6. He was accused theft.
(a) off (b) with (c) for (d) of
7. She was angry ....my behaviour.
(a) upon (b) at (c) with (d) over
8. He was reluctant.......... leave smoking.
(a) off (b) to (c) of (d) from
9. He died ....a cancer.
(a) off (b) from (c) N with (d) of
10. We feel pity..........the drug users.
(a) for (b) over (c) on (d) upon

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. b
6. d	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. a

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 7

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. This secret is ....you and me.
(a) Between (b) among (c) in (d) with
2. I cannot make.......... what he has written.
(a) from (b) out (c) for (d) up
3. He spent the money foolishly and got ....debt.
(a) over (b) upon (c) into (d) in
4. He carried .... his father's business.
(a) upon (b) out (c) over (d) on
5. Have you carried ....her orders?
(a) out (b) upon (c) on (d) over
6. She made ....her mind to be firm in that matter.
(a) from (b) up (c) over (d) upon
7. She is really expert ....designing.
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) with
8. She is not proud ....her beauty.
(a) off (b) upon (c) at (d) of
9. Your face is familiar.......... me.
(a) to (b) from (c) with (d) for
10. The teacher beat the boy ....a stick.
(a) from (b) with (c) by (d) at

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. a
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. b

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 8

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. I will not object ....what you do.
(a) upon (b) over (c) on (d) to
2. He is ....home in English.
(a) at (b) aver (c) from (d) in
3. You will have to account ....your deeds.
(a) from (b) for (c) in (d) on
4. He died ....an accident.
(a) off (b) at (c) in (d) of
5. He died ....liver cancer.
(a) from (b) off (c) with (d) of
6. At last, he yielded ....our point of view.
(a) to (b) at (c) before (d) on
7. He fell a victim ....evil ways.
(a) upon (b) to (c) at (d) on

8. We were surprised .... his failure
(a) of (b) over (c) at (d) on
9. Trust .... God and do the right
(a) upon (b) with (c) on (d) in
10. Some qualities are common .... all animals.
(a) to (b) among (c) in (d) with

ANSWER KEYS

1 d	2 a	3. b	4. c	5. d
6 a	7. b	8. c	9. d	10. a

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 9

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. He came to see me .... 5 a m yesterday.
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) by
2. He gets up early .... the morning.
(a) at (b) in (c) of (d) on
3. Mr Hamid is not.........the room.
(a) at (b) into (c) in (d) with
4. Bashir walked .... the room.
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) into
5. He distributed the money.......... the two of them.
(a) between (b) among (c) among (d) in
6. He refused to distribute his property..........his four sons and four daughters.
(a) between (b) among (c) in (d) into
7. This book was written ....my brother.
(a) with (b) to (c) by (d) from
8. The tiger was angry .... the jackal.
(a) from (b) by (c) to (d) with
9. The farmer's wife laughed ....her husband.
(a) at (b) on (c) with (d) by
10. The police man ran ....the thief.
(a) before (b) after (c) front (d) off

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. a
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. a	10. b

PREPOSITIONS EXERCISE 10

Q: Tick the right answer:

1. The soldier was not afraid......... the tiger.
(a) from (b) off (c) of (d) by

2. I shall fetch some water .... you in a few minutes.
(a) from (b) with (c) to (d) for
3. Islamabad is .... Rawalpindi and Murree.
(a) between (b) among (c) from (d) with
4. He wrote a letter..........a fountain pen.
(a) by (b) with (c) from (d) of
5. He sat ....the arm chair.
(a) on (b) upon (c) in (d) into
6. He sits ....me on the bench.
(a) besides (b) for (c) within (d) by
7. It is impossible to come back..........a week.
(a) within (b) to (c) in (d) by
8. He began working in the school .... the 1st of March.
(a) for (b) from (c) since (d) by
9. He is fond ....reading books.
(a) in (b) for (c) of (d) off
10. Khalid is not interested ....games.
(a) into (b) for (c) with (d) in

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. c
6. d	7. a	8. b	9. c	10. d

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Q1. Complete the sentences

1. Knowledge is like a deep well fed by ....springs, and your mind is a little bucket that you drop in it.
a. External b. Perennial c. Immortal d. Lovely
2. The unruly behaviour of children ....their parents.
a. Aggrieved b. Impeached c. Incensed d. Tempered
3. He suggests that the meeting ....postponed.
a. Is b. Be c. Must d. Would be
4. The landscape was truly ...., so arid that even the Hardest Plant could not survive.
a. Lurid b. Parched c. Verdant d. Variegated
5. His statement was so ....that everyone was left in doubt.
a. Equitable b. Innocuous c. Dogmatic d. Equivocal
6. I certainly do not .... your driving your car over the speed limit.
a. Approve in b. Approve with c. Approve of d. Approve for
7. The Eagle swooped and .... a sleeping lizard
a. Carried down b. Carried up c. Carried off d. Carried in
8. A young officer was ....the task of taking prisoners to the rear.

a Charged by b Charged in c. Charged for d. Charged with

9. It seemed he was going to ....him but he controlled himself.

a Lash out at b. Lash out in c Lash out to d. Lash out on

10. I am not going to ....this book at any cost.

a Part from b Part up c. Part for d. Part with

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. d
6 c	7. c	8 d	9. a	10. d

9. VERBS

A Verb is a word that shows some action or state. It is used for saying something about the activity or state of a person or a thing.

Zara *wrote* a letter.	(wrote—action or activity)
Sara *is* present in the class.	(is— state or condition)
Shiza *looks* very smart.	(look—state or condition)
He *drives* a taxi in the day time.	(action verb — some activity)
He *owned* a house in that city.	(state verb — no action)
You *are* surely a man of courage.	(state verb — no action)

Characteristics of Verbs:

Verbs show the following characteristics:

1. A verb changes time or Tense.

Khalid ***sings*** a song.	(Simple Present)
Khalid ***sang*** a song.	*(Simple Past)*
khalid has ***sung*** a song.	*(Present Perfect)*

Because a verb changes time, it has certain endings:

-s, ed, -en, -ing

Because a verb change time, it also has certain helping verbs like **is, are, am,** will, **would etc.**

2. Most verbs show action:

The subject does something: For example:

That girl is taking exercise. ***(doing something)***

3. Some verbs indicate state:

They are as follows:

Example:

You **seem** angry. (verb followed by an adjective, called complement)

The flower **smells** sweet. (verb followed by an adjective)

THE KINDS OF VERBS

Verbs are subdivided into three main classes:

1. Transitive
2. Intransitive
3. Auxiliary or Helping

1. Transitive Verbs:

A verb is transitive if the action does not stop with the doer, but passes from the doer to an object.

Love + object	The mother loves her daughter.
Hate + object	Perhaps you hate him.
Complete + object	You must complete this work.
Encourage + object	We should encourage Khalid.

2. Intransitive Verbs:

A verb is intransitive when the action stops with the doer, and does not pass from the doer to an object.

We sleep.	(no need of any object)
The children are laughing.	(no need of any object)

Fall, go, appear, laugh, weep.

Depending on the use and context, the same verb may be transitive as well as intransitive. For Example:

He looked at me	(Transitive...the object is "me")
He looked at ease.	(Intransitive..."at ease" is not an object)
They fly a kite	(Transitive... the object is "a kite")
The birds fly.	(Intransitive...no need of an object)

3. Auxiliary or Helping Verbs:

An auxiliary verb is that verb which helps to form a tense or mood of some other verbs.

a. I can; I can go.

b. I am; I am a student.

Two categories: Helping verbs are of two categories:

a. am, is, are, was, were, had, have, has.

b. do, does, did, will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must.

He does not go there.

STRONG VERBS & WEAK VERBS

Verbs are divided into two classes according to the manner in which they form the Past Tense from the present. These two classes are:

a. Weak Verbs
b. Strong Verbs

➤ ***The Weak Verbs***: If a verb forms its Past Tense by the addition of -d, -ed, or -t, it is called a Weak Verb. For example:

believe — believed	(addition of "d")
call — called	(addition of "ed")
burn --- burnt	(addition of "t")

Exceptions: Some weak verbs form their Past Tense with some change of the inside vowel, or some other changes. For example:

bleed --- bled	catch caught
kneel — knelt	pay — paid

➤ ***The Strong Verbs***: If a verb forms its Past Tense by merely changing the inside vowel of the Present Tense without having -ed, -d, or -t, added to the Present Tense, it is called a Strong Verb. For example:

come — came	get --- got
sit — sat	break — broke

MOODS OF VERBS

Definition:

a. The mood is the form of verb that shows the mode or manner in which a thought is expressed.

b. The mood of a verb indicates the mode or manner in which the verb is used.

English verbs have four mods: indicative, imperative, infinitive, and subjunctive.

1. The Indicative Mood:

This mood applies to most verbs to make a statement to ask a question, to express feelings.

Examples:

We go to college every day.	(statement)
How is your study going on?	(question)
What a surprising success!	(feelings)

2. The Imperative Mood:

This mood is used to express a command, a place of advice, a request, and a prayer.

Examples:

Sit down and do not move.	(command)
Take care of your health.	(advice)
Kindly, help us.	(request)

3. The Infinitive Mood:

This mood is used to name an action without mentioning time or tense.

(To + 1st form of verb)— to go, to help, to write (only action, no mention of tense or time—)

Examples:

Now, we want *to go* home.
He wanted *to help* the poor man.
Would you like *to eat* something?
To err is human, *to forgive*, divine.

4. The Subjunctive Mood:

This mood is used to express wisdom, desire, something as a condition.

Examples:

Would that I were a great scholar!	(wish, desire --- کاش)
I wish I were a rich man!	(wish --- کاش)
If she be guilty, let her be punished.	(condition --- اگر وہ ہوتی)
Walk with care lest you should fall.	(supposition --- ایسا نہ ہو کہ)

CORRECT USE OF TENSES

Structure of Tenses:

A verb indicates the time of an action, event or condition by changing its form. Through the use of a sequence of tenses in a sentence or in a paragraph, it is possible to indicate the complex temporal relationship of actions, events, and conditions.

VERB TENSE: ASPECT

In order to show at what stage an action is, each of the three tenses has been subdivided into four heads. These subdivisions are:

TENSE	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
Present	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
Past	I played	I was playing	I had playing	I had been playing
Future	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing

Thus the tense of a verb shows not only the time of an action or event but also the state of that action.

Therefore, we can define the Tense as that (the) form of a verb which indicates the time when an action or event takes place. It also refers to the degree of completeness or incompleteness of that action or event.

THE PRESENT TENSES

1. **Present Indefinite Tense (فعل حال مطلق)**
2. **Present Continuous Tense (فعل حال جاری)**
3. **Present Perfect Tense (فعل حال مکمل)**
4. **Present Perfect Continuous Tense (فعل حال مکمل جاری)**

Present Indefinite Tense (فعل حال مطلق)
(Indication, Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(First Form of verb is used—with third person singular -s, or -es is added) (تا ہوں، تا ہے، تی ہے)

We **buy** some books.
She **buys** some books

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + does/do + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Does/Do + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......

a. In the Present Indefinite Tense the first form of the verb is used as:
- I learn my lesson.
- We pray to God daily.
- She usually helps me.
- We eat mangoes.
- They reach the school in time.

b. if the subject is of the third person and singular in number, we add 's' or 'es' to the first form of the verb as:
- Wajid tells a lie.
- She speaks the truth.
- Arif goes to school.
- Mrs. Ali teaches us English.

Note:

a. We add 'es' to the verbs which end in 'o' , 's', 'ss', 'sh', 'eh' or 'x'.

b. If some verb has 'y' after a consonant, change 'y' into 'i' and add 'es' to it; as carry-carries , destroy-destroys, pray-prays etc. however, this rule does not apply in the condition of 'y' follows a vowel in the verb.

ii. Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Subject (S) + does/do 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......

If the subject of a sentence happens to be anyone of 'I', 'we', 'you', 'they' or plural nouns, put *do not* with them.

Similarly, if the subject is anyone of the', 'she', 'it' or any other III person singular noun, *does not* will be used with them.

Begin the sentence with 'Do not' in Imperative sentences as:
- I do not tell a lie.
- Do not sit here.
- Dilshad does not learn his lesson.
- **Exception**-He never takes tea.

Note: Here the sentence means---- He does not ever take tea.

iii. Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Does/Do + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) .....

'Do' or 'does' is used in Interrogative, Negative and Emphatic sentences. do, does' is placed before the subject and the first form of the verb is placed after the subject, e.g.
- Do you like your new school?
- Does he know you well?
- When does he get up?

i. Emphatic Sentences
- You do smoke but do not confess.
- He does go to the movie; but on Sundays.

Note: Only the first form of the Verb is used with 'do' and 'does'.

USES OF THE PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

1. The simple Present Tense is used with the words:
- *always, every day, every week, every month,*

- *once a week, twice a week, frequently, generally,*
- *sometimes, usually, quite often etc.*

2. To express some habitual action, daily routine or custom; as

I go out for a walk daily.
My father always reaches the office in time.
He takes exercise in the morning daily.

3. To express certain general/universal, permanent truth as:

Ice melts at 0^0centigrade.
The earth moves round the sun.
The rose smells sweet.
Honesty pays in the long run.

4. To express certain fact that is true at the time of speaking:

Our school opens at 10 A.M these days.
I live in Lahore.
Here comes my uncle.

➢ In exclamatory sentences beginning with here and there to express what is actually taking place at the time of speaking.

Here comes the gardener!
There she hides!

5. To express a situation or a fact that is permanent.

Our school faces to the North.
Lahore stands on the bank of the Ravi.
This road leads to Rahimyar Khan.

6. To narrate different actions taking place at the time of speaking.

Asim carries the ball.
He hits it hard and scores a goal.

7. To describe activities in progress when there is stress on the succession of happenings, e.g., in broadcasting commentaries or sporting events.

She carries the ball. He hits it hard and scores a goal.

8. To narrate a past event through a dramatic narrative for the sake of vividness.

Sultan Suleman now draws his sword and attacks the enemy.
When the curtain rises, Saba is seen sitting on his throne.
Soharab now rushes forward and deals a heavy blow to Rustam.
Immediately, the police hurries to the place of accident.

9. To express a planned future action.

His marriage comes off next week.
The train steams off at 11 O'clock.
The ship sails for England next week.
I leave for Karachi tomorrow.
Our annual examination begins on 10th March.

10. To express a subordinate clause of time and condition introduced by 'if,'till' or 'when' in a conditional sentence.

If you run fast, you will catch the train.
When you reach there, send me, a telegram.
She will come out if you call her.
I shall wake up when the cock crows.
I shall stay here till you get ready.

11. To begin imperative sentences.

Obey your teachers.
Always speak the truth.

12. To quote someone; as,

He says, 'Beauty needs no ornaments".
Shelley says, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind"?
Browning says, "Who knows the world may end tonight".

Note -

a. The Present Indefinite Tense generally contains such Adverbs and Adverb Phrases as

- *Always, frequently, daily, generally, often, sometimes, usually etc.*
- *Every day , every week, every now and then, every month,*
- *once a week, thrice a week etc.*

b. Such phrases as '*at the moment,' at present'* etc. are not used in this tense.

c. This tense can be used in place of Present Continuous Tense with the (those) verbs which cannot be used in Continuous. For example:

i. Verbs of appearance
e.g. appear , look, seem

ii. Verbs of thinking
e.g. agree, believe, consider, deem, forget, know, imagine ,.mean , mind , remember, think, suppose, understand.

iii. Verbs of emotion
e.g. desire, feel, hate, hope, likes prefer, love, refuse, want, wish.

iv. Verbs of perception
e.g. hear, notice, recognize, see, smell.

v. Verbs of possession
e.g. belong, contain, consist of , own , possess.

Incorrect	Correct
He is loving me.	He loves me.
I am thinking you are in the wrong.	I think you are in the wrong.
She is looking sad.	She looks sad.
He is having a Suzuki Car.	He has a Suzuki Car.
These grapes are tasting sour.	These grapes taste sour.

Exceptions: The verbs listed above convey a changed meaning if they are used in the present continuous tense, e.g.
She is thinking of going abroad. (has the idea of)
They are having lunch. (busy in taking)
She is feeling bitter now. (has become)

EXERCISE 1

1. Snow .... in the sun. (melt)
2. Dogs .... at night. (bark)
3. A stove .... water. (heat)
4. Noise .... the ears. (harm)
5. He .... English. (speak)
6. The Sun .... in the East. (rise)
7. Water .... towards depth. (flow)
8. We .... Allah. (worship)
9. Khalid .... on holidays. (not work)
10. The Indus .... towards the Arabian Sea. (flow)

ANSWERS

1. melts 2. bark 3. heats 4. harms 5. speaks
6. rises 7. flows 8. worship 9. does not work 10. flows

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (فعل حال جاری)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(is, am, are+ -ing form) (رہا ہوں، رہے ہیں)
I am learning English.
Lyca is learning English.

Formation Methods:

(بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + is/are/am + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + is/are/am + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Is/are/am + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

i. Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Subject (S) + is/are/am + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
In order to form the Present Continuous Tense, we add Present Participle to is , are or am . The Present Singular Noun, 'am is used with 'I' and 'are' is used with we, you, they and other plural Nouns.

Examples:

- She is singing a song.
- Birds are plying in the sky.
- We are eating mangoes.
- I am writing a story.

ii. Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Subject (S) + is/are/am + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
In Negative form, we add 'not' between the Principal verb and operative helping verb.

Examples:

- She is not weeping.
- I am not appearing in the test.
- I am not appearing in the test.
- Farmers are not ploughing their fields.

iii. Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Is/are/am + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

In Interrogative form. the helping verb Is used before the subject.

Examples:

- Are you going home?
- Is it hailing?
- Am I telling a lie?

USES OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. The Present Continuous Tense is use with the words such as:

at this time, at present, at the moment, now, nowadays, still etc.

2. To describe an action in progress and/or the continuity of the action.

The girls are singing a chorus.
The well is working.
The ducks are swimming in the pond.

3. To describe an action in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking.

Pakistan is exporting onions to the Middle East.
What are you writing these days?
I am writing a book on Mathematics.
She is revising her course now.

4. To express an action definitely planned for the near Future.

I am going to Rahimyar Khan tomorrow.
Is she inviting you to the feast?
The schools are closing this Saturday.
We are holding a seminar next month.

5. To express an action has become habit for doing it over and over again.

Ali is always asking questions.
You are always running me down.
She is always borrowing money.

Note:-

The following words are seldom used in the Present Continuous Tense.

- Hear, notice, see, smell.
- Admire, adore, care, desire, forgive, hate, like, refuse, want, wish, know and forget etc.
- Own, owe, belong, possess.

➢ The above words can however be used in the continuous tenses. In that case, they convey a changed meaning, e.g.,
She is tasting the soup to confirm if it needs more salt.
(She is tasting the flavor of the soup.)
She is thinking of visiting my house.
(thinking of means planning.)
They are having rest.
(having means taking.)

EXERCISE 2

1. She .... her baby now. (feed)
2. It .... outside? (rain)
3. She .... at this moment? (sleep)
4. He ....to school now-a-days. (not go)
5. He ....his students at present. (teach)
6. We ....at this time. (read)
7. She ....a picture these days. (paint)
8. Today, the girls ....to school on foot. (go)
9. What are you ....now-a-days? (read)
10. Are you ....anything this evening. (do)

ANSWERS

1. is feeding 2. in raining 3. is sleeping 4. is not going 5. is teaching
6. are reading 7. is painting 8. are going 9. reading 10. doing

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (فعل حال مکمل)

(Indication, Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(have' has+3rd form of verb) (چکا ہوں، چکے ہیں)
We have thanked him for his kindness.
He has sent me a gift on my birth day.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + has/have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + has/have + not + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Has/Have + Subject (S) + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......?

i. Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)

Subject (S) + has/have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......

➢ In the Present Perfect Tense the past participle 3rd form of the verb is use d with has or have. 'Has' is added with third person singular subjects, as: 'he', 'she', 'it' and Have is added with 'I' , 'we', 'you', 'they' and other plural nouns.

Examples:

- He has won a prize.
- You have insulted me.
- I have taken the dose of medicine.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + has/have + not + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......

Examples:

- She has not come yet.
- I have not received any information.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Has/Have + Subject (S) + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......?

Examples:

- Has she come?
- Have you applied for CSS?

USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. **The Present Perfect Tense is used with the words:**
   yet, as yet, already, just, just now, so far, since, ever since, presently, once, twice , thrice etc.
2. **To express and action that has been recently completed.**
   I have just received the letter.
   We have won the match.
   He has chalked out a programme.
3. **To describe an action the time of which is not given.**
   The train has steamed in.
   They have left for Australia.
   I have seen a snake in the garden.
4. **To express an action that began in the past and still continues.**
   He has worked in this school for five years. (is still working)
   I have not seen him since Monday last.
   She has lived in Lahore for fifteen years.

Note: Remember that we do not use adverbs of Time denoting the past tense in Present Perfect Tense.

- Father has returned from Karachi yesterday.
- Father has returned from Karachi.
- Father has just returned from Karachi.
- ➢ If we want to use and Adverb of Time showing Past Tense, we should better frame the sentence in Past Indefinite.
- Father returned from Karachi yesterday.
- I passed my X class in the year 2006.

EXERCISE 3

1. She ....tea yet. (not drink)
2. He has just...........a letter. (receive)

3. Have you ever ....by train? (travel)
4. She has never ....wine. (taste)
5. So far, I ....his offer. (not accept)
6. Why has she not ....her work till now. (not do)
7. They have already ....the match. (win)
8. I ....him since morning. (not see)
9. She ....me for two days. (not meet)
10. Have you ever ....a camel? (ride)

ANSWERS

1. has not dunk	2. received	3. travelled	4. tasted	5. have not accepted
6. done	7. won	8. have not seen	9. has not met	10. ridden

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(have been, has been+ -ing form of verb) (تا رہا ہوں، تے ہے ہیں)

You have been wasting your time.
She has been learning her lesson.
They have been writing this book for some years.
Uzma has been playing tennis since morning.
(Note that the present perfect and present perfect progressive are present not past tenses -- the idea is that the speaker is currently in the state of having gone or having been going.)

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + has /have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + has /have + not + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Has /Have + Subject (S) + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + has /have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......
In order to form the Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we put has been or have been before the Present Participle Form of the Verb as:
It has been raining for two hours.
I have been flying a kite since 2 O'clock.

Examples:

The dog has been barking for three hours.

I have been relying on my Eid bonus to buy some gifts.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + has /have + not + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……

She has not been dancing for an hour.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Has /Have + Subject (S) + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……?

Has the gardener been watering the plants since morning?

USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. **The present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that began in the past, it still continuing and may extent into the Future; as:**
   She has been waiting for you for three hours.
   They have been playing cards since 10 A.M
2. **This tense is also used to express an action in a sentence which begins with 'For how long ' or 'Since when', as in:**
   For how long have you been sitting here?
   ➢ Since when has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present, as in
   I have been studying since morning and I am much tired now.
   She has been washing the dishes for an hour and her clothes are dirty now.

Note:

- Since is use for a point of time.
- For is used for a period of time.

➢ Remember that if time (of the beginning of an action) is given in Present Continuous Tense it would automatically become Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Mohsin is weeping. (Simple Present Continuous)

However,

Mohsin has been weeing for an hour. (Present Perfect Continuous)

Because Mohsin has been weeping for an hour means he has completed (perfected) some portion of the action of weeping, the actin (of weeping) is still continuing. Therefore, it is the sentence of Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Since (point of time)	**For (period of time)**
Since morning	For two hours
Since Monday	For a week
Since June	For a long time
Since 1988	For five years

EXERCISE 4

1. It ....since morning. (rain)
2. We ....TV since the nightfall (watch)

3. They ....for the trains a long time. (wait)
4. He ....as a postman for ten years. (work)
5. The trail ....on for a long time. (go)
6. How long ....you...........in this college? (teach)
7. People .... for their leader for months. (wait)
8. It ....for four hours? (hail)
9. The peon ....the bell for ten minutes. (ring)
10. They ....in the pool for half an hour. (swim)

ANSWERS

1.	has been raining	2.	have been watching	3.	have been waiting	4.	has been working	5.	has been going
6.	have been teaching	7.	have been waiting	8.	has been hailing	9.	have been teaching	10.	have been waiting

❖ PRESENT TENSE: FURTHER ELOBARATED

1. **Sometimes the Present Indefinite Tense expresses future time in English; as**
   - Our party leaves for Sialkot tomorrow morning.
   - We stay there for two days.
   - We enjoy the beauty of the Fort on the full moonlit night and return the next day.

These sentences are correct. They convey the same sense as:

- Our party will leave for Sialkot tomorrow morning.
- We shall stay there for two days.
- We shall enjoy the beauty of the Fort on the full moonlit night and shall return the next day.

2. **Sometimes the work planned for the near future is expressed by present tense as:**
   - I am leaving for Lahore next week. **OR**
     I shall be leaving for Lahore next week.
   - Are you coming on Monday? **OR**
     Will you be coming on Monday?
   - She is not inviting you to her birthday party.
   - My sister's marriage comes off next month. **OR**
     My sister's marriage will come off next month.
   - I am to reach school at 7 A.M. **OR**
     I shall have to reach school at 7 A.M.
   - You have to show your homework tomorrow. **OR**
     You shall have to show you homework tomorrow.

➢ If a complex sentence has future tense in the Principal clause, present tense in the subordinate clause.

- Your position will be valid only when others will accept it.
  Your position will be valid only when others accept it.

3. **Present Tense is also used in conditional sentences in place of Past or Future Tense as:**
   - As the hot air will cool, the balloon will come down. **OR**
     As the hot air cools, the balloon will come down.
   - Unless you admit your fault, I shall no leave you scot free. **OR**
     Unless you will admit your fault, I am not leaving you scot free.
   - As far as I calculate he will not help me.
4. **Present Tense is used in place of Future Tense when we use 'Going to' as:**
   - I shall be buying a new frock tomorrow. **OR**
     I am going to buy a new frock tomorrow.
   - I am not sure whether she would be inviting me or not. **OR**
     I am not sure whether she is going to invite me or not.
5. **Sometimes Present Perfect Tense replaces Past Indefinite or Past Perfect Tense; as:**
   - I saw 'Mera Sultan', several times. **OR**
     I have seen 'Mera Sultan' several times.
   - Had you ever been to Kashmir? **OR**
     Have you ever been to Kashmir?
   - He failed in the Secondary School Examination thrice. **OR**
     He has failed in the Secondary School Examination thrice.
   - Father just returned from Karachi. **OR**
     Father has just returned from Karachi.
   - I passed the B.A examination this year. **OR**
     I have passed the B.A. examination this year.
   - I saw this woman somewhere before. **OR**
     I have seen this woman somewhere before.
   - I did not finish my work so far. **OR**
     I have not finished my work so far.
   - Did you not take your breakfast yet? **OR**
     Have you not taken your breakfast yet?
   - I did not see him since Friday last. **OR**
     I have not seen him since Friday last.

THE PAST TENSES

1. **Past Indefinite Tense (فعل ماضی مطلق)**
2. **Past Continuous Tense (فعل ماضی جاری)**
3. **Past Perfect Tense (فعل ماضی مکمل)**
4. **Past Perfect Continuous Tense (فعل ماضی مکمل جاری)**

Past Indefinite Tense (فعل ماضی مطلق)
(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(Second Form of verb) (ا، ی، ے، تا، تی، تے، تھے)
They brought some gifts for us.
Someone stole my costly pen.
There lived a beggar in our town.

Formation Methods:

(بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + 2nd form of Verb (V2) + Object (O) ……
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + did + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ……
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Did + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ……?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
   Subject (S) + 2nd form of Verb (V2) + Object (O) ……
   - ➤ In the Past Indefinite Tense the second form of the verb is used as:
   - He came here yesterday.
   - They killed a lion.
   - You wrote a letter.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
   Subject (S) + did + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ……
   - ➤ In Negative Sentences 'did not' is put after the subject and firs form of the verb is used thereafter as:
   - I did not apply for leave.
   - You did not attend the class.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
   Did + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ……?
   - Did you show me your homework?
   - Did she give you the message?

Exception:

➤ 'Did' is also used to lay emphasis. Only the first form of the verb is used with 'did'.
I did try to solve the question but was not able to solve it.
She did sing, but not with a will.
I did tell you that he was not present in the function.

➤ I never told a lie, (this sentence means --- I did not ever tell a lie)

USES OF THE PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

1. **To express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking**
   I saw many birds in the zoo.

You reached the school late (on) that day.
An accident took place in front of our house.

2. **To express habitual or regular action in the past**

Gamal always spoke the truth.
I went out for a walk daily in the morning last year.
In those days my mother gave me some pocket money every day.

- The habitual past can also be expressed by using 'used to'

When I was a student I used to keep late hours.
He used to read a few chapters of the Bible every day.
But 'used to' mans that it happened in the past, now it does not happen.
He used to smoke a lot.

3. **To express an event which occurred at a particular point of time in the past**

She ran very slowly during the race.
My father came back home yesterday.

4. **To express an action which occupied a period of time in the past, which is now ended.**

We lived in this house for ten years.
I stayed at the Green Hotel for two months.

5. **To express an action where some word, showing past (yesterday, ago, last , etc.) is given in the sentence, as,**

He received your message yesterday.
I passed the S.S.C. examination last year.
Pakistan got freedom over six decades ago.

6. **To express two action taking place simultaneously (at the same time) as:**

While I sipped coffee, I revised my lesson.
While Ali sang, Arif danced.
She watched the T.V. as well as knitted the sweater.

7. **To express two actions, where the first action leads instantly to the second action, as ----**

When he called her a flirt, she hit him.
When the circus show ended, the spectators stepped out.
When I opened the window, the bird flew out.

8. **When 'when' or 'while' is used in simple past tense, it indicates that both the actions took place in the same duration of time as:**

I played chess while he slept.
When we lived in Lahore, we often travelled by bus.
When I went to bed, the light went out.

9. **When 'till', 'until', 'as soon as', 'before' are used in simple past tense, they indicate that one action follows the other as:**

She waited for her mother till/until it got dark.
As soon as we bolted the door, some guests arrived.
Verbs of 'knowing', 'understanding' etc. are generally used in simple past tense in time clauses as:
As soon as he understood his mistake, he begged for excuse.
When he perceived his brother's indifference, he left his house.

Note:

The difference in the meaning of the following sentences:

- He has worked in this office for five years.
(He is still working here)
- He worked in this office for five years.
(He is no longer working here)

EXERCISE 5

1. The phone .... , when I was taking a bath. (ring)
2. I ....a letter yesterday. (not write)
3. He ....there last year. (not go)
4. ....you...........her last evening? (see)
5. I ...........M.A. many years ago. (pass)
6. She ....here yesterday morning. (come)
7. He ....two days ago. (die)
8. The patient had died before the doctor............ (come)
9. Before they...........out, it had rained. (go)
10. Pakistan ....the match yesterday? (win)

ANSWERS

1. rang	2. did not write	3. did not go	4. did, see	5. passed
6. came	7. died	8. came	9. went	10. won

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (فعل ماضی جاری)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(was, were+-ing form of verb) (رہا تھا، رہے تھے)
Shahid was knocking at the door.
We were enjoying the beautiful sun-rise.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + was/were + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + was/were + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Was/were + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + was/were + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......

- The Past Continuous Tense denotes an action going on in the past. In order to form Past Continuous Tense we add Present Participle to was or were as:
- The train was running at full speed.
- The boys were taking a test in English.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + was/were + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......

She was not weeping.

You were not solving the sums.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Was/were + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

- Were the sheep grazing in the field?
- Was the gardener plucking flowers?

USES OF THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. **The Past Continuous Tense is used to express an action that was happening in the past at the time of speaking. The time of the action may or may not be mentioned as:**

The old lady was crying at the top of her voice.
They were not making a noise.
Were the milkmen milking the cows?

2. **The use of this tense with Past Indefinite Tense denotes that the previous action was going on when the latter action took place; as---**

My mother was cooking the food when I reached home.
I was ironing my clothes when my friend called me.
Gamal was taking tea when I visited his house.

EXERCISE 6

1. When I met her, she ....bread. (bake)
2. When we entered the room, Ali .... (sleep)
3. He ....in the pool when the phone rang. (bathe)
4. When the teacher entered the classroom, the students ....a noise. (make)
5. The train ....off when we reached the station. (start)
6. I went there to see what Ali .... (do)
7. She said that she ....her hair. (wash)
8. Where ....he ....when you saw him last? (live)
9. She made tea while I .... (sleep)
10. He slept while the teacher ....the lesson. (teach)

ANSWERS

1. was baking
2. was sleeping
3. was bathing
4. were making
5. was starting
6. was doing
7. was washing
8. was living
9. was sleeping
10. was teaching

PAST PERFECT TENSE (فعل ماضی مکمل)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(had+3rd Form of verb) (چکا تھا، چکے تھے)
The patient had died before the doctor came.
We had finished our talk before he came.

Formation Methods:

(بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + had + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + had + not + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Had + Subject (S) + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + had + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......

- We often make mistakes while using the past perfect tense. We use 'had' at random.
  - I had gone to Lahore yesterday.
- Past Perfect Tense is in reality, the past of the past. It is used when we say that an action was completed before another action took place. Both the actions are related to each other in some way. The action already completed is expressed by Past Perfect Tense. The action which takes place later is expressed by Simple Past or Past Indefinite Tense as:
  - The train had left before I reached the station.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + had + not + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......

- I had not seen you before.
- The doctor had not reached before the patient died.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Had + Subject (S) + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ......?

- Had he left when you came?
- Had the doctor arrived before the patient died?

USES OF THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

1. **The Past Perfect Tense is used to express an action completed before another action took place as:**

When he came to me, I had posted the letter .
The match had begun before I reached the playground.
The rain had stopped , when we entered the cinema hall.

2. **In a Simple Sentence we never use the Past Perfect Tense unless it has in it some such words; as:**

still, before, never, already, till, since etc. as

The mother had already cooked the food.
She had never seen such a terrible sight before.
She had not travelled by a train till then.
I had not written to her since I went abroad.

3. **It is also used to express an unfulfilled action in the past; as---**
If she had worked hard she would have passed.
If you had come in time we would have taken you with us.

4. **It is also used to express an unfulfilled wish in the past as---**
I wish I had won the election.
I wish I had accepted the job.
I wish I had appeared in previous year CSS exam.

5. **To denote the action or event which has been completed before some point of time.**
By afternoon he had completed much work.
At 9 P.M. all the members had come.
By sunset, we had watered the plants.

USE OF PAST INDEFINITE AND PAST PERFECT TENSES IN TIME CLAUSES

We can express time by using some 'time-denoting'. Adverbs or through Adverbial clauses of Time. The combination of two past actions depends upon their mutual relevance.

- I had waited for my friend until he arrived.
- After he had sailed many days the mariner reached the coast.
- She had not been well since she returned from Karachi.
- I had taken a bath when the telephone rang.

EXERCISE 7

1. The patient ...., when the doctor came. (die)
2. It ....before I came out. (rain)
3. They ....the exam two days before. (take)
4. She said that she ....tea. (drink)
5. When I reached school, the peon ....the bell (ring)
6. He ....wine before. (never drink)
7. I asked him if he .... The exams. (take)
8. They already ....the exams. (take)
9. She said that she ....a snake in the room. (just see)
10. She asked me whether I .... meal. (eat)

ANSWERS

1. had died
2. had rained
3. had taken
4. had drunk
5. had rung
6. had never drunk
7. had taken
8. had won
9. had seen
10. had eat

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (فعل ماضی مکمل جاری)
(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(had been+ -ing Form of verb) (تا رہا تھا، تے رہے تھے)
The teacher had been teaching English.
The teacher had been teaching English for two months.
The teacher had been teaching English since June.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + had + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1) + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + had + not + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1) + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Had + Subject (S) + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1) + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + had + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1)+ ing + Object (O) + since/for ......

➢ The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is also used to express an action that had been going on for some time before another action took place in the past as:

- Children had been playing since morning.
- They had been playing chess for two hours when I find them.
- They Arabs had been preparing for war for many years before they attacked Israel.
- We had been standing in queue for half an hour before the bus arrived.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + has /have + not + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1) + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......

In negative form, 'not' is placed after 'had' and before 'been' as:

- It had not been drizzling since last night.
- They had not been working on this project for many years.
- He had not been thinking to go abroad.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Had + Subject (S) + been + 1^{st} form of Verb (V1) + ing + Object (O) + since/for ......?

In Interrogative form, 'had' precedes the subject an 'been' comes after the subject; as:

- Had you been waiting for me for two hours?
- Had he been quarrelling with you for some time?
- Hadn't they been roaring hard for the examination?

EXERCISE 8

1. She said that if..........since morning. (rain)
2. I asked her if she ....the class for two days. (attend)
3. She said that she ....the bike for an hour. (ride)
4. She asked me how long I ....for her (wait)
5. He looked tired as he ....for ten hours. (work)
6. I asked him how long he ....glasses. (wear)
7. Her hair was wet; she ....in the pool. (bathe)
8. She said that she ....to contact me. (try)
9. He said that they.........to settle the matter for an hour. (try)
10. I told her that I ....the exam for two years. (take)

ANSWERS

1. had been raining
2. had been attending
3. had been riding
4. had been waiting
5. had been working
6. had been wearing
7. had been bathing
8. had been trying
9. had been trying
10. had been taking

THE FUTURE TENSES

1. **Future Indefinite Tense (فعل مستقبل مطلق)**
2. **Future Continuous Tense (فعل مستقبل جاری)**
3. **Future Perfect Tense (فعل مستقبل مکمل)**
4. **Future Perfect Continuous Tense (فعل مستقبل مکمل جاری)**

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE (فعل مستقبل مطلق)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(shall, will+ first form of verb) (گا. گی. گے)
I will send a letter to her.
I shall send a letter to her.
They will lead us to the right path.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + will/shall 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + will/shall + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Will/shall + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Subject (S) + will/shall 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......

➢ The future Indefinite Tense is used to express the action or event which is likely to happen in Future. In this tense we use shall/will between the subject and the first form of the verb. Normally we use 'shall' with pronouns of first person (I, We). Similarly, we use 'will' with the pronouns of second person (you) and third person (he, she, it, they)

- He will come tomorrow.
- I shall visit GC University, Lahore in coming days.
- They will play a football match with National team.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Subject (S) + will/shall + not + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......

➢ In Negative sentences 'not' is added after 'shall'/'will' as the case may be like:

- We shall not see the picture today.
- They will not come here soon.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Will/shall + Subject (S) + 1st form of Verb (VI) + Object (O) ......?

➢ In Interrogative sentences will/shall Is placed before the subject and first form of the verb after it as:

- Will you go to college today?
- Shall we play now?

USES OF THE FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

There are several ways of expressing Future Time in English. We can express future action/events in following ways.

In these sentences the Present Indefinite Tense expresses the worked planned for the near future.

i. **By using Present Indefinite Tense**

- Our party leaves for Cairo tomorrow morning.
- We stay there for two days.
- We enjoy the beauty of Taj Mahal on the full moonlit night and return the next day.

In the sentences given above, planned activities for the near future have been expressed by

ii. **By using Present Continuous Tense**

- I am leaving for Lahore next week.
- Are you coming on Monday?
- She is not inviting you on her marriage.

iii. **By using 'going to'**

- I am going to buy a new car.
- If you don't admit your mistake, I am not going to pardon you.

On using 'going to ' the structure of the sentence will be:

Formation: Subject + is/are/am +going to + 1st form of verb + Object.......

In both the sentences given above the speaker is certain about the occurrence of the action. But mostly we use 'going to' when we know that the decision of getting an action done had been taken. Probably some steps have been taken towards it and the action is certain to be complete as.

- My uncle has bought a plot of land in Lahore. He is going to build a house next year.
- I have drawn 60,000 rupees from the bank. I am going to buy a scooter tomorrow.
- The sky is overcast with dark clouds. It is going to rain.

- Khalid has broken the window pane. He is going to be fined.

iv. **By using 'be +to +verb' as:**

- I am to reach school at 7 A.M.
- The Prime Minister is to broadcast his speech today.

v. **By denoting the principal clause of a conditional sentences as:**

- If she works hard, she will get a scholarship.
- If we hire a taxi, we shall catch the train.
- If you run fast, you will win the race.

EXERCISE 9

1. The classes ....in a week. (start)
2. If I teach her, she ....the exam. (pass)
3. She hopes that she ....her lost child. (find)
4. I ....in time tomorrow. (be)
5. I ....in five minutes. (return)
6. ....you ....if I do not help you? (mind)
7. How many students ....the exam next years? (take)
8. I hope that he ....the exam. (pass)
9. If he comes, I ....him. (help)
10. If they run, they ....the train. (get on)

ANSWERS

1. will start
2. will pass
3. will find
4. shall be
5. shall return
6. will mind
7. will take
8. will pass
9. will help
10. will get on

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (فعل مستقبل جاری)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(will be+ -ing form) (رہا ہوں گا، رہے ہوں گے)
The peon will be ringing the bell.
She will be waiting for you.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + will /shall + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + will /shall + not + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Will /shall + Subject (S) + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Subject (S) + will /shall + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......

➢ The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an event that is expected to take place in the normal course or at some time in the future as:

- We shall be playing a football match on Sunday.
- The new edition of this book will be coming out shortly.
- When I reach Colombo , it well be raining heavily there.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Subject (S) + will /shall + not + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......
The farmer will not be watering the plants at this time.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**
Will /shall + Subject (S) + be + 1^{st} form of Verb (VI) + ing + Object (O) ......?

- Well you be taking part in the debate?
-

EXERCISE 10

1. He ....as a doctor in five years. (serve)
2. In a hundred years, people ....in the air buses. (travel)
3. I ....novel next month. (teach)
4. When you come, I ....the boys. (teach)
5. Do not phone me at 3 am, I ....then. (sleep)
6. I ....you daily next month. (see)
7. It is a ....serious injury but you ....again in six months. (walk)
8. You can see Liza tomorrow in her office. She ....there then. (work)
9. In fifty years, we ....on fills. (live)
10. At 10 am, she ....to Lahore. (fly)

ANSWERS

1. will be serving
2. will be travelling
3. will be teaching
4. will be teaching
5. will be sleeping
6. will be seeing
7. will be walking
8. will be working
9. will be living
10. will be flying

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (فعل حال مکمل)

(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(will have+ 3rd form of verb) (چکا ہوں گا، چکے ہوں گے)
They will have spoiled all chances of success.
Before we reach, they will have gone.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + will/shall + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + will/shall + not + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Will/shall + Subject (S) + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + will/shall + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……
By the time you get back, we will have finished writing the letters.
He will have completed the work before you reach there.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + will/shall + not + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……
He will have not completed the work before you reach there.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Will/shall + Subject (S) + have + 3rd form of Verb (V3) + Object (O) ……?
Have he will completed the work before you reach there?

USES OF FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

1. **The future Perfect Tense expresses an action which is expected to be completed by a certain time in the Future as :**
   She will have covered half of her journey by coming Monday next.
   I shall have revised my lesson by 8 P.M tomorrow.
   The plane will have landed by time you reach the airport.
2. **The Future Perfect Tense sometimes expresses the speaker's belief that something has taken place. In such sentences it does not express the Future; as**
   "In the newspaper you will have read about the railway accident that took place today", said my father.
   "You well have discussed the plans how to celebrate the function", said my mother.
3. **It is also used for an action which at a given future time will be in the past as:**
   In two years' time (i.e., two years from now) I shall have taken my degree.
   When we reach Lahore, we shall have completed the major part of our round tour to South Pakistan.

Note: In a complete sentence we use 'shall/well' only in the Principal Clause.
I will go to play when I finish my work. **OR**
I will go to play when I have finished my work.

EXERCISE 11

1. He ………his assignment in an hour. (complete)
2. He ………this novel by tomorrow morning. (finish)
3. By the end of the next month, I ………here four months. (be)

4. I ………this job in twenty minutes. (finish)
5. By this time next year, I ……… Rs. 50000/-. (save)
6. The train ………before Naseem reaches the house work. (leave)
7. When he comes back, I ………all the house work. (finish)
8. The Police ………of the theft by this time. (hear)
9. When she gets up, her mother ………the eggs. (boil)
10. On 4 October, they ………for ten years. (be married)

ANSWERS

1.	will have completed	2.	will have finished	3.	will have been	4.	will have finished	5.	will have saved
6.	will have left	7.	will have finished	8.	will have heard	9.	will have boiled	10.	will have married

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Indication Formation, Usage and Practice)

Indication of the Tense (پہچان):

(will have been+ -ing form of verb) (تا رہا ہوں گا، تے رہے ہوں گے)
They will have been receiving such letters.
He will have been lying in bed so far.

Formation Methods: (بنانے کا طریقہ)

SENTENCE (جملہ)	FORMATION (بنانے کا طریقہ)
Assertive (خبریہ)	Subject (S) + will/shall + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……
Negative (منفی)	Subject (S) + will/shall + not + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……
Interrogative (سوالیہ)	Will/shall + Subject (S) + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……?

i. **Formation of Assertive Sentence: (خبریہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + will/shall + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……

- The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express and action that will have been going on at or before some point of time in the Future as:
- We shall have been waiting for you for a long time.
- She will have been weeping since 3 P.M.

ii. **Formation of Negative Sentence: (منفی جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Subject (S) + will/shall + not + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……

- The boys will not have been flying kites since noon.

iii. **Formation of Interrogative Sentence: (سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کا طریقہ)**

Will/shall + Subject (S) + have + been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object (O) + since/for ……?

- Will they have been taking the test for a week?

AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT

فعل کو ہمیشہ مذکر، مؤنث، واحد، جمع کے لحاظ سے فاعل کے مطابق ہونا چاہیے۔

She does her duty well.

جب دو اسم And سے ملائے جائیں تو verb جمع ہوگا۔

Shahzad and Awais are watching T.V.

اگر دو اسم مل کر ایک چیز بن جائیں تو verb واحد ہوگا۔

Our liberator and founder of Pakistan was born in Karachi.

اگر دو فاعل مل کر ایک تصور پیدا کریں تو verb واحد ہوگا۔

Slow and steady wins the race.

اگر فقرے کے شروع میں مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ میں سے کوئی لفظ ہو تو verb واحد ہوگا۔

Each, Every , Neither, None, Either, Anyone, Many a

None of these boys is my friend.

اگر دو اسم / اسم ضمیر (nouns/pronoun)۔ مندرجہ ذیل سے ملائے جائیں تو verb قریبی اسم کے مطابق ہوگا۔ یعنی:

Neither	noun/pronoun	**nor**	noun/pronoun	verb
Either	noun/pronoun	**or**	noun/pronoun	verb
....	noun/pronoun	**or**	noun/pronoun	verb

Neither	He	**nor**	I	Am(not- is) ill.
Either	He	**or**	I	Am(not- is) ill.
....	He	**or**	I	Am(not- is) ill.

مندرجہ ذیل اسماء واحد استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

News, Hair, Bread, Poetry, Scenery, Physics, Progress, Luggage, Furniture, Knowledge etc.

مثلاً

Her hair is long.

مندرجہ ذیل اسماء (nouns) دیکھنے میں واحد معلوم ہوتے ہیں لیکن یہ جمع ہیں۔

Cattle, People, Poultry, Vermin Gentry etc.

مثلاً

People are (Not - is) gathering in the hall.

اگر مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ سے دو اسم / اسم ضمیر (nouns/pronouns) ملائے جائیں تو verb پہلے اسم / اسم ضمیر کے مطابق ہوگا۔

Noun/Pronoun	With, along with, together with, not, but, except, besides, as well as, in addition to, instead of, accompanied by'	Noun/pronoun	verb

EXERCISE 12

1. Shahzad and Ali ....playing cricket yesterday. (be)
2. The teacher with his students........hide and seek now. (play)
3. Bread and butter ....necessary for health. (be)
4. Neither of these two boys .... wise. (be)
5. Either I or she ....taking tea at present. (be)
6. The wages of labourers ....low. (be)
7. You as well as he already ....the course. (finished)
8. She no I ....guilty. (be)
9. She accompanied by these boys........there. (just arrive)
10. The carriage and horse........at the door. (Be)

ANSWERS

1. were
2. is playing
3. is
4. is
5. is
6. are
7. have finished
8. is
9. has just arrived
10. is

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ان فقروں میں دو کلاززہوتی ہے۔ یعنی ایک if –clause اور دوسری if-clause, Main-clause میں کوئی شرط بیان کی جاتی ہے اور main-clause میں اس سے رونما ہونے والے نتائج درج کیے جاتے ہیں۔ مندرجہ ذیل پر غور کریں۔

If-clause	Main-clause
If he requests me.	I will help him.

یہ چار طرز کے فقرے ہوتے ہیں جو درج ذیل ہیں۔

1. Zero conditional
2. First conditional
3. Second conditional
4. Third conditional

اب ہم باری باری ان کا تفصیلاً جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔

1. ZERO CONDITIONAL

یہ فقرے عمومی سچائی بیان کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ ایسے فقروں کی دونوں کلاززمیں present simple tense استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

مثلاً

If-clause	Main-clause
If + present simple tense	present simple tense
If you are healthy.	nothing is lost.
If we freeze something.	it does not decay.

2. FIRST CONDITIONAL: PROBABLE CONDITIONAL

یہ فقرے کسی ایسی شرط کے لیے استعمال ہوتے ہیں جس کو ہم ممکن خیال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً "اگر وہ محنت کرے گا تو کامیاب ہو جائے گا۔" (اس بات کا امکان ہے کہ وہ محنت کرے گا۔) ایسے فقروں کی if – clause میں present simple tense اور main –clause میں future simple tense استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

If-clause	Main-clause
If +subject +V1 (s/es)	Subject +will + V1
If he works hard.	he will pass the exam.

3. SECOND CONDITIONAL: IMPROBABLE CONDITIONAL

یہ شرط کسی فرضی بات کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے جس کو ہم ناممکن یا بعید از امکان سمجھتے ہیں۔ مثلاً "اگر اس نے مجھ سے درخواست کی تو میں اس کی مدد کروں گا۔" (مگر اس بات کا امکان ہے کہ وہ مجھ سے درخواست نہیں کرے گا) ایسے فقروں کی if – clause میں past simple tense اور main –clause میں (would +V1) استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔

If-clause	Main-clause
If+ subject + V2	Subject + would + V1
If he asked me.	I would help him.

4. THIRD CONDITIONAL

یہ شرط ماضی کے کسی ایسے واقعہ کے بارے میں بات کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ جو واقع ہو چکا ہو جسے بدلا نہ جا سکتا ہو۔ چنانچہ ایسے فقرے کی شرط کو ہم ناممکن خیال کرتے ہیں۔

If-clause	Main-clause
If + pat perfect = (had +V3)	Subject + would have +V3
If he had won a million pounds	he would have bough t a new car.

EXERCISE 13

1. If it is a white lie, I ....you. (help)
2. If you ....excessively, you will be ill. (eat)
3. If we work in collaboration, we ....repaid progress. (make)
4. If you ....the text, you will not be able to secure good marks. (no study)
5. If he ....late, he will miss the train. (be)
6. If he did not help the poor, he ....prosperous. (not be)
7. You would win her favour if you ....your worth. (prove)
8. If he conspired against Aslam, he........for that. (be punished)
9. If he came to me, I ....him. (help)
10. He would catch the train if he........fast. (run)
11. If Aslam were rich, he ....the poor. (help)
12. If Saleem ....president, the country would have been strong. (be)
13. If he had taken the examination, he ....good marks. (get)

14. If she were a beautiful lady, he .... her. (marry)
15. Unless you work hard, you .... (not pass)

ANSWERS

1. will help	2. eat	3. shall make	4. do not study	5. is
6. would not be	7. proved	8. would be punished	9. would help	10. ran
11. would have helped	12. were/had been	13. would have got	14. would have married	15. will not pass

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

اگر کسی فقرے میں دو clauses ہوں تو مندرجہ ذیل possibilities ہو سکتی ہیں۔

Principle Clause	Sub-ordinate Clause
Present	Past , Present, Future
Future	Past , Present, Future
Past	Past
Past	Present in case of universal truth
Past + as, than	Present

The details of above said rules are given below:

1. اگر Principal Clause کا فعل زمانہ حال یا مستقبل کو ظاہر کرے تو ماتحت کلاز Subordinate clause کا فعل ہر زمانے میں آسکتا ہے۔

i. He says that he goes there daily. (Present Tense)
He says that he went these daily. (Past Tense)
He says that he will go there daily. (Future Tense)
ii. He will say that he goes there daily. (Present Tense)
He will say that he went there daily. (Present Tense)
He will say that he will go there daily. (Present Tense)

2. اگر Principal Clause کا فعل زمانہ ماضی کو ظاہر کرے تو ماتحت کلاز Subordinate Clause کا فعل بھی ماضی میں ہی ہوگا۔

i. He said that he was ill. (past followed by past)
ii. He worked hard so that he might pass. (past → past)

3. اگر Principal Clause کا فعل زمانہ ماضی میں ہو مگر Subordinate Clause کلاز میں کوئی عالمگیر حقیقت بیان کی جائے تو پھر زمانہ تبدیل نہیں ہوگا۔

He said that honesty is the best policy. (no change in "is")

4. اگر Principal Clause اور Subordinate Clause آپس میں than یا as well as کے ذریعے ملی ہوئی ہوں تو Subordinate Clause کا فعل مضمون کے اعتبار سے کسی بھی Tense میں آسکتا ہے۔

i. He helps me more than he helps his brother.
ii. He liked me as well as he likes his brother

1. اگر بڑی کلاز میں حال ہو تو ماتحت کلاز میں ہر زمانہ آسکتا ہے۔ مثلاً

EXERCISE 14

1. When he .... I'll entertain him. (return)
2. He will be ready as soon as you........here. (be)
3. I'll be in the class before the bell......... (ring)
4. They will be delighted when she ....the Holy Quran. (recite)
5. As soon as I got at the station, the train ....off. (start)
6. As soon as they came out, it ....to rain. (begin)
7. When I met him, he ....reading a novel. (be)
8. The light went off when she ....writing a letter. (be)
9. He was stronger than he ....today. (be)
10. He was not so intelligent as he ....today. (be)
11. She explained that hard work ....key to success. (be)
12. He said that the earth ....round the sun. (revolve)

ANSWERS

1. returms 2. are 3. rings 4. recites
5. started 6. began 7. was 8. was
9. is 10. is 11. is 12. revolves

INFINITIVE

مندرجہ ذیل کے بعد **bare infinitive** (جب پہلے فارم سے پہلے to استعمال نہ ہو) لگتا ہے۔

infinitive -----→ (to + 1st form ---→ to +go)-نوٹ کریں

Bar infinitive -----→ (1st form ---→ to +go)

Bid, let, hear, notice, have, make, need, dare, had better, watch, behold, observe, see, near, feel, but , rather than, except, rather.

I made her to stand. (Incorrect)
I made her stand. (Correct)

EXERCISE 15

1. You need not .... a noise.
a. made b. make c. to make d. making
2. He heard him ....a song.
a. sing b. to sing c. sang d. singing
3. You had better ....the poor.
a. helping b. to help c. help d. helped
4. He dared ....the truth.
a. spoken b. to speak c. speaking d. speak
5. He make Amjad ....the book.

a. read b. to read c. reading d. was reading
6. He bad her ....the room.
a. to enter b. entering c. enter d. entered
7. He let him ....
a. going b. went c. gone d. go
8. You need not ....anyone.
a. abuse b. abusing c. abused d. to abuse
9. He had better .... for exams.
a. to prepares b. prepared c. prepare d. to preparing
10. I behold him........... my watch.
a. steal b. stole c. stealing d. to steal

ANSWERS Keys

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. a
6. c 7. d 8. a 9. c 10. a

To be; is, are, am, was, were, been

جس فقرے میں بھی فعل (be) کا آپشن دیا گیا ہو طلباء سے بتا کر اس کی جگہ Tense کے مطابق is, am, are, was, were یا been لگائیں۔

EXERCISE 16

1. You cannot see him, he .... out today.
a. had been b. has been c. was d. is
2. He ....an old man of seventy, when I met him last year.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
3. She .... bathing in the pool when the phone rang.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
4. When I say the gardener, he ....in the garden.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
5. He .... ill for tow week.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
6. He ....in prison for two years when I saw him yesterday.
a. has been b. had been c. were d. was
7. She ....is kitchen when I enter home.
a. has been b. will be c. were d. was
8. The fox ....in the well when the paint peeped down into it.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
9. The fox jumped on the goats back and ....out of the well.
a. has been b. is c. were d. was
10. I ....in chair when he enters the room.
a. has been b. will be c. were d. was
11. The birds ....in their nest when it is dark.
a. has been b. will be c. were d. was
12. We ....in graves after death.

a. has been b. will be c. were d. was

13. All the people ....before Allah on the Day of Judgment.

a. has been b. will be c. were d. was

14. He ....a doctor for five years.

a. has been b. is c. were d. was

15. You ....in Karachi next week.

a has been b. will be c. were d. was

ANSWER KEYS

1. d
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. d
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. b
13. d
14. a
15. b

TIPS TO GUESS A TENSE

(Try to find out the following Particular Words)

1. **The Present Indefinite Tense**
   Every day; daily; usually; generally; never; always; or some fact or habit
2. **The Present Indefinite Tense**
   Now; at present; future idea; sense of the sentence
3. **The Present Perfect Tense**
   Just; already; yet; for; since; idea of completion
4. **The Present Perfect Continuous Tense**
   Since; for, all day, during.
5. **The Past Indefinite Tense**
   Ago; last; yesterday; Past-followed by-past;
   While, when+2nd form—ing form; sense of the sentence
6. **The Past Continuous Tense**
   When+2nd form (given) — (to be used) was/ were + -ing form While+2nd form (given) — (to be used) was/ were + -ing form Before + 2nd form (given) — (to be given) was/ were + -ing form sense of the sentence — (judge yourself)
7. **The Past Perfect Tense**
   Already; before; after; would that; if only; as if; two action in the past one first, the second later—First action in Past Perfect
8. **The Past Perfect Continuous Tense**
   With the sense of Past: since: for; all day, during the night
9. **The Future Indefinite Tense**
   Next; tomorrow: in.
10. **The Future Continuous Tense**
    Sense of continuity in future
11. **The Future Perfect Tense**
    By; till; sense of the sentence; use of sometime expressions
12. **The Future Perfect Continuous Tense**
    (Not much in use)

PUNCTUATION

(Rules of Punctuation Marks)

INTRODUCTION:

In conversation we frequently make pauses, modulating the voice according to the nature of the remark and the length of time we desire to rest upon a word. When we speak, we make certain pauses in order to make our meaning clear or to emphasize what we say. In writing, we attempt to reproduce these pauses by points or signs, the object being to render the passage more intelligible to the reader. Punctuation (derived from the Latin punctate) refers to the right use of putting in points or Stops in writing. The stops represent pauses of varying length and are inserted for the most part, according to the grammatical construction and sense of the passage. But in addition, a stop may appear – where not required by grammar and sense—in order to make a pause for rhetorical effect. Such a pause will depend on the writer's mind. For this reason and for others, the same kind of statement may be punctuated differently by different writers. Consequently, hard and fast rules for punctuation cannot be laid down; and within certain limits a considerable variety so usage exists.

The proper use of these marks helps the reader to understand the meaning more easily, by indicating the relation between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In conversation we use following punctuation marks:

1. Comma (,)	2. Semicolon (;)
3. Colon (:)	4. Full stop (.)
5. Question Mark (?)	6. Exclamation Mark (!)
7. The Dash (--)	8. Apostrophe (')
9. Quotation Marks (" ") [illegible] (' ')	10. Hyphen (-)
11. Parentheses ( )	12. The Bracket [ ]
13. Capital letter (A)	14. Three dots (...)

1. COMMA (,)

The comma represents the shortest pause. A frequent use of the comma makes the style jerky and is to be avoided. It should be used only where a slight pause is necessary to make the meaning clear. When words are very closely connected in meaning omit the comma. Do not hesitate, however, to use all the commas necessary to clearness. The way a sentence rests in your mind is often a good guide to its proper pointing. If the effect of a sentence be naturally uninterrupted in your mind, it will require few, if any, commas in its written form. This is the commonest of all the punctuation marks and, except where a stronger pause is required; a comma should always be used when there is a distinct pause in the sense. The following rules may be laid down for the use of commas (,):

1. **To mark off a Noun or phrase in Apposition as:**
   - Paul, the apostle, was beheaded in the reign of Nero. Milton, the great English poet, was blind.

- Napoleon, the Man of Destiny, as some have called him; was a most wonderful general.
- Nasser, the most charismatic Arab since Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), died in September 1970.

2. **To separate a series of words in the same construction when only the last two are connected by 'and'.**
   - England, France, and Italy formed an alliance.
   - He lost lands, money, reputation, and friends.
   - It was a long, dull, and wearisome journey.
   - Early to bed and early to rise
   - Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise
   - We should live soberly, prudently, and industriously at all time.

   Note: A comma is generally not placed before the word preceded by and. This is the modern tendency.
3. **To separate each pair of words connected by and as:**
   - We should be devout and humble, cheerful and serene.
   - High and low, rich and poor, wise and foolish must all die.
4. **After a Nominative Absolute; as,**
   - This done, she returned to the old man with a lovely smile.
   - The sun having set, we all went home.
   - The day being bright, we went out for a stroll.
   - Being tired, I fell asleep.
5. **When words of the same class or rank go together in pairs, each pair is separated by a comma:-**

   By night or by day, at home or abroad, asleep or awake, he is a constant source of anxiety to his father.
6. **To mark off the Nominative of Address or Vocative; as**
   - Come into the garden. Maud.—Tennyson.
   - England, with all the faults, I love thee still.
   - Lord of the universe, shield us and guide us.
   - Brown, I want you.
   - John, come here.
   - Here is your book, father.
   - Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears.

     –Shakespear.

   ➢ But when the Vocative is emphatic we ought to use the Note of Exclamation; as,

   Monster! By thee my child is devoured.
7. **After adverbs or adverbial phrases; as**

   In fact, his poetry is no better than his prose.

   Finally, the way of happiness is the way of truth.

   At last, he has gained his point.

   In spite of every attempt on the part of the Captain, the ship could not be freed from the rocks.

   To conclude, the whole business is a farce.
8. **Before and after a participial phrase, provided the at the phrase might be expanded into a sentence and is not used in a merely qualifying sense as an adjective; as**
   - Caesar, having conquered his enemies, returned to Rome.

   - Caesar, having defeated the Gauls, led his army into Britain. (Here 'having defeated' means "after he had defeated").

     Convinced of the accuracy of his facts , he stuck to his opinion (Here 'convinced' means "because he was convinced").
   - But when the participle qualifies the noun so as merely to restrict its meaning, as an adjective would do, the comma should not be used:-
   - A dog lying asleep on a public road is likely to be run over.
   - A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still.
9. **Before and after half-parenthetic expressions, words, phrases, or clauses, let into the body of a sentences as:**
   - It is mind, after all, which does the work of the world.
   - His behavior, to say the least, was very rude.
   - His story was, in several ways, improbable.
   - Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me.
   - The people of Orleans, when they first saw Joan of Arc in their city, thought she was an angel.
   - He is, from every point of view, a thoroughly competent workman.
   - The poor fellow, I am sorry to say, died the same evening.
   - I have, therefore, requested my friend to give you the help you need.
   - I, too, am a vegetarian.
   - My opinion, then, is that modern civilization is a farce.
   - This study of punctuation, when properly explained, is easily comprehended.
   - Tact, however, should guide a speaker when to stop.
10. **To indicate the omission of a word especially a verb; as**
    - Rashid received a fountain-pen; Hamid, a watch.
    - He was a Brahmin; she, a Rajput.
    - He will succeed; you, never.
    - To have knowledge is good, but to possess wisdom, better.
    - Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; morals, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.—Bacon.
    - Wealth is good, health, better.
    - We respect deeds, they, words.
    - My regiment is bound for India; yours, for Gibraltar.
    - This is good, that better.
11. **To separate short co-ordinate clauses of a compound sentence; as,**
    - The garrison evacuated the fort, and the English entered it without a blow.
    - The rains descended, and the floods came.
    - Men may come, and men may go, but I go on forever.
    - I came, I saw, I conquered (Vini, Vidi, Vici) ---Julius Caesar.
    - He studies diligently, and makes great progress.
    - The way was long, the wind was cold.
    - I think you are wrong, and I feel it my duty to say so.

    ➢ **When a clause is restrictive, no comma is used; as;**

    A judge receiving bribes cannot administer justice

    No conjunction is used to connect co-ordinate clauses, these must be separated by a comma:-

- Steam propels, elevates, lowers, pumps, drains, pulls, drives, etc.
- He was thatcher, carpenter, bricklayer, painter, gardner, game-keeper.
- When there is a conjunction, the comma is sometimes omitted; as,
- He came and saw me.
- I make haste and caught him.
- I took up a stone and threw it at the mad dog.

12. To mark off a direct quotation from the rest of the sentence; as,

"Exactly so," said Alice,
He said to his disciples, "Watch and pray."
"I was the first to come here," shouted the man.
Shakespeare says, "The valiant never taste of death but once".
He exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, come quick!"
If the quotation is very short, the comma may be omitted e.g.
The drowning man shouted 'Help'!

13. Before certain co-ordinations conjunctions:-

- To act thus is not wisdom, but folly.
- He is not a mad man, but a knave.
- He is not only accused, but also convicted.
- He hoped, then, that he would be pardoned.
- He is learned, but not pedantic.

14. To separate a long subject opening a sentence from the verb; as

- The injustice of the sentence pronounced upon that great and magnificent, is obliterated or vanished.
- Another reason for the unfortunate situation in which he funds himself, is his disregard or his parent's counsel.

15. A Noun-Clause is not usually separated by a comma from the principal clause:-

- It is generally allowed that the art of reaching is difficult.
- No one knows when he will come.
- His being pardoned depends upon whether he will confess his fault or not.

➢ But Noun-Clause must be separated from each other by commas, when they are subjects or objects to the same verb:

- No one knows when he will come, or whether he will come at all, or whether he is even alive.
- Who he was, or why he came, or what he intends to do, will all be found out in time.
- Sometimes a comma is used to separate a Noun Clause—whether subject or object—preceding verb:-
- That a man is never really satisfied with his lot, we have often seen to be a fact.
- Whatever is, is right.
- How we are ever to get there, is the question.
- That he would succeed in his undertaking, no one ever doubted.

16. The comma is used before and after an adjectival clause, if I is not restrictive, that is, if it does not define or limit the application of the antecedent:-

- The terrible news, which reached us this morning, has completely broken may mother.
- The lion, which was once to be found in many parts of India, is now practically extinct in that country.
- Sailors, who are generally superstitious, say it is unlucky to embark on Friday.

- Fortune selects him for her lord, who reflects before acting.

➢ When the adjective clause is restrictive in meaning, the comma should not be applied:-

- The man who came to see me this morning was a rogue.
- This is the house that Jack built.
- The design was disapproved by everyone whose judgment was entitled to respect.
- The man we saw yesterday had come again today.

17. In a complex sentence, if an adverbial clause is placed before he principal clause, or is inserted in it, the adverbial clause is marked off by commas:-

- When he was born, a large number of friends came to see him.
- Where the culprit is hiding himself, we do not know.
- I was surprised, when I opened the door, to see my old friend Walte standing before me.
- When I was a bachelor, I lived by myself.

➢ When the adverbial clause follows the principal clause, the comma is frequently omitted:-

- A large number of friends congratulated me when a son was born to me.
- Send me word before you start.

18. A word or phrase emphatically repeated is separated by a comma:-

- "Verily, verily, I say unto you".

19. Explanatory clauses are separated by commas; as,

- The vessel was oblong, three feet in length, two feet in breadth, and eight inches in depth.

20. Between different words in a list or series, e.g.

- We live admiration, faith, and hope.
- She was good, wise, and beautiful.

21. After each preposition, when there are two prepositions to one object:-

- This car is superior to; and cheaper than, the one I saw yesterday.

22. A comma may be the sign of a pause for rhetorical effect as:

- In this sentence from Macaulay's account of seventeenth century highwaymen.
- The Cambridge scholars trembled when they approached Epping Forest, even in broad-delight.

23. When a number of adjectives qualify the same word, without being joined by a conjunction, the adjectives are separated by commas:-

- "He had a long, lean, bronzed face.

24. Comma is inserted between Principle clause and Subordinate Clause:

- If you work hard, you will pass.
- As he is a strong man, he can pass.
- When the peon reaches the college, he rings the bell.
- Because he is an old man, he cannot do tough jobs.

لیکن اگر if, as , when , because والی کلازز بعد میں لکھی جائیں تو ان کلازز سے پہلے comma نہیں لگایا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

- You will pass if you work hard.
- He can win as he is a strong man.
- The peon rings the bell when he reaches the college.
- He cannot do tough jobs because he is an old man.

25. When a sentence begins with infinitive (to + first form of verb ....to go) and Present Participle (first form of verb + ing .... Going) as:

- To win the prize, he struggled hard.
- Sitting under a tree, he ate food.

26. To separate introductory words as:

Surely, he will win.
Aslam was not sincere to us. **Therefore**, he did not help us.

Following are some introductory words:

- Therefore , however, actually , by the way, so , for instance,
- on the contrary, certainly, on whole, furthermore, anyhow,
- fortunately, surely, consequently, finally, at last, accordingly,
- in spite of , nevertheless, moreover, well, indeed, no doubt,
- thus, nonetheless, hence, as an example, for instance, etc.

27. To separate date and year as:

Zahid was born on December 27, 1989. I met her on April 10, 2007.

Exception:

- اگر صرف مہینہ اور سن دیا گیا ہو اور تاریخ یعنی دن کا ذکر نہ ہو تو مہینہ اور سن کے درمیان comma ڈالنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوتی۔ مثلاً

  She was born in December 1989. I met her in April 2015.

- اگر مہینہ اور دن کا ذکر ہو مگر سن نہ دیا گیا ہو تو بھی مہینہ اور دن کے درمیان comma نہیں ڈالا جاتا۔ مثلاً

  She was born on December 27.

28. In letters and applications, comma is used as:

- My dear Aslam, My dear Brother, Sir, Dear Sir, etc.
- Yours sincerely, Yours obediently, Yours truly,
- Yours faithfully, yours affectionately, etc.

29. To separate tag questions from sentences as:

- She is intelligent, isn't she?
- You are Anwar, right"

30. To separate Direct Speech from Reporting Speech as:

- He said, "I am ill."

31. To a dress someone as:

- Aslam, be attentive.

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 1

1. Arshad is a regular hardworking, punctual and respectful student.
2. Truly speaking he is a wonderful athlete.
3. As Ali is a good student all like him.
4. To pass the examination he studies till late at night.
5. Dear Ali you are really a good boy.
6. You're busy aren't you?
7. Qadir the only fat boy in our class is my friend.
8. She said "She will eat pizza cake biscuit and bread."
9. He was born on June 15 1966.
10. Entering the classroom he headed towards an empty chair.

SOLUTION:

1. Arshad is a regular, hardworking, punctual and respectful student.
2. Truly speaking, he is a wonderful athlete.
3. As Ali is a good student, all like him.
4. To pass the examination, he studies till late at night.
5. Dear Ali, you are really a good boy.
6. You're busy, aren't you?
7. Qadir, the only fat boy in our class, is my friend.
8. She said, "She will eat pizza, cake, biscuit and bread."
9. He was born on June 15, 1966.
10. Entering the classroom, he headed towards an empty chair.

2. SEMICOLON (;)

The semicolon is point in value between colon and comma. It is used to introduce a greater break in the thought than a comma would give.

Its chief uses are as follows:-

1. To separate longer clauses from one another. Here a greater pause is necessary to prevent the sentences for being confused together:-

- Honesty of purpose in worldly affaire has many advantages over deceit; it is safer way of dealing with men; it is and easier mode of dispatching business; it inspires men with greater confidence; it acquires more and more confidence in itself, while deceit becomes more and more diffident.
- He was a brave, large-hearted man; and we all honoured him.

2. To separate a series of loosely related clauses;

God gave her peace; her land reposed.—Tennyson.

3. To separate the parts of a periodic sentence e.g.

- "Staggering under a loads of debt and labour; tracked by bailiffs and reproachful creditors; running from a hundred poor dependents, whose appealing looks were perhaps the hardest of all pains for him to bear; devising fevered plans for the morrow, new histories, new comedies, all sorts of new literary schemes; flying from all these into seclusion, into pleasure at last, at five and forty, death seized him and closed his cared."
- Life of Oliver Goldsmith

4. When a sentence contains an enumeration of several particulars, the clauses are generally separated by semicolons as:

- Philosophers assert that Nature is unlimited in her operation; that see has inexhaustible treasures in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries to which we have not the slightest idea.
- We have four professors on this committee: Mohammad Nasim, Professor of Statistics; Rab Nawaz, Professor of Urdu; Fayyaz Ahmed, Professor of Botany; and Mohammad Arshad, Professor of Islamiat.

CLAUSE AND USE OF SEMICOLON

Clause کسی فقرے کا ایسا حصہ ہوتی ہے جس میں فاعل اور فعل دونوں ہوتے ہیں۔ فقرے میں ایک یا دو تین یا اس سے بھی زیادہ "کلاز" ہو سکتی ہیں۔ مثلاً

He ran fast.	(ایک کلاز ہے)
He ran fast and I ran slow.	(دو کلازیں ہیں)
Clouds prevailed, rain fell and we go wet.	(تین کلازیں ہیں)

PRINCIPLE / INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

یہ ایک ایسی کلاز ہوتی ہے، جو اکیلی بھی ہو تو اس کا مفہوم اور مطلب سمجھ میں آجاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

He sleeps late at night.

یہ فقرہ ایک ہی کلاز پر مشتمل ہے اور یہ کلاز اپنا مفہوم دے رہی ہے۔ اپنا مفہوم ادا کرنے میں یہ کسی دوسری کلاز کی محتاج نہیں ہے۔
ایسی کلاز کو Principle Clause یا Independent Clause کہتے ہیں۔
اب یہ فقرہ دیکھیے۔

Aslam Likes me (آزاد کلاز) and **I like him.** (آزاد کلاز)

اس فقرے میں دو آزاد کلازیں ہیں اور دونوں ایک دوسرے کی محتاج نہیں ہیں۔ اگر ان کلازوں کو ایک دوسرے سے الگ الگ پڑھا جائے تو بھی وہ اپنا مفہوم ادا کر دیتی ہیں۔ مثلاً

Aslam likes me. I like Aslam.

یہاں دو کلازوں کو ملانے والا لفظ "and" کو ہم Coordinative conjunction کہتے ہیں۔
بعض اوقات ہم دو Independent clauses کے درمیان coordinative conjunction ہٹا کر اس جگہ semicolon (;) لگا دیتے ہیں۔ یعنی اوپر والے فقرے کو یوں بھی لکھا جا سکتا ہے۔

Aslam likes me; I like Aslam.

درج ذیل کو غور سے پڑھیں۔

A man chooses; as slave obeys.
In the bazaar, I bought four things; my sister bough only two things.
Bilal is a good typist; he makes few mistakes.
I like to invest in real estate; it brings huge profit.

- ایسی clauses کے درمیان semicolon لگا دیتے ہیں جو قریبی ربط رکھتی ہیں۔ درج ذیل clauses دیکھیے یہ clauses ایک دوسرے سے قریبی ربط رکھتی ہیں۔

Ali gets up early in the morning; he thinks that early rising makes a man healthy.
Some people write with a pen; others write with a pencil or a ballpoint.
To err is human; to forgive is divine.
He eats vegetables; I eat meat.
Abdominal exercises help prevent back pain; proper posture is also important.

- ایسی دو independent clauses کے درمیان semicolon لگا دیتے ہیں جب دوسری clause کسی transitional phrase سے شروع ہو۔ کچھ transitional phrases یہ ہیں۔

(in addition, in contrast, in the meantime , more importantly, for example, in the same way, on the contrary, on the other hand, that is to say, to summarize, by all means, of course, in fact.)

The auditors made six recommendations; *however*, only one has been adopted so far.

I like cats; *however*, I hate the way they smell.
You wil want to bring many writing items; *for example*, pens, pencils and ballpoints.
I am suffering from fever; *therefore*, I cannot go out today.

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 2

1. I have three friends: Arshad, the tallest boy in the college Ali, the best athlete of the college and Owais, the most hardworking student of our class.
2. Ali loves Urdu Poetry I love folk songs.
3. She recites the Holy Quran daily she believes that recitation of Quran gives spiritual satisfaction.
4. He is talented boy therefore, everyone likes him.
5. The dog is a faithful animal however, I do not like dogs.
6. He writes well I read well.
7. Exercise makes a man healthy proper diet is also necessary.
8. Early rising makes a man healthy however, proper sleep is equally important.
9. I like riding a bike my brother likes driving a car.
10. He likes animals for example, horses, dogs and goats.

SOLUTION:

1. I have three friends: Arshad, the tallest boy in the college; Ali, the best athlete of the college; and Owais, the most hardworking student of our class.
2. Ali loves Urdu Poetry; I love folk songs.
3. She recites the Holy Quran daily; she believes that recitation of Quran gives spiritual satisfaction.
4. He is talented boy; therefore, everyone likes him.
5. The dog is a faithful animal; however, I do not like dogs.
6. He writes well; I read well.
7. Exercise makes a man healthy; however, proper diet is also necessary
8. Early rising makes a man healthy; whoever, proper sleep is equally important.
9. I like riding a bike; my brother likes driving a cr.
10. He likes animals; for example, horses, dogs and goats.

3. COLON (:)

The colon is a point in value halfway between the semicolon and full stop. It is used to indicate rather abrupt pauses in the thought, and when rightly employed is one of the most effective of all the points.

When long sentences were in great vogue, the colon was regularly used as intermediate between the full stop and the semicolon; but with the shortening of sentences that use has almost vanished.

The colon is a stop which has fallen upon hard days. It is only less strong than a full-stop, and people seem to prefer the latter. And yet, a style gains in individuality by the discriminating use of the colon and the semicolon.

The colon may be used at the writer's discretion if he thinks that the pause Is not sufficiently marked by a semicolon. It is used as intermediate between the full-stop and the semicolon.

When what follows confirms, repeats or amplifies the previous statement, without introducing altogether new matter When a sentence consists of two parts, the one complete in itself and the other containing an additional remark, the sense of which depends on the former, they are separated by a colon the additional remark is introduced in explanation or in confirmation of the previous one:-

1. **Before a list of names or an enumeration of particulars:-**

- Goldsmith's best known works are: The Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller, The Deserted Village, The Citizen of the World.
- Kindly send me the following articles: a chair, a desk, a dining table, six dining chairs, and one side-board.
- The eight part of speech are these: noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, interjection.
- There are three cities which I specially desire to visit: London, Paris, and Rome.
- ➢ The colon is generally followed by a dash when it comes before enumerations or lists.
- Pleases send me the following articles as soon as possible:-
- One dozen pencils, one ream of paper, etc.

2. **To recapitulate a series of previous clauses:-**

- The storm had passed, the sun was shining on the green leaves of the trees; the streams were dancing around the rocks, the birds hopped about him, as they chirped their cheerful notes: such were the pleasant scenes and sounds that welcomed the wanderer back to his home.

3. **To introduce a series of clauses:-**

- You must now hear, what I have to say about the uses of iron: we sleep on iron , we travel on iron; we float on iron; we plough the fields with iron; we shoot with iron; we chop down trees with iron, in fact , there is scarcely anything that we can do without the help of this wonderful metal. In this connection , read in the Holy Quran.
- **Between two brief co-ordinate clauses, mostly antithetical, uncommented by conjunction e.g.**
- Art is long: Time is fleeting.
- Man proposes: God disposes.
- Speech is silver: silence is golden.
- A historian should not record rifles: he should confine himself to what is important.

I know his intention: he told me.

- ان دو Clauses کے درمیان جو Cause اور effect ظاہر کر رہی ہوں مثلاً

The Cycle had been neglected for a long time : it had become old and rusty.
cause effect

He is drunk: he cannot speak.
cause effect

Colon is also used in following cases as well:

- اگر آنے والا بیان پچھلے بیان کی وضاحت ہے مثلاً

- We use garlic in food: it makes food tasty.
- You can do one thing only: admit your mistake.
- Pakistan is facing two major prblems: energy crisis and terrorism.
- She was sure of one thing: she was not going to be a doctor.

- کسی بڑی کلاز کے بعد (:) Colon لگاتے ہیں جب اس کے بعد کوئی فہرست متعارف کرائی ہو۔ مثلاً

- Ali has three sisters: Salma, Shazia and Noureen.
- The bag contains four things: a book, a pen, a piano and a camera.
- The committee includes the following persons: Arshad, Nadeem, Naseem and Owais.
- Proceed as follows: Switch on the computer, insert a disk and press any key.

- مکالمہ (dialogue) میں بات کرنے والے اور اس کی کہی ہوئی بات کو الگ کرنے کے لیے مثلاً

Brother: What is the time?
Sister: it is half past nine.

- مذہبی کتابوں میں باب/پارہ (Chapter) اور آیات (verses) کو الگ کرنے کے لیے مثلاً

(6: 15-20) یہ ہندسے ظاہر کر رہے ہیں کہ ہم باب/پارہ نمبر 6 میں آیات 15 تا 20 کا حوالہ دے رہے ہیں۔

- امریکی گھنٹوں کو منٹوں اور منٹوں کو سیکنڈوں سے الگ کرنے کے لیے colon استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مگر British ممالک میں colon کی بجائے فل سٹاپ استعمال کرتے ہیں مثلاً

11:05:25 یہ ہندسے ظاہر کر رہے ہیں کہ گیارہ بج کر پانچ منٹ اور 25 سیکنڈ ہوئے ہیں۔

- ذاتی خطوط میں مخاطب کے بعد comma لگاتے ہیں مثلاً

Dear Brother,

مگر کاروباری خطوط میں ہم Comma کی بجائے Colon لگاتے ہیں مثلاً

Dear Karim Dad Chughtai :

- کسی کتاب اور اس کے مخصوص عنوان/باب کو ایک دوسرے سے الگ کرنے کے لیے مثلاً

To learn the basic rules of punctuation, read Chughtai's: Punctuation.

- نسبت یعنی Ratio ظاہر کرنے کے لیے ہم Colon استعمال کرتے ہیں، مثلاً

Among Pakistani students, boys outnumber girls by more than 3: 1

- عموماً Direct speech میں ہم بات کرنے والے اور اس کی کہی گئی بات کے درمیان Comma لگاتے ہیں مثلاً

She said: " I will help you."

مگر اگر بات لمبی ہو یا کئی جملوں پر مشتمل ہو تو Comma کی بجائے Colon لگانا بہتر ہے مثلاً

She said: "We must feed the poor. The person, who enjoys sound sleep with his belly full of food, while his neighbor is hungry, is not a true Muslim".

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 3

1. She is a wonderful singer she sings great songs.
2. Chughtai has only one thing on his mind he wants to be a CSP.
3. My three favourite poets are Iqbal, Ghalib, Faiz.
4. He works very hard he can pass the examination.
5. The mobile has three things contacts, messages and songs.
6. I usually get up at 4 30 a.m.
7. Today, she will read Chughtai CSS Essays: Clash of civilization.
8. She said "The Muslims are peace-loving people. They never initiate a war".
9. I have three hobbies reading, driving and singing.
10. You must buy two books Chughtai's Islamiat, Chughtai's English (Precis & Composition).

SOLUTION:

1. She is a wonderful singer: she sings great songs.

2. Chughtai has only one thing on his mind: he wants to be a CSP.
3. My three favourite poets are: Iqbal, Ghalib, Faiz.
4. He works very hard: he can pass the examination.
5. The mobile has three things: contacts, messages and songs.
6. I usually get up at 4:30 a.m.
7. Today, she will read Chughtai CSS Essays: Clash of civilization.
8. She said: "The Muslims are peace-loving people. The y never initiate a war".
9. I have three hobbies: reading, driving and singing.
10. You must buy two books: Chughtai's Islamiat, Chugtai's English (Precis & Composition).

4. FULL STOP OR PERIOD (.)

This point does not give any trouble, as its uses are generally understood. The period is use to separate complete sentences, and is thus the most disjunctive point we have.

1. **Whenever one thought is quit finished a full stop should follow remember that the next sentence begins with a capital letter.**

   Awake arise or be forever fallen. –Milton.

2. **This stop must be put at the close of all sentences** --except direct questions or exclamations, where it is replaced by thee point of interrogating (?) or the point of exclamation (!) Note that the point of interrogation or of exclamation may be inserted elsewhere that at the end of the sentence.

   Cultivate the love of truth.

   What is spirit? What are our own minds? we observe certain phenomena. We cannot explain them into material causes. We, therefore infer that there exists something which is not material. We can define it by negatives. We can reason about it only by symbols. "If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not have revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."

   –Shylock speaking in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

   "What a piece of word is man! how infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express and admirable! The beauty of the world! the paragon of animals". ---Shakespeare.

   Other uses of full stop:-

3. **The full stop is also used after abbreviations and initials as:**
   - B.C. for Before Christ;
   - A.D for Anno Domini. In the year or our Lord, of the Christian era,
   - M.A. for Master of Arts;
   - D. Litt. For Doctor of Literature;
   - Rev. for Reverend;
   - i.e. for id est. (that is)
   - etc., for et cetera (= and the rest, and so on);
   - B.A. for Bachelor of Arts;
   - Kt. For Knight;
   - Feb. for February;
   - C.O.D. for Cash on Delivery;
   - V.P.P. for Value Payable Post;
   - B.L. for Bachelor of Law;

   - Bart. For Baronet;
   - the Hon for the Honourable;
   - F.R.S. for Fellow of the Royal Society;
   - viz. for videlicet meaning namely; that is to say or in other words;
   - K.C.B., for Knight Commander of the Bath;
   - Mr. A.B. Smith for Mr. Arthur Bernard Smith;
   - F.M. Velte for Frederick Mowbray Velte;
   - G.B.Shaw for George Bernard Shaw.

4. **A series of full stop indicates the omission of words. Take the sentence:**

   "The configuration or the Grecian territory, so like in many respects to that of Switzerland, produced two effects of great moment upon the character and history of the people."

   If we wish to quote this without the comparison and to show that something has been omitted, we write:

   "The configuration of the Grecian territory ……………produced two effects of great moment upon the character and history of the people."

5. QUESTION MARK (?)

1. **The note of Interrogation/question mark is used, instead of the full stop after sentences which ask questions. The sentence following must be commenced with a capital.**

   Where was he born? When did he die?
   - Have you written your exercise?
   - Who is that man?
   - What is truth?
   - Why did you allow him to insult you?

2. **The Note of interrogation is required when a direct question is asked, e.g.,**
   - Where are you going?
   - How long did you stay?

   But the Note of Interrogation is no used after an indirect question. It needs only full stop; as,
   - It may be asked who that man is.
   - He asked me whether I had written my exercise
   - He asked me where I was going.
   - The teacher asked Jones why he had not prepared his lesson.

3. **The question mark is required after interrogative sentences which are in the form of statements or assertions e.g.,**
   - You came here to see your father? You thought you were doing the right thing?

   Note: however, that no question mark is needed at the end when a polite request is made in an interrogative form, e.g.,
   - Will you please look into this matter at once?
   - Could you kindly speak to your brother about my appointment?
   - May I assure you of my hearty co-operation?

1. **When enclosed in brackets after a word or figure, it signifies, that what immediately proceeds is open to doubt, e.g.,**
   - Your wealthy (?) friend is begging for a job.

- He said he was 108 (?) years old.
- William Langland 1320 (?)—1400(?) wrote Piers Plowman.

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 4

Punctuate the following sentences using "Full stop (.) or Question Mark (?) or Exclamation Mark (!)".

1. He is my elder brother
2. Do you know him
3. I have got a job in WHO
4. How happy he is today
5. She asked me whether I would help her
6. He is an S S in English
7. NATO is a military alliance
8. What a pretty bird it is
9. Why have you been absent for such a long time
10. How sad he is today

SOLUTION:

1. He is my elder brother.
2. Do you know him?
3. I have got a job in WHO.
4. How happy he is today.
5. She asked me whether I would help her.
6. He an S.S in English.
7. NATO is a military alliance.
8. What a pretty bird it is!
9. Why have you been assent for such a long time?
10. How sad he is today!

6. EXCLAMATION (!)

A Note of Exclamation is used after words or sentences that express:

1. **Strong emotion; e.g.**

   How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!

   --Bible.

   "What a piece of work is man! How infinite is faculty! In form and morning how express and admirable! In action how like and angel! In apprehension how like a god! He beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!"

   --Shakespeare.

2. **When the interjection O is placed before Nominative of Address, the Mark of Exclamation comes after the noun or it may be placed at her end of the sentence; as,**
   - father! I hear the sound of guns.
   - Hamlet, speak no more! –Shakespeare
3. **An invocation; e.g.:**
   - "Zeus! Father of the Gods!"
   - Rarely, rarely comes thou. O Spirit of Delight! ---Shelley.
4. **A pray, e.g.:**
   - God save the King!
   - Long live the King!
5. **Exclamatory words or ejaculations; as,**
   - Ah me! I am undone.
   - Oh, what a wretched man I am! Oh! How miserable!
   - my countrymen!
   - Alas! The man is dead.
   - Hurrah! We have won the match.
   - Wow! You have shown outstanding result.

7. DASH (-)

Some writers use the dash very lavishly. It often seems to be an indiscriminate substitute for the comma and semi-colon. Beware of this careless use. It is advised you to avoid the overuse of dash, and never to use it without good reason.

The dash has the following main uses:

1. **It is used to mark an abrupt turn or break in sentences:-**
   - At last he was wealthy and fouls—but what were wealth and fame to him without her?
   - Here lies the great—False marble, where?
   - If my husband were alive—but why lament the past?
2. **The dash is employed before or after list of enumeration:-**
   - Demosthenes, cicero, Burke—all the best orators are against this method.
   - All was lost – health, happiness, honour, friends.
   - He is expert in three languages-English, Urdu, Arabic.
   - I love three things-luxury car, leisurely drive, soft music.
   - Furniture, showpieces, bed sheet, carpet-everything in the room was exceptionally good.
   - He needs three things to be taught-tenses, narration, punctuation.
3. **The dash is employed before and after an interpolation. In other words, it is used to insert a parenthetical phrase or sentence in the middle of a main sentence:-**
   - At the age of ten—that the sensitiveness of the faculties must be husbanded – includes more than has yet been hinted.
   - He swam the whole distance—no small fear of endurance –with the showing the slightest sign of fatigue.
4. **To indicate words in apposition:-**
   - His anger was terrible—the insensate anger of a beast.
5. **To resume a scattered subject; as,**
   - Friends, companions, relatives – all deserted him.
6. **The dash also denotes the intentional suppression of a word or words or part of a word:-**
   - I lived in the village of –for two years when a foolish thing was done by me.
   - The well –known firm of Engineers –took him to their service.
   - At the—Hotel we were poorly entertained.
   - Mr. B—was present.

7. **To indicate some explanation, addition, repetition or afterthought:-**
    - "Soon she felt nothing but a supreme immediate longing that curtained off all futurity – the longing to be down and sleep."
    - I met my wife-a pretty slim girl then-in 1994.
    - My English teacher-a very hardworking man-taught me English grammar effectively
    - My music teacher-an exceptionally patient woman-was sometimes agitated by my laziness
    - Allama Muhammad Iqbal –our national poet-was a great philosopher.
    - I married-I was a handsome man then-in October 1994.
    - "We require a good style by living in the best of all society –that is, with the best authors."
    - Tennyson's lyrics cover nearly the whole lyrical circuit—song, ballad, ode and elegy
    - His death came as he wished—without "any moaning of the bar."
8. **The dash is employed to indicate a pause of suspense; when a speaker keeps his audience writing in doubt about the word he will utter:-**
    - The experiment was not made—for want of money.
9. **To show the speaker's agitation , hesitancy, change of mind or other emotion;-**
    - "Ye—yes , oh yes, replied Mr Winkle 'I—I—am rather out of practice'."
10. **The dash is sometimes employed to give special emphasis:-**
    - To write well-it is at once to think deeply-to feel vividly, and to express clearly.
11. **Sometimes dash is used to express unusual feeling.**
    - He found that she was—dead
12. **Sometimes the dash is used before a climax:-**
    We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have supplicated, we have—prostrated ourselves at the foot of the throne.
13. **To include sudden changes in feelings, motions, ideas and words (-) is used as:**
    - Tippu Sultan –how we cherish him—was a brave man.
    - The Quaid-a-Azam—how we honour him—is the founder of Pakistan.
    - Her job-we all know she loved to keep busy-was to tend children in the absence of their parents

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 5

1. Abul Qasim Al-Shabi a great Arab poet wrote heart pleasing revolutionary songs."
2. Hamood Ranjha my English teacher is a man of letters.
3. She yearns for three things a car, a house, lovely clothes.
4. He is expert in three languages Urdu English, Arabic
5. I passed my matriculation I was quite a young boy then in 1982.

SOLUTION:

1. Abul Qasim Al-Shabi, a great Arab poet wrote heart pleasing revolutionary songs.
2. Hamood Ranjha – my English teacher – is a man of letters
3. She yearns for three things – a car, a house, lovely clothes.
4. He is expert in three languages – Urdu, English, Arabic.
5. I passed my matriculation – I was quite a young boy then – in 1982.

APOSTROPHE (')

1. **To denote the omission of letters; as**
    - "I have loved thee long, and lov'd'ee true"
    - The humble (for Honourable).
    - E'en (for it is).
    - Ta'en (for taken).
2. **To form the plurals , of letters and figures:**
    - Dot your I's and cross your t's.
    - (Fill in details make your meaning quite clear.)
    - Mind your p's and q's.
    - (be care full not to offend against propriety).
    - They are at 6's and 7's (in confusion)
    - Add two 5's and four 2's.
    - He makes queer 5's.
3. **To indicate possessive case of words containing "S" as:**

A dog's tail.	واحد اسم
The princess's smile	(واحد اسم جس کے آخر میں 'S' ہو)
Owais's (or) Owais' cap	(اسم معرفہ جس کے آخر میں "S" ہو)
All the students' books	(اسم جمع کے آخر میں 'S' ہو)
Men's book.	بے قاعدہ جمع اسم جن کے آخر میں 'S' نہیں ہوتا

- Write your a's clearly.
- Pronoun the r's more clearly.
- I know two MNA's and three MPA's
- The movement of Pakistan was in full swing in 1940's.

4. **Note the difference:**
    It's ⟶ The dog is waving its tail.
    It's means "It is **OR** It has".
    It's a pen ⟶ (It is a pen.)
    The dog is a faithful animal. It's four legs. ⟶ (It has four legs)
5. **Look at this:**
    Your 's sincerely. (Incorrect)
    yours sincerely. (Correct)
6. **we do not use apostrophe in possessive case of following pronouns:**
    His, hers, its, their, ours, your, whose,
    That is your pen and this is hers. You live in your house and we live in ours.
7. **In compound noun apostrophe comes with last word as:**
    It's my brother-in-law's hat (Incorrect)
    It is my mother-in-law's purse. (Correct)

8. **In common day conversation various contractions are used in which we shorten words by employing an apostrophe as:**

I'm (=I am) He's (=hi is/has) They'd (=they would/had)

CONTRACTIONS WORDS

Contractions Words	Meanings	Contractions Words	Meanings
I'm	I am	I've	I have
I'll	I will	I'd	I had/would
You're	You are	You've	You have
You'll	You will	You'd	You had/would
He's	He has/is	He'll	He will
He'd	He had/would	She's	She is/has
She'll	She will	She'd	She had/would
It's	It is/has	It'd	It had/would
We're	We are	We've	We have
We'll	We will	We'd	We had/would
They're	They are	They've	They have
They'll	They will	They've	They had/would
There's	There is	There'll	There will
There'd	There had/would	Aren't	Are not
Can't	Cannot	Couldn't	Could not
Daren't	Dare not	Didn't	Did not
Doesn't	Does not	Don't	Do not
Hadn't	Had not	Hasn't	Has not
Haven't	Have not	Hasn't	Has not
Mightn't	Might not	Mustn't	Must not
Needn't	Need not	Oughtn't	Ought not
Shan't	Shall not	Shouldn't	Should not
Usedn't	Used not	Wasn't	Was not
Weren't	We're not	Won't	Will not
Wouldn't	Would not		

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 6

Punctuate the following sentences using the "apostrophe (')".

1. This is Ali s cap and that s mine.
2. The child can t differentiate d s from b s.
3. He s my friend and I m his.
4. This is my mother-in-law s house.
5. I don t know his real name.
6. He mingles his m s with his n s.

7. All the students notebooks have been collected.
8. As I m ill today, I can t come to school.
9. The country was in crisis in 1950 s.
10. You re busy, aren t you?

Solution:

1. This is Ali's cap and that's mine.
2. The child can't differentiate d's from b's.
3. He's my friend and I'm his.
4. This is my mother-in-law's house.
5. I don't know his real name.
6. He mingles his m's with his n's.
7. All the students' notebooks have been collected.
8. As I'm ill today, I can't come to school.
9. The country was in crisis in 1950's.
10. You're busy, aren't you?

INVERTED COMMAS/QUOTATION MARKS (" ")/(' ')

The inverted commas are double (" ") or single (' ') and should enclose all direct quotations. The advantage of the two forms is apparent when we require to mark off a quotation within a quotation. If a quotation occurs within a quotation occurs within a quotation it is marked off by single inverted commas; as,

"You might as well say", added the March Hare, "that, 'I like what I get' is the same things as 'I get what I like'."

"But it is in his descriptions of 'high life below stairs' that Emile Zola excels."

The enclosing portion takes double and the enclosed portion takes single commas.

1. **First letter is always capital in "Quotation Marks".**
   - He said, "Will you help me?"
2. **Quotation Marks are double (" ") in American English and single in British English (' ')**
3. **We use quotation marks in direct speech as:**
   - She said, "I am ill."
   - She said, 'I am ill.'
4. **To refer to a thing that is not part of ongoing discussion:**
   - I dislike her saying 'nonsense'.
   - He often utters "Let it go".
5. **To refer to an essay, poem, topic etc.**
   - The short story, "His Fist Flight" is about the life of seagulls.
6. **To refer to a proverb in the composition as:**
   - He does not believe in "Honesty is the Best Policy".
7. **Name of ships, newspapers, books, etc., which in print are denoted by italics are designated in script by inverted commas, thus:**
   - The "Dreadnaught" has given complete satisfaction to the authorities.
8. **Quotation marks are also used with a new word or a word in a new sense as:**
   - People are now [2015] speaking of this as 'boycotting'.

Note:

He said, "Will you help me?"

- لیکن اگر سوال Quotation Mark کے باہر ہے تو سوالیہ نشان بھی Quotation Marks کے باہر ہوگا۔ مثلاً

Do you agree with the saying, "Love is the dawn of marriage and marriage is he sunset of love"?

Have you heard the saying, "A thing of beauty is joy forever…."?

- اگر Quotation Marks کے اندر کسی بات کا حوالہ دینا ہو تو وہ حوالہ ('—') Single Quotation Marks میں دیا جائے گا۔ مثلاً

He said, "I have read the poem, 'Daffodils'."

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 7

1. He said, I will help you in the hour of need.
2. She said, Have you done your homework?
3. He said that he had read the play Hamlet.
4. I love the story, The Gift of Magi.
5. Have you read the poem, The Solitary Reaper?
6. It is her habit to say Nonsense.
7. Do you know the meaning of the Punjabi verse. Kaag No Theendy Bagy?
8. Do you believe in Honesty is the Best Policy?
9. She said, Do you know how to play a lute?
10. She said, Have you read The Prelude?
11. Does she like the story I Have a Dream?

SOLUTION:

1. He said, "I will help you in the hour of need."
2. She said, "Have you done your homework?"
3. He said that he had read the play, "Hamlet".
4. I love the story, "The Gift of Magi".
5. Have you read the poem, "The Solitary Reaper"?
6. It is her habit to say "Nonsense".
7. Do you know the meaning of the Punjabi verse, "Kaag No Theendy Bagy"?
8. Do you believe in "Honesty is the Best Policy"?
9. She said, "Do you know how to play a lute?"
10. She said, "Have you read 'The Prelude'?"
11. Does she like the story "I Have a Dream"?

10. HYPHEN (-)

A hyphen is used for joining the parts of a compound word. Like the dash it is formed by a horizontal line. But the line in the case of a hyphen is much shorter than in the case of a dash.

1. کسی ایسے دو لفظوں کے درمیان جنہیں ملا کر ایک Compound لفظ بنانا مقصود ہو۔ مثلاً

Passer-by ; man-of-war; jack-of-all-trades, a well-built houses, a seventeenth-century writer; forget-me-not; half-crown; father-in-law; looking-glass; fellow-feeling; bathing-place; self-willed; kind-hearted; well-known; self-indulgent; deep-dyed; over-confidence; ill-bred; high-spirited; star-like; self-conscious; half-hearted; new-fangled; business-like; never-to-be forgotten occasion.

Snow-mountain, hard-hearted, etc.

2. جب دو لفظوں کے درمیان Preposition ہو اور یہ تینوں مل کر ایک Compound لفظ بنائیں تو تینوں کو (-) سے جدا کیا جاتا ہے مثلاً

- Mother-in-law; mother-to-be

3. کسی اسم معرفہ Proper Noun سے تشکیل پانے والے اسم صفت کے بعد اور Noun سے پہلے مثلاً

- I enjoyed the Swat-route.
- The services on the London-Bahrain-Hong Kong route are great.

4. جب ایک سابقہ کا اختتام ایک vowel پر ہو اور اس کے بعد شروع ہونے والا لفظ بھی اسی vowel سے شروع ہو تو دونوں کے درمیان (-) لگے گا۔ ایسے الفاظ عموماً ایک لفظ شمار ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

Co-operation, Re-elect, Pre-eminent.

5. مگر بعض اوقات سیدھے ہی سابقہ اور لفظ کے درمیان (-) لگا دیتے ہیں مثلاً Pre-lunch drink Pre-fight check, Co-writer, Co-author ایسے الفاظ ایک لفظ نہیں ہوتے بلکہ یہ (Prefix + word) کا combination ہوتے ہیں۔

6. جب ایک لفظ کے کچھ یا ایک سے syllable پہلی لائن اور بقیہ دوسری لائن میں ہوں تو دونوں کے درمیان میں (-) ہوگا۔ مثلاً

……………………… the beauti-ful Drama of "Mera Sultan".

7. دو dates یا number کے درمیان (-) استعمال ہوگا۔ جو کہ دو dates یا number کے درمیان تمام واقعات کو بیان کرے گا۔ مثلاً

8. Twenty –one سے لیکر Ninety-nine تک ہر compound number کے درمیان (-) hyphen لگے گا مثلاً

Twenty-one, Thirty-two, fifty-five, sixty-two, and so on.

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 8

1. She is his mother in law.
2. He is a tender hearted man.
3. I have flown from Multan Karachi route to Jeddah.
4. No plane ever enters the no fly zone.
5. Halfway up the mountain, I suddenly went snow blind
6. She was wearing snow white fur.
7. I do not like pale coloured faces.
8. Her on screen husband is also her partner in real life.
9. We are increasing the on site facilities for the workers.
10. He is twenty six years old.

SOLUTION:

1. She is his mother-in –law.
2. He is a tender-hearted man.
3. I have flown from Multan-Karachi route to Jeddah.
4. No plane ever enters the no-fly zone.
5. Halfway up the mountain, I suddenly went snow-blind.

6. She was wearing snow-white fur.
7. I do not like pale-coloured faces.
8. Her on-screen husband is also her partner-in- real life.
9. We are increasing the on-site facilities for the workers.
10. He is twenty-six-years old.

PARENTHESIS ( )

- جب کسی چیز کو قوسین / گول بریکٹ ( ) میں لکھا جاتا ہے تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ وہ چیز فقرے کی عبارت کا حصہ نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی فقرے میں اس کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ محض مزید وضاحت کیلئے درج کی گئی ہے۔ اگر بریکٹ میں درج ذیل عبارت کو ہٹا بھی دیا جائے تب بھی فقرے کی عبارت اور معنی میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ عبارت میں بریکٹ کا زیادہ استعمال عبارت کی خامی تصور کی جاتی ہے۔ مثالیں۔

Examples:

- At the age of ten (such is the power of genius) Macaulay could read Greek with facility.
- I earn eihgy thousand rupees (Rs. 80000/-) a month.
- He finally answered (after thinking for five minutes) that he would help me.
- Dr. Khawaja Imtiaz (Chairman of English Department in 1986) was a great English teacher.;
- Shakespeare (also a poet) was a great dramatist.
- Have you read the play "King Lear" (a Shakespearean Play)?

- شقوں کو گنوانے یا فہرست ظاہر کرنے کے لیے گول بریکٹ استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔ مگر یہ انداز informal تحریر میں اختیار کیا جاتا ہے۔ official (formal) تحریر میں بریکٹ کا اس طرح استعمال اچھا نہیں۔ مثالیں:۔

- I like three fruits (1) mango (2) dates (3) grapes.
- I have bought four things from the shop (1) a pair of shoes (2) a pair of socks (3 a pair of trousers (4) a shirt)

12. THE BRACKET [ ]

Brackets are used like a couple of dashes for inserting parenthetical sentences in the handle of a main sentence. Square brackets [ ] are used to enclose explanatory additions to the original statement. They are used in articles, speeches, and quotations to enclose remarks made by someone other than the original writer or speaker, especially by reporters and editors.

The imaginary Conversations [by Walter Savage Lando] compel an interest somewhat akin-to the interest of Plutarch.

He Essays of Elis [by Charles Lamb] contains some of the finest dear mother—land [Hear, hear].

- ( )Parentheses اور [ ] bracket استعمال تقریباً ایک جیسا ہی ہے۔ مثالیں:۔

It is reported that the hostages [most of them Afghani] have been released.

He went to Islamabad [his favourite city] and stayed there for two weeks.

- نوٹ: چوکور بریکٹس [ ]، گول بریکٹس ( ) اور braces یا curly brackets { } کا استعمال تقریباً ایک جیسا ہے اور ان تینوں قسم کے بریکٹس کو Quotation Marks " " کے تقریباً مترادف سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 9

1. Ali has only one thing on his mind namely profit.
2. He pays forty thousand rupees Rs. 40000/- as a house rent.
3. She expects fifty thousand dollars $500.
4. Three of my four brothers the other was too young were granted admission to the university.
5. Ramla has three pets two birds and a dog).
6. Give this book to Khansa the girl with blonde hair in your class.
7. Five 5 new rules have been added to the club's bylaws.
8. Include a copyright © symbol in that statement.
9. This year 2015 Apple released a new version of its iPhone.

SOLUTION:

1. Ali has only one thing on his mind [namely] profit.
2. He pays forty thousand rupees (Rs. 40000/-) as a house rent.
3. She expects fifty thousand dollars ($500).
4. Three of my four brothers (the other was too young) were granted admission to the university.
5. Ramla has three pets (two birds and a dog).
6. Give this book to Khansa (the girl with blonde hair in your class).
7. Five (5) new rules have been added to the club's bylaws.
8. Include a copyright (©) symbol in that statement.
9. This year (2015) Apple released a new version of its iPhone.

13. CAPITAL LETTERS (ABC ... Z)

Capitalization, or the use of capital letters, does not; strictly speaking form a part of punctuation. But it is usually included in punctuation for the sake of convenience, and because punctuation affects the use of capital letters.

Capitals are used in the following cases:-

1) انگریزی فقرے کے پہلے لفظ کا پہلا حرف بڑا ہوتا ہے۔

- He is an outstanding genius.
- She is an absolute beauty.

2) شاعری کی ہر لائن کے پہلے لفظ کا پہلا حرف بڑا ہوتا ہے۔

- Music, when soft voices die,
- Vibrates in the memory.
- Odours, when sweet violets sicken,
- Live within the sense they quicken.

3) وہ حرف جو کسی لفظ کا مخفف ہوتا ہے عموماً بڑے حرف میں لکھا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

USA; MA, BA

4) اور جو کسی لفظ کا پہلا حرف اور اس لفظ کا کوئی اور حرف مل کر اس لفظ کا مخفف بنیں تو پہلا حرف بڑا ہوگا۔ باقی حروف چھوٹے ہوں گے۔ مثلاً
Mr; Dr, Mrs, Prof, Maj, PhD; Gen; Govt.;

5) بعض لفظوں کے مخفف چھوٹے حروف میں ہی لکھے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً
e.g. (exampia gratia.....for the sake of example); esp. (especially); exam (examination); etc (etcetera); a.m. (ante meridiem .... before noon); p.m. (post meridiem ....after noon)

6) اسم معرفہ (Proper Noun) اور اس معرفہ سے بننے والے اسم صفت کا پہلا حرف بڑا ہوگا، مثلاً

- Zeeshan wants to marry Shahana.
- Mr. Saleem is a renowned professor of English.
- Shakespearian plays are popular even today.

7) چند مشہور اسم معرفہ (Proper Nouns) درج ذیل ہیں۔

• لڑکوں کے نام جیسے------	Naseen , Chughtai, Shahram, Mohammad Owais
• شہروں کے نام جیسے------	Lahore, Multan, Islamabad, London, Washington, Kasur
• سیاروں اور ستاروں کے نام جیسے---	Sun, Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Venus
• دنوں کے نام جیسے-------	Sunday, Monday , Tuesday
• تہواروں کے نام جیسے-------	Eid, Christmas, Dewali
• خطابات (title) جیسے-----	Advocate General, General Secretary, Governor General, Quaid-e-Azam
• مخصوص دنوں کے نام جیسے----	June, July, August, September
• مہینوں کے نام جیسے-----	Iqbal Day, Mohters' Day, Independence Day, Kashmir Day
• شعبہ جات کے نام جیسے----	Education Department, Finance Department, Department of Social Sciences.
• کلبوں کے نام جیسے-----	Sports Club , Youth Club, School Club, Service Club
• کمپنیوں کے نام جیسے---	Atlas Honda, Pak Suzuki, Indus Motors Company, Procter and Gamble, National Foods
• اداروں کے نام جیسے---	King Edward Medical University, Agha Khan University, University of Engineering and Technology
• پلوں کے نام جیسے---	Ghazi Ghaat, Chiniot Railway Bridge, Attock Bridge
• ڈیموں کے نام جیسے---	Mangla Dam, Tabela Dam, Taunsa Barrage, Gudu Barrage
• عمارتوں کے نام جیسے---	Wapda House, Parliament House, President House, Habib Bank , Plaza, MCB Tower Karachi
• ہسپتالوں کے نام جیسے---	Ayub Medical Complex, Mayo Hospital, Nishter Hospital

• تاریخی عمارات کے نام جیسے---	Minar-e-Pakistan, Shalimar Bagh, Lahore Fort, Badshahi Masjid
• پارکوں کے نام جیسے---	Ayub National Park, Daman-e-Koh, Lal Suhanra National Park, Chhanga Manga , Jallo Park
• بحری جہازوں کے نام جیسے---	Titanic, HMS Victory, The Santa Maria, Battleship U.S.S. Maine
• ہوٹلوں کے نام جیسے---	Serena Hotel , Pearl Continental Hotel, Avari Towers, Shangrila Resort Hotel.
• گلیوں اور سڑکوں کے نام جیسے---	Karakoram Highway, Anarkali Street, Bond Street London, Gawalmandi Food Street
• تاریخی واقعات کے نام جیسے---	Pakistan Resolution, The French Revolution, The Freedom Movement
• زبانوں کے نام جیسے---	Urdu, English, Punjabi, French Balochi, Pushto
• کتابوں کے نام جیسے---	The History of Islam, Stories of the Prophets
• دریاؤں کے نام جیسے---	The Indus , The Chanab, The Ravi , The Amazon, The Mississippi , The Nile
• پہاڑوں کے نام جیسے---	Everest, K2, Himalayas , Rocky Mountains, Andes, Alps, Atlas
• جھیلوں کے نام جیسے---	Saif ul Muluk Lake, Manchar Lake, Shangrila Lake, Lulusar Lake
• سمندروں کے نام جیسے---	Atlantic, Pacific, Arabic Sea, Indian Ocean
• براعظموں کے نام جیسے---	Asia, Europe, Africa; North America, South America, Austrilia
• صحراؤں کے نام جیسے---	Sahara, Gobi, Thal, Chulistan
• تنظیموں کے نام جیسے---	World Health Organizatin, Human Rights Welfare Organizatin, Hmdard Foundation
• اخباروں کے نام جیسے---	The Frontier Post, Arab League, The Nation, The News, Akahbar-e- Jahan

8) اللہ تعالیٰ سے متعلق Pronouns/ Nouns کے پہلے حروف ہمیشہ بڑے ہوں گے۔ مثلاً

- The Lord, He is the God.
- God loves His creatures.

9) Pronoun "I" اور جذبات کے اظہار کیلئے "O" چاہے فقرے کے درمیان بھی ہوں، ہمیشہ بڑے ہوں گے۔ مثلاً

- All personified objects require the use of capitals.
- "How elusive art thou, O Beauty!"
- "O Death".
- You, he and I are friends.
- Woman, O, what a lovely creature!

10. اگر uncle, aunt, brother , sister, cousin جیسے الفاظ اسم معرفہ سے پہلے آئیں تو ان لفظوں کا پہلا حرف بھی بڑا ہوگا۔ مثلاً
Uncle Saleem, Aunt Salma

11. Direct Speech میں فقرے کے دو حصے ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک comma کے باہر والا حصہ جسے Reporting Speech کہتے ہیں اور ایک comma کے اندر والا حصہ جسے Direct Speech کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

They said to me, "We will help you in the hour of need."

ایسے فقروں کے دونوں حصوں میں پہلے لفظ کا پہلا حرف بڑا ہوگا۔ مثلاً اوپر والے فقرے میں they کا "T" اور We کا "W" بڑا ہے۔ لیکن اگر Reporting Speech کے بعد میں آئے اور Direct Speech پہلے تو reporting speech کے پہلے حرف چھوٹا ہوگا۔ بشرطیکہ Reporting Speech کا پہلا لفظ اسم معرفہ نہ ہو۔

درج ذیل فقروں کو غور سے پڑھیں۔

- Reporting Speech اور Direct speech کا پہلا حرف بڑا ہے۔
- She said. "We want these flowers".
- "I brought you this book, " she said.

Reporting Speech کا پہلا حرف چھوٹا ہے کیونکہ Direct Speech کے بعد آیا ہے۔

"He will finish it this year," Ali said.

اگرچہ Reporting Speech، Direct Speech کے بعد ہے مگر اس کا پہلا لفظ کیونکہ اسم معرفہ (Ali) ہے اس لیے پہلا حرف بڑا ہے لیکن اگر Reporting Speech اور Direct Speech کے درمیان ڈال دیا جائے تو Direct Speech کا وہ حصہ جو Reporting Speech کے بعد آئے گا اس کا پہلا حرف چھوٹا ہوگا۔ مثلاً

- "You will succeed," said the teacher, " if you work hard."

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 10

1. he is a doctor
2. She is an s s
3. mr. ali has completed his phd
4. he passed his m a from agha khan university
5. i know four languages only I e urdu english, arabic and seraike.
6. we worship one allah; he is our Lord
7. saleem and i met aunt salma yesterday
8. she said to me, "i like flowers"
9. he is admitted in mayo Hospital, Lahore.
10. allah loves those who love His creatures.

SOLUTION:

1. He is a doctor.
2. She is an S.S.
3. Mr. Ali has completed his PhD.
4. He passed his M.A from Agha Khan University.
5. I know four languages only i.e. Urdu, English, Arabic and Seraike.
6. We worship one Allah; He is our Lord.
7. Saleem and I met Aunt Salma yesterday.
8. She said to me, "I like flowers.
9. He is admitted in Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
10. Allah loves those who love His creatures.

14. THREE DOTS (...)

Three dots after a full stop mark which indicate a pause for reflection or something left to the imagination of the reader, e.g.:

- Thank Heaven! I have caught it...
- Opening sentences of A.G Gardiner's essay On Catching the Train.
- And so by leisurely states to India, and the East Indies...
- He is a very good fellow, but fearful jealous. I need hardly say more...

PUNTUATION EXERCISE 11

Read these sentences until you understand their construction and then write them out and punctuate them in accordance with the rules discussed in this Section:-

1. Blest is the man who has found his work let him ask no other blessedness.
2. It was leveled hardened widened by very slow degrees.
3. It is an excellent work carefully compiled copiously illustrated and well arranged.
4. Obviously a work must have charm or it cannot succeed and the charm will depend on very complex conditions of the artist's mind.
5. We are all and who would not be offended at unkind treatment.

SOLUTIONS:

1. Blest is the man who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness.
2. It was leveled, hardened, widened, by very slow degrees.
3. It is an excellent work carefully compiled, copiously illustrated, and well arranged.
4. Obviously a work must have charm, or it cannot succeed and the charm will depend on very complex conditions of the artist's mind.
5. We are all (and who would not be?) offended at unkind treatment.

PHRASAL VERBS

The verbs followed by preposition are called phrasal verbs. A comprehensive list of phrasal verbs is given bellow, the students/candidates are advised to commit the same to their memory for appropriate use these verbs in the composition/conversation.

	A	
1. Account for	وضاحت کرنا	Can you account for your failure?
2. Act for	نمائندگی کرنا	Ali is acting for the principal today.
3. Act on/upon	عمل کرنا	The son acted upon the advice of his father.
4. Add up	ہندسوں کو جمع تفریق کرنا	Ali can add up in his head easily
5. Answer sb back	ترکی بہ ترکی جواب دینا	Do not answer your father back.
6. Ask sn in	اندر آنے کے لیے کہنا	She did not ask me in her house.

7. Ask sb out	باہر گھومنے کی دعوت دینا	She was too shy to ask him out.
8. Ask for	مطالبہ کرنا	She was too shy to ask for help

B

1. Back away from	پیچھے ہٹنا	He refused to back away from his plan.
2. Back off	ڈر کر پیچھے ہٹنا	She saw his knife and backed off.
3. Bang about/around	شور کرتے پھرنا	I heard him banging about in the house last night.
4. Get behind with	پیچھے رہ جانا	I do not want to get behind with my work.
5. Bear down on	چڑھ دوڑنا	The teacher bear down on the student.
6. Bear on/upon	بلواسطہ تصدیق ہونا	These facts may bear on the case.
7. Bear out	سچا ہونے کی تصدیق کرنا	Ali will bear out what I say.
8. Bear up	آڑے وقت میں ہمت دکھانا	It is inspiring to see them bearing up so well.
9. Bear with	برداشت کرنا	I cannot bear with my enemy.
10. Belong to	تعلق ہونا	Saleem belongs to a noble family.
11. Bend down	جھکنا	She bent down to pick up the cat.
12. Bend over	جھکنا	The child bent over to pick up the coins.
13. Blow down	ہوا میں گر جانا	The gate has blown down.
14. Blow off	اڑا کر لے جانا	The wind blew her hat off.
15. Blow out	بجھ جانا	The candle blew out as she penned the door.
16. Blow over	ختم ہو جانا	The storm blew over in the night.
17. Blow up	ہوا بھرنا	Please blow the tyres up.
18. Blurt out	بلا سوچے سمجھے اچانک کہہ دینا	Before they parted he blurt out, 'I hate you'.
19. Boil over	آبی بخارات بن کر اڑ جانا	The milk boiled over on the stove.
20. Boil over	اُبل کر کناروں سے بہہ جانا	The milk boiled over on the stove.
21. Break in on	گفتگو میں دخل دینا	Do not break in on when someone is talking.
22. Break off	گفتگو اچانک بند کر دینا	We broke off when the waiter served us tea.
23. Break out	کسی ناخوشگوار چیز کا شروع ہونا	Fire broke out in the jungle.
24. Break through	بیچ سے گزر جانا	Do not break in on when someone is talking.
25. Break away	نکل بھاگنا	The prisoner broke away from the police office
26. Break down	کسی مشین وغیرہ کا رک جانا	My car broke down on the way and I walked home.
27. Break in	بات کاٹنا	Never break in when the elders are talking.
28. Break into	چوری کرنے زبردستی گھس جانا	Someone broke into my car and stole my laptop.
29. Break up	ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہو جانا	The place broke up in the air.
30. Break with	تعلق توڑنا	You should break with your bad habits.
31. Bring around/round	راضی کر لینا	He refused to help me but I brought him round.
32. Bring back	لوٹانا	He brought back all the library books
33. Bring down	کم کرنا	The government should bring down the price of petrol.
34. Bring in	پیدا کرنا	My job does not bring in much but I enjoy it.
35. Bring forward	بحث کے لیے پیش کرنا	He brought the matter forward in the meeting.
36. Bring in	آمدنی/منافع	My job does not bring in much but I enjoy it.
37. Bring off	تکمیل کرنا	He brought off his plan with ease.
38. Bring on	وجہ بننا	War brings on poverty.
39. Bring about	سبب بننا، وجہ ہونا	What brought about your failure?
40. Bring out	شائع کرنا	I have brought out a new edition of Sunshine.
41. Bring up	پرورش کرنا	She brought up her children well.
42. Border on sth	کسی چیز کے بہت قریب ہونا	City area borders on the Indus River.
43. Build up	بہتر بنانا	He is trying to build up his business.
44. Burst into	اچانک شروع کر دینا	While parting from her son, she burst into tears.

C

1. Call away	دھیان ہٹانا،	He was called away from the class to take a telephone call.
2. Call at	تھوڑی دیر کے لیے رکنا۔	The train called at Lahore.
3. Call back	دوبارہ ٹیلی فون کرنا	I will call you back later.
4. Call down	ڈانٹنا، سخت سست کہنا	The teacher called me down for coming late.
5. Call forth	جذبات وغیرہ کو ابھارنا	His speech called forth a strong protest.
6. Call for	مطالبہ کرنا، ضرورت ہونا	Success calls for hard work.
7. Call in	مدد کے لیے بلا بھیجنا	Please call in the police at once.
8. Call off	منسوخ یا ملتوی کرنا	They called off the trip to Paris.
9. Call on	ملنے جانا	She called on her aunt yesterday.
10. Call over	ترتیب میں پکارنا	The teacher called over the names of the students.

11. Call out	مدد کے لیے بلانا	The army were called out to put out the fire.
12. Call sb up	کسی کو ٹیلی فون کرنا	She called me up to tell me about the matter
13. Call up sth	یاد کرنا	She called up the sweet sights of Swat.
14. Call upon	مطالبہ کرنا	I called upon him to tell the truth.
15. Care for/about	پرواہ کرنا	Ali does not care for his health.
16. Carry away	لے اُڑنا	A crow carried away the golden ring.
17. Carry forward	ترقی دینا، آگے لے جانا	Our new team will carry the work forward.
18. Carry off	جیت لینا	He carried off most of the prizes.
19. Carry on	جاری رکھنا	You are making good progress; please carry it on
20. Carry out	عمل کرنا	The son carried out his father's orders.
21. Carry through	پورا کرنا	I will try to carry this mission through.
22. Cast abut/around/round	کچھ تلاش کرنے کیلیے اپنے اردگرد نگاہ دوڑانا	She cast about to find her book
23. Cast away	کشتی وغیرہ ڈوبنے کے بعد ساحل پر اکیلے رہ جانا	He was cast away on an island after the ship had sunk.
24. Cast down	افسردہ کرنا	The weather cast him down a bit.
25. Cast off/aside	چھٹکارہ پانا	He cast off his old clothes.
26. Cast out	نکال باہر کرنا	He was cast out of his home at the age of ten.
27. Cast up	اچھال دینا	The sea cast up a shell on the shore.
28. Catch on to	سمجھ جانا	He could not catch on to what I said.
29. Catch up	آگے والے کو جالینا	Go on ahead , I will catch you up.
30. Check in	آمد درج کرانا	He was asked to check in two hours before the flight.
31. Check out	ادائیگی کرکے ہوٹل سے رخصت ہونا	We checked out of the hotel at noon.
32. Check up	جانچ پڑتال کرنا	He called me to check up on some facts.
33. Cheer up	خوش کرنا	I cheered up at my success.
34. Clear away/off	غائب ہوجانا	The stars shone bright when the clouds cleared away.
35. Clear off	ہٹانا	She cleared the dust off the table.
36. Clear out	خالی کرکے صفائی کرنا	I cleared out my room.
37. Clear up	موسم کا خوشگوار اور چمکدار ہوجانا	I hope it clears up this afternoon.
38. Close down	بند کرنا	We closed down our office in Multan.
39. Come across/upon	اتفاقاً سامنا ہونا	I came across and old friend today.
40. Come along	کسی کے ساتھ آنا	I am glad you have come along.
41. Come about	واقع ہونا	How has the accident come about?
42. Come away/off	الگ ہوجانا	Some pages have come off the book.
43. Come back	واپس آنا	She has just come back such a beautiful horse?
44. Come down	کم ہوجانا	His fever has come down a bit.
45. Come down upon	ڈانٹنا	The teacher came down upon the student for coming late.
46. Come from	کی بنی ہوئی	This car comes from Japan.
47. Come in/into	اندر آنا	Please, come in to the room.
48. Come in	پیداوار دینا شروع کردینا	The oil well finally came in.
49. Come off	الگ ہوسکنا	The mark of ink would not come off.
50. Come of	کا نتیجہ ہونا	Poverty often comes of idleness.
51. Come on	حوصلہ،	Come on you can do it!
52. Count on	بھروسہ کرنا	She is counting on Ali to keep his promise.
53. Come out	ظاہر ہونا	The rain stopped and the sun come out
54. Come out	حاصل کرلینا،	How did you come out such a beautiful horse?
55. Come out of	کا نتیجہ	Failure comes out with the truth.
56. Come our with	غیر متوقع طور پر کچھ ظاہر کرنا	He came out with the truth.
57. Come over	کسی کو گھر ملنے لانا	Come over to my place to discuss the matter.
58. Come round/around	رائے تبدیل کرنا	We were sure she would come round in the end.
59. Come to	ہوش میں آنا	She fainted but soon she came to again.
60. Come up	طلوع ہونا/ظاہر ہونا	We watched the sun come up.
61. Come up to	توقعات پر اُترنا	His work has not come up to my standard.
62. Cross out	کاٹ دینا	If you make a mistake, just cross it out promise
63. Cry down	کسی کی شہرت کو بٹہ لگانا	Her enemies cried down her success and fame.
64. Cry for	کسی چیز کی خواہش میں رونا	The child is crying for a toy.
65. Cry off	وعدہ خلافی کرنا	She said that she would help me but cried off the next day.
66. Cry out	خوف وغیرہ سے چیخنا چلانا	She cried out in pain.
67. Cry out against	بآواز بلند شکایت کرنا	People cried out against the high taxes.
68. Cry up	خوب تعریف کرنا	Ali cried her beauties up

69. Cut across	حدیں عبور کرنا	The price of petrol has cut across all limits.
70. Cut back	کمی کرنا	You should cut back on spending.
71. Cut down	کمی کرنا	Please cut down this article to 200 words.
72. Cut in (on)	بات کاٹنا	He cut in on our talk.
73. Cut into	بلیڈ کا اندر گھس کر کاٹنا	The blade cut into the wood.
74. Cut off	کاٹ کر الگ کر دینا	He cut a branch off the tree.
75. Cut out	کوئی عادت ترک کر دینا	Ali has cut out smoking.
76. Be cut out for	مطلوبہ خصائل کا حامل ہونا	She is not cut out for nursing.
77. Cut through	آر پار کاٹنا	We will need a saw that will cut through metal.
78. Cut up	مغموم و افسردہ کرنا	The news of a friend's death has cut him up.
	D	
1. Deal with	نمٹانا، ضروری کاروائی کرنا	He did not deal with my application in time.
2. Depend on/upon	انحصار کرنا	Success depends on hard work.
3. Deprive of	سے محروم کر دینا	No none can deprive people of basic human rights.
4. Die away	دھیرے دھیرے ختم ہو جانا	The sound of her weeping died away.
5. Die down	کم ہونا اور پھر ختم ہو جانا	We waited for the storm to die down.
6. Die off	ایک ایک کر کے ختم ہو جانا	Our pot plants died off in winter.
7. Die out	کمیاب ہوتے ہوتے نایاب ہو جانا	The vultures are dying out.
8. Din in/into	گوڈی کر کے زمین میں کچھ ملانا	He dug some compost into th soil.
9. Do away with	خاتمہ کرنا	We should do away with injustice.
10. Do in	قتل کر دینا	They did the enemy in .
11. Do over	دوبارہ صاف کرنا	The polish will need doing over sonn.
12. Do up	قمیض / کوٹ کے بٹن بند کرنا	She did her coat up.
13. Do/go without	کے بغیر گزارہ کرنا	I do not have any sugar so you will have to do without.
14. Drag out	طول دینا	They dragged out the meeting till evening.
15. Drop off	گاڑی میں کسی کو کہیں چھوڑ دینا	The train will drop you off at Multan.

16. Draw back	رک جانا	He drew back from attacking the snake.
17. Draw in/into	شامل کرنا	The tried to draw me into the fight.
18. Draw on /upon	بطور ذریعہ استعمال کرنا	I had to draw on my savings to pay the bill.
19. Draw out/ pull out	باہر کھینچنا	He drew a bag out of his car.
20. Draw up	مسودہ / تحریر تیار کرنا	We are drawing up new timetable.
21. Dress up	لباس فاخرہ زیب تن کرنا	The bride was dressed up nicely.
22. Drive off	جانے پر مجبور کر دینا	He drove the cattle off the garden.
23. Drop away	کم ہو جانا	His help for the poor has dropped away.
24. Drop back/behind	پیچھے رہ جانا	She dropped behind the rest of the class due to her illness.
25. Drop in/into/in	اتفاقاً جا نکلنا	We dropped into the club on the way.
26. Drop off	آنکھ لگ جانا	He dropped off at his desk for a while.
27. Drop out	شرکت نہ کرنا	He has dropped out of politics.
28. Dwell on/upon	کسی ناخوشگوار چیز کے بارے میں سوچتے رہنا	Do not dwell on the ugly past; try to be positive.
	E	
1. Eat up	سب کچھ چٹ کر جانا	He ate up all the food I gave him.
2. Egg sb on	اکسانا	He would never have stolen it if she had not egged him on.
	F	
1. Fade away	ختم ہو جانا	Tehe memory of the old man has faded away.
2. Fall	پیچھے ہٹنا / پسپا ہونا	The enemy had to fall back when out army attacked.
3. Fall about	خوب ہنسنا	I told them a tit-bit and they fell about.
4. Fall apart	ابتر ہونا	His car is falling apart.
5. Fall away	دھیرے دھیرے کم ہو جانا	All his friends fell away in crisis.
6. Fall among	اتفاقاً شامل ہو جانا	He fell among the thieves.
7. Fall back on/upon	سہارا لینا	She has no one to fall back upon in crisis.
8. Fall down	توقعات پر پورا اترنا	Ali fell down on the job.
9. Fall for	دل دے بیٹھنا	He fell for his frind's sister.
10. Fall in	قطار بنانا	The captain ordered his men to fall in.-
11. Fall in with	متفق ہونا	I could not fall in with her ideas.
12. Fall off	الگ ہو جانا	A button has fallen off my shirt.

13. Fall on/upon	حملہ کرنا	They fell on him with sticks.
14. Fall out	گر جانا	His hair is falling out.
15. Fall out with	لڑ پڑنا	She has fallen out with her husband.
16. Fall over	پہلو کے بل گر جانا	His bike fell over.
17. Fall over sth	کسی چیز سے ٹھوکر کھا کر گر جانا	She fell over a cat and broke her arm.
18. Fall through	پورا نہ ہو سکنا	Our plan fell through for want of money.
19. Fall to	شروع کر دینا	The author has fallen to writing another book.
20. Feed on/off	چرند پرند کا مخصوص غذا کھانا	The bees feed on the flowers.
21. Figure out	غور و فکر کرکے سمجھنا	He could not figure out how to solve the problem.
22. Fill in/out	پر کرنا	She filled in/out the application form.
23. Fill up	بھر دینا	Fill the cup up with tea and give it to me.
24. Find out	پا لینا، دریافت کرنا	He could not find out his lost child.
25. Finish off	آخری حصہ کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانا	I hope to finish off this report in an hour.
26. Fix up	مرمت کرنا	They fixed up the house before they moved in.
27. Fly at	اچانک حملہ	When she saw the killer of her son, she flew at him.

G

1. Gad about/around	مختلف جگہوں پر گھومنا پھرنا	It is his hobby to gad about.
2. Get around/about	پھیل جانا	The news of her success got around soon.
3. Get above	برتری حاصل کرنا	Ali has got above Nazir in the class.
4. Get across	دوسروں تک پہنچانا	Hi is not very good at getting his ideas across.
5. Get ahead	مقابلہ جیت لینا	Ali got ahead in the race.
6. Get along	اچھا نبھا ہونا	Ali and his wife are getting along well.
7. Get at	سیکھ لینا	It is often difficult to get at the truth.
8. Get away	فرار ہونا	The three men got away in a stolen car.
9. Get away with	کوئی چیز چرا کر بھاگ جانا	The thief got away with a lot of money.
10. Get back	گھر واپس لوٹنا	He usually gets back at 8 pm.
11. Get behind	پیچھے رہ جانا	He getting behind with his work.
12. Get by	جوں توں گزارہ کرنا	I do not know how he gets by on so little income
13. Get sb down	اداس	His mother's death got him down.

14. Get down to	سنجیدگی سے شروع کرنا	He has got down to writing a book.
15. Gen in/into	اندر داخل ہونا	The door was locked and we could not get into the house.
16. Get off	اترنا	He got off his bicycle and went into the house.
17. Get on	سوار ہونا	As the bus was full, she could not get on it.
18. Get on/along	خوب گزارنا	How are you getting on with your new job?
19. Get on(with)	خوشی خوشی اکٹھے رہنا	Ali has been getting on with his wife for years.
20. Get out	باہر نکل جانا	I asked him to get out of my office.
21. Get out of	عادت وغیرہ ترک کر دینا	Moonis got out of smoking.
22. Get over	قابو پانا	He could not get over his rudeness.
23. Get through	کامیاب ہونا	Finally, he got through his driving test.
24. Get through with	کوئی کام مکمل کرنا	Finally, he got through with the book he was writing.
25. Get to	غصہ دلانا	His smoking gets to me a bit.
26. Give sht away	تحفے کے طور پر دینا	He gave most of his books away.
27. Give back	لوٹانا، واپس کرنا	She refused to give back the book I lent her.
28. Give in	شکست تسلیم کرنا	The enemy was forced to give in.
29. Give off	(بو، روشنی، آواز) پیدا کرنا	The tea gave off sweet smell.
30. Give out	تقسیم کرنا	The Principal gave out the prizes of students.
31. Give (something)out	بہت سے کوں تقسیم کرنا	The teacher gave out the exam papers.
32. Give over	چھوڑنا، ترک کرنا	She will never give over her dreams.
33. Give(yourself) up	خود کو حوالے کرنا	The murderer gave himself up to the police.
34. Give up	ترک کر دینا	Moonis has given up smoking.
35. To give away	مفت بانٹ دینا	She gave all her books away when she finished her studies.
36. To give by	ضائع ہو جانا	Do not let this chance go by.
37. Go about	(کام) جاری رکھنا	Despite war, people went about their business.
38. Go around or about	کسی کام کے لیے جگہ جگہ جانا	You cannot go around saying things like that!
39. Go ahead	آگے جانا	I will go ahead to tell them that you are on the way.
40. Go along	ترقی کرنا، آگے بڑھنا	Things are going along nicely.
41. Go around/round	تمام کو کافی ہو جانا	There is not enough tea to go around.
42. Go at	حملہ کر دینا	She went at him with her fists.

43. Go away	چلے جانا	Just go away and think about it.
44. Go back	واپس چلے جانا	She went back to her husband.
45. Go back on/upon	وعدہ پورا نہ کر سکنا	Ali never goes back on his word.
46. Go down	غروب ہونا	The sum had gone down before we reached home.
47. Go for	حملہ کرنا	She went for him with a knife.
48. Go in/into	اندر داخل ہونا	She asked me to go in as it was getting cold.
49. Go in for	مقابلہ میں حصہ لینا	He went in for the race and won the prize.
50. Go off	روانہ ہونا	She went off to fetch water.
51. Go on/on with	جاری رکھنا	The students should go on with their studies.
52. Go out	بجھ جانا	The candle went out slowly.
53. Go over	جائزہ لینا	She carefully went over the whole matter.
54. Go through	شروع سے آخر تک جائزہ لینا	I cannot go through this book in an hour.
55. Go through with	مکمل کرنے تک لگے رہنا	She had no choice but to go through with it.
56. Go to	شروع کر دینا	India and Pakistan went to war in 1965.
57. Go under	ڈوب جانا	The boat went under water.
58. Go up	قیمت بڑھنا	Petrol has gone up.
59. Go up to	کسی خاص مقام تک پہنچنا	We went up to Lahore.
60. Go with	دو چیزوں کا آپس میں اچھا لگنا	Black shoes will go best with this dress.
61. Go without	کے بغیر گزارہ کرنا	I do not have any sugar so you will have to go without.
62. Grow up	پرورش پانا	He grew up in Lahore.
	H	
1. Hand around/round	گروہ کے تمام افراد کو چیز دینا	Ali handed round the cups of tea.
2. Hand back	چیز اصل مالک کو لوٹا دینا	The purse was handed back to its owner.
3. Had down	وراثت میں ملنا	The watch was handed down to Jim from his grandfather.
4. Hand in	منظوری کے لیے پیش کرنا	Ali has handed in his research work.
5. Hand on	ہاتھ سے آگے منتقل کرنا	Please hand on this bill to the next man.
6. Hand out	تقسیم کرنا	The teacher handed out the exam papers to the students.
7. Hand over	حوالے کرنا	He handed over his business to his children.

8. Hang about/around	ارد گرد منڈلانا	No one is allowed to hang about the girls hostel.
9. Hang back	متذبذب ہونا ہچکچانا	He was hanging back from signing the pact.
10. Hang on	انتظار کرنا	Please hang on a minuet while I put on my coat.
11. Hang on to	چمٹے رہنا، ڈٹے رہنا	You will succeed if you hang on to your efforts.
12. Hang over	تاخیر ہونا،	The decision of the case is still hanging over.
13. Hang up	لٹکانا	He hung his coat up on a peg.
14. Hear of	کسی کے بارے میں تھوڑا بہت جاننا	I have never even heard of him.
15. Hide away	کسی جگہ چھپا دینا	He hid away his money in a hole.
16. Hit on/upon	سوجھنا	She hit upon a clever idea.
17. Hold back	ہچکچانا، نارضامند ہونا	Never hold back from telling the truth.
18. Hold sth down	کم سطح پر رکھنا	The price of petrol must be held down.
19. Hold forth	لمبی بیزار کن تقریر کرنا	When we left, he was still holding forth on politics.
20. Hold in	احساسات کا اظہار نہ کرنا	She held in her anger when he abused her.
21. Hold off	تاخیر ہونا	The rain hold off till we reached home.
22. Hold on	انتظار کرنا	Hold on here till I return.
23. Hold onto	پکڑے رہنا	She was holding onto his arm in the parry.
24. Hold out	باقی رہنا	His money will not hold out long.
25. Hold st out	آگے کرنا	She held out her cup to be refilled.
26. Hold over	ملتوی کرنا	The meeting was held over until the Friday.
27. Hold to	کاربند رہنا	We should hold to the policy of the office.
28. Hold together	متحد رہنا	The Muslim League could not hold together.
29. Hold up	سہارا دینا، گرنے نہ دینا	The boy was holding up the national flag.
30. Hold with	منظوری دینا	I cannot hold with his views.
31. Hunt for/about	تلاش کرنا	The police are hunting for the killer.
32. Hush up	خاموش کرانا	The news of the murder was hushed up.
	[illegible]	
1. Interest in	ترغیب دینا	Ali interested me in a new car.
2. Insist on/upon	اصرار کرنا	He insisted on singing a song.
	[illegible]	
1. Join in	حصہ لینا، شامل ہونا	All joined in giving their leader a big hand.
2. Join up	شامل ہونا	He has joined up the army.
3. Join up with/join	کسی کے ساتھ شامل	He has joined up with me in solving the issue.

	ہونا	
4. Jot down	جلدی سے تحریر کرنا	Let me jot down your name and telephone number.
5. Jump at sth	شوق سے قبول کرنا	She jumped at his offer.
6. Jump at/on sb	ہدف تنقید بنانا	He always jumps at me for my little mistakes.
7. Jump up	کھڑے ہو جانا	Hearing the good news , we jumped up and clapped.
	K	
1. Keep at	جاری رکھنا	You will succeed if keep at your work.
2. Keep away	دور رہنا	Keep away from smoking.
3. Keep back	چھپانا، راز رکھنا	Ali keeps nothing back from me.
4. Keep down	بڑھنے سے روکنا	We need to keep the price of petrol down.
5. Keep from	بچنا، احتراز کرنا	We should keep from smoking.
6. Keep sth in	ظاہر نہ کرنا	She did not keep her anger in.
7. Keep sb in	سزا کے طور پر چھٹی کے بعد روک لینا	The teacher kept the child in for an hour.
8. Keep in with	راضی رہنا	It is wise to keep in with the boss.
9. Keep off	بچنا، دور رکھنا	Keep off smoking.
10. Keep on	جاری رکھنا	Do not sit idle, keep on your work.
11. Keep out	باہر رکھنا	He was kept out in the storm.
12. Keep to	پورا کرنا، چمٹے رہنا	Always keep to your word.
13. Keep under	مطیع رکھنا، قابو میں رکھنا	We should keep our passions under.
14. Keep up	جاری رکھنا	Your work is good, keep it up.
15. Keep up with	ساتھ ساتھ چلنا، قدم بقدم چلنا	Please, walk fast to keep up with me.
16. Knock about/around	جگہ جگہ بے مقصد پھرنا	He spent a few years knocking about the world.
17. Knock against	ٹکرانا	The two buses knocked against each other.
18. Knock down	ڈھانا، گرانا	He knocked down his opponent with a heavy blow.
19. Knock off	کام کرنا چھوڑ دینا	Let us knock off for lunch.
20. Knock out	ہلا دینا، بے ہوش کرنا	They heavy blow knocked him out.
21. Knock up	کنڈی کھٹکھٹا کے جگانا	Please knock me up at five in the morning.
	L	
1. Latch onto/on to	چمٹے رہنا	Do not latch onto old customs

2. Lay about	شدت سے حملہ کرنا	He laid about the thief with a stick.
3. Lay aside/by	بچت کرنا	He has laid some money aside for old age.
4. Lay down	ہتھیار ڈال دینا	Both sides were urged to lay down their arms.
5. Lay sth in/up	ذخیرہ کرنا	Goverments lay in food for winter.
6. Lay off	باز رہنا، دست کش رہنا	The doctor asked him to lay of smoking.
7. Lay sth on	مہیا کرنا	A bus has been laid on to take the girls home.
8. Lay our	پھیلانا	She laid out the map on the table.
9. Lead into	کی طرف لے جانا	The discussion led them into quarrel.
10. Lead off	شروع کرنا	Who would lead off the debate?
11. Lead on	فریب محبت دینا	She does not love him, she is just leading him on.
12. Lead onto	کی طرف لے جانا	Gambling leads onto other voices.
13. Lead to	سبب بننا	What led him to kill his wife?
14. Lead up	پیش خیمہ ہونا	The events are leading up to a war.
15. Leak out	افشا ہو جانا	Do not talk about your plan; it will leak out.
16. Lean on	سہارا لینا	The old man was leaning on a stick.
17. Leave off	ترک کر دینا	Ali should leave off smoking.
18. Leave out	شامل نہ کرنا	She left out an 's ' in 'glass'.
19. Leave sb to sth	پر چھوڑ دینا	I told him about the plan and then left him to it.
20. Let down	نیچے جانے دینا	She let the bucket down into the well.
21. Let sb down	مایوس کرنا	We can rely on him; he would not let us down.
22. Let in	اندر آنے دینا	He did not let her in.
23. Let into/in on	راز دار بنانا	Do not let him in on your plans?
24. Let off	پٹاخے چھوڑنا	The boys were letting off fireworks.
25. Let out	چیخ مارنا	She let out a scream of terror.
26. Lie around/about	بے پرواہی سے ادھر اُدھر چھوڑ دینا	Don't leave your things lying around.
27. Lie behind	حقیقی سبب ہونا	What lie behind his praising me?
28. Lie by	آرام کے لیے وقفہ کرنا	They will lie by during the heat of the day.
29. Lie down	آرام کرنا، لیٹنا	Let me lie down a bit, I am very tired.
30. Lie in	معمول سے زیادہ دیر بستر میں پڑے رہنا	On holidays, One can lie in.
31. Lie with	اختیار میں ہونا	It lies with her to accept or reject the offer.
32. Left off	ہوا میں بلند ہونا	The rocket lifted off into the sky.
33. Live by	روزی کمانا	This poor man lives by fishing.
34. Live down	لوگوں کو اپنی غلطی بھولنے پر مجبور کر دینا	She can never live down her failure.

35. Live for	وقف کر دینا	She lives for her children.
36. Live in	ملک/حالت میں رہنا	He lived in England for two years.
37. Live off	پہ گزارہ کرنا	The farmers live off the land
38. Live on upon	مخصوص غذا پر زندہ رہنا	Horses live on grass and grain.
39. Live out	پالینا، پورا کرنا	The job enabled him to live out his dreams.
40. Live through	مشکل حالات میں سے گزرنا	Ali has lived through two world wars.
41. Live up to	توقعات پہ پورا اترنا	He could not to live up to his parents' hopes.
42. Look after	ذمہ دار ہونا	She looked after the kids very well.
43. Look ahead	پیش بینی کرنا	Looking ahead , I fear that she will not marry Ali.
44. Look around/round	جگہ جگہ تلاش کرنا	We are looking around for a house in this area.
45. Look at	بغور جائزہ لینا	We need to look at our plan.
46. Look back(on)	ماضی کو یاد کرنا	He sighs when he looks back on his childhood
47. Look down upon/on	دوسروں کو خود سے کمتر سمجھنا	She looks down 'on the poor.
48. Look for	تلاش کرنا	She was looking for her lost child
49. Look forward to	خوشی و اشتیاق سے امید رکھنا	I always look forward to your visits.
50. Look in/into	مختصر ملاقات کرنا	He looked in on Ali on his way to Lahore.
51. Loo in (on sb)	کسی کے ہاں مختصر ملاقات کیلیے جانا	I will look in on you someday next week.
52. Look into	پوچھ گچھ کرنا	The police are looking into the case.
53. Look on /upon	سمجھنا، خیال کرنا	She looks upon Ali as brother.
54. Look out	چوکنا ہونا	Look out, there are dangers ahead.
55. Look out for	فکر مند ہونا، خوب دیکھ بھال کرنا	He looks out for his health.
56. Look over	سرسری جائزہ لینا	The doctor looked over the samples.
57. Look/go through	سرسری جائزہ لینا	Look through this poem and tell me its theme.
58. Look to	توجہ دینا، غرض رکھنا	Look to your own affairs and stay out of mine.
59. Look up	بہتر ہونا	The business in looking up.
60. Look up to	احترام/عزت کرنا	You should always look up to your teachers.
	M	
1. Make away with	پیچھا کرنا	He made away with his enemies.
2. Make for	کی طرف جانا	I am making for my home.
3. Make sth/sb of	سمجھنا، رائے قائم کرنا	What do you make of the new principal?

4. Make off	فرار ہو جانا	The thief had made off before the police came.
5. Make off with sth	چرا کر فرار ہو جانا	The thief made off with the cash.
6. Make our	جانچ کرنا	I could not make our what he said.
7. Make over	حوالے کرنا	He made over his business to his sons.
8. Make up	جھوٹ گھڑنا	She could not make up a story about her rudeness.
9. Make up for	تلافی کرنا	She is working hard to make up for her idleness.
10. Meet with	حاصل کرنا	His first novel met with success.
11. Meet up	ایک ساتھ کچھ کرنے کے ملنا	We often meet up after work and go for a walk.
12. Mix up	گڈمڈ کرنا، تمیز نہ کرنا	The teacher always mixes me up with my brother.
13. Move along	جاری رہنا، ترقی کرنا	The project is moving along well.
14. Move down	تنزلی کرنا	The prices of cars have moved down.
15. Move in/into	نئی جگہ پر رہائش اختیار کرنا	A few friends of mine have just moved into our street.
16. Move on	ایک جگہ چھوڑ کر دوسری جگہ جانا	We stayed in Swat for a day and then moved on to Chitral.
17. Move out	گھر چھوڑ کر چلے جانا	We will move out of the flat in June.
18. Move over	دوسرے کے لیے جگہ بنانا	Ali moved over so that I could sit down.
19. Move up	بڑھنا، اضافہ ہونا	The prices of cars have moved up.
20. Muster up	(ہمت، توانائی) مجتمع کرنا	She could not muster up courage to shoot the gun.
	O	
1. Open up	نئی دکان شروع کرنا، کھلنا	A new shop has opened up in our village.
	P	
1. Part from	کسی شخص سے جدا ہونا	He cannot part from his wife.
2. Part with	کسی چیز سے دستبردار ہونا	She cannot part with her old car.
3. Pass around/round	باری باری سب کو دینا	The Photo was passed round the office.
4. Pass away	فوت ہو جانا	His father passed away last night.
5. Pass by	پاس سے گزرنا	Going to the office, he passes by our house.
6. Pass down	مرنے کے بعد چھوڑ جانا	He died and all his property was passed down to his sons.

7. Pass off	بیت جانا، گزر جانا	The protest march passed off peacefully.
8. Pass on	منتقل کرنا	The mother passed on her skills to her daughter
9. Pass out	بے ہوش ہو جانا	It was so hot that the old man passed out.
10. Pass over	نظر انداز کر دینا	I think, we should pass over his rude remarks.
11. Pass through	میں سے گزرنا	They stopped for some time under a tree while passing through the jungle.
12. Pay back	قرض چکانا	I will pay you back within a week.
61. Pay for	خمیازہ بھگتنا	You will have to pay for your misdeeds.
13. Pay off	ثمر بار ہونا، پھل لانا	Your hard work will pay off
14. Pay out	زر خطیر ادا کرنا	He paid out $500 to get his car repaired.
15. Pick at	زہر مار کرنا	She only picked at the meal s she did not like. It
16. Pick off	غول میں سے چن چن کر مار گرانا	The hunter picked off two birds rising from the lake.
17. Pick on	ہدف تنقید بنانا	Ali picked on me for my little mistake.
18. Pick out	چننا، منتخب کرنا	She picked out a pink shirt for her husband.
19. Pick ovr/through	کاٹھ کباڑ میں سے خشتاکی چیز تلاش کرنا	I picked over the facts of the case.
20. Pick up	اٹھا لینا	The phone rang and she picked it up.
21. Play on	موسیقی کاآلہ بجانا	He was playing on a flute.
22. Plough up / through / across	ہل چلانا	He ploughed through the field.
23. Point out	نشاندہی کرنا	She pointed out two mistakes in the essay.
24. Point to	تذکرہ کرنا، نشاندہی کرنا	She pointed the need for training.
25. Poke about/around	تلاش کرنا	He poked around his pen.
26. Pop out	پھوٹنا، باہر نکلنا	The snake popped its head out of its hole.
27. Pour out	اظہار کرنا	He poured out all his troubles to me.
28. Pull apart	الگ الگ کرنا	She pulled the meat apart with two forks.
29. Pull at/on	بار بار کھینچنا	The child pulled at his shirt, wanting him to leave.
30. Pull away	دور ہٹ جانا	As he went take her hand, she pulled away
31. Pull down	گرانا	They pulled down the old building.
32. Pull for	ہمت بڑھانا	The fans were pulling for their team to win.
33. Pull in	گاڑی کا رُکنا	The train will pull in on platform No 2.
34. Pull off	گاڑی سڑک کے ایک طرف روکنا	They pulled off the road to get some food.
35. Pull out	گاڑی کا روانہ ہونا	They had reached the station before train pulled out.
36. Pull through	شدید بیماری کے بعد صحت یاب ہونا	The doctors think that he will pull through.
37. Pull up	گاڑی روکنا	He pulled up in front of the shop.
38. Prevail on/upon	ترغیب دینا	He prevailed upon me to help him.
39. Provide for	نان و نفقہ دینا	He has two children to provide for.
40. Put about	جھوٹی خبر	It has been put about that she wants to resign.
41. Put across/over	وضاحت کرنا	Good teachers put things across well.
42. Put around/round	جھوٹی خبر، اطلاع پھیلانا	It has been put about that she wants to resign.
43. Put aside	نظر انداز کر دینا	They put aside their quarrel and became friends again.
44. Put away	بچت کرنا	She puts a little money away every month.
45. Put back	ملتوی کرنا	The meeting has been put back to the next month
46. Put by	بچت کرنا	She puts a little by each month for old age.
47. Put down	لکھنا، تحریر کرنا	Put down your name and address.
48. Put forth	کونپلیں نکلنا	The trees are putting forth new green shoots.
49. Put forward	تجویز کرنا	The plan she has put forward is workable.
50. Put in	بات کاٹنا	It is not good to put in during the lecture.
51. Put off	ملتوی کرنا	The meeting has been put off until the next week.
52. Put on	پہننا	Della put on her hat and went out.
53. Put out	بجھانا	She put out the lamp and went to sleep.
54. Put through	جاری رکھنا اور مکمل کرنا	We will try to put the deal through.
55. Put together	پرزوں کو جوڑنا	She could not put the watch together.
56. Put towards	اخراجات میں حصہ لینا	Ali put the money towards a trip to Swat.
57. Put up	بنانا، تعمیر کرنا	The father put up a fence around the field.
58. Put up to	غلط کام کرنے پر اکسانا	It is Ali who has put her up to abusing me.
59. Put up with	برداشت کرنا	I cannot put up with his rude remarks.

R

1. Rack up	حاصل کرنا	The firm has racked up great profit this year.
2. Reach down	اوپر سے نیچے اتارنا	The apple was hanging high; I reached it down for her.
3. Read out	بآواز بلند سنانا	He read out the names of the winners.
4. Remind of	یاد دلانا	The silver clouds reminded me of her silvery hair.
5. Rely on/upon	بھروسہ کرنا	I know I can rely on Saleem.
6. Ring back	دوبارہ ٹیلی فون کرنا	I am busy now, could you ring me back later.

7. Ring in	اپنے کام کرنے کی جگہ پہ ٹیلی فون کرنا	Ali rang in to say that he might be late.
8. Ring off	ٹیلی فون کال ختم کرنا	She rang off without giving her name.
9. Ring out	واضح طور پر سنائی دینا	Two shots suddenly rang out.
10. Ring round	معلومات لینے کے لیے جگہ فون کرنا	He rang round all the agencies.
11. Ring up	ٹیلی فون کرنا	Ring up Ali and ask him if he is free today.
12. Rise up	بغاوت کرنا	The people rose up against the king.
13. Roll about/ around	خوب ہنسنا	Ali told us a tit bit and we rolled about.
14. Roll back	کم کرنا	The government should roll back taxes.
15. Roll in	بڑی مقدار میں ظاہر ہونا	The sky darkened as the black clouds rolled in.
16. Roll on	جاری رہنا	The years rolled on and the children grew up and left home.
17. Roll on	متعارف کرانا	The company will roll out a new software in June.
18. Roll over	کروٹ بدلنا	She rolled over and slept again.
19. Round up	لپیٹنا	He got up and rolled up his sleeping bag.
20. Root about/around	تلاش کرنا	The hen was rooting about for grain.
21. Root for	مقابلے میں کسی کی کامیابی چاہنا	Good luck, we are all rooting for your.
22. Root in	پر مبنی ہونا	Our education should be rooted in our culture.
23. Root out	چھٹکارہ پانا	We want to root out corruption.
24. Rub along	دوستانہ مراسم رکھنا	Ali and his wife are rubbing along well.
25. Rub down	رگڑ کر صاف کرنا	Rub down the door before you paint it .
26. Rub in	تنگ کرنے کی غرض سے کوئی ناگوار بات بار بار یاد دلانا	I know I did a stupid thing, but you need not rub it in.
27. Rub off	رگڑ کر ہٹانا	Ali rubbed the mud off his shoes.
28. Rub out	ربڑ وغیرہ سے لکھائی مٹانا	It is pencil, you can rub it out if you want to.
29. Run along	اپنی راہ لینا	Run along now! I have got work to finish.
30. Run across/into	اتفاقاً ملنا	He ran across/into and old friend at the party.
62. Run after	پیچھا کرنا	The policeman ran after the robber.
31. Run around/round	کئی کام کرتے ہوئے	He was running around getting things read for the party.
32. Run away	بھاگ جانا	Ali ran away from home at the age of 16.
33. Run away with	کسی کے ساتھ بھاگ جانا	She ran away with a sailor.

34. Run down	گاڑی سے ٹکر مار کر زخمی کر دینا	She was run down by a car.
35. Run in	نئی گاڑی کو مختصر عرصہ کیلئے آہستہ چلانا	The new car must be run in properly.
36. Run off	چپکے سے بھاگ جانا	He ran off to Lahore and never come back again.
37. Run off with	کچھ لے اڑنا، کسی شخص کے ساتھ بھاگ جانا	He ran off with the money
38. Run on	توقع سے زیادہ دیر جاری رہنا	The meeting ran on till after 5 o'clock.
39. Run out	ختم ہو جانا	He had to come home because his money had run out.
40. Run over	گاڑی سے کچل دینا	He was run over and killed.
41. Run through	مشق کی غرض سے بار بار دہرانا	He ran through the second scene.
42. Run up	خاص مقدار تک پہنچنا	The agreement ran up to 50 pages.
43. Run up against	سخت مخالفت سے پالا پڑنا	His plan had to run up against a lot of opposition.

S

1. Save up	کچھ خریدنے کے لیے رقم بچانا	He is saving up money t buy a new car.
2. See about	انتظام کرنا، توجہ دینا	He had better see about dinner.
3. See around/round	کسی جگہ جانا اور جائزہ لینا	We visited his house and saw around it.
4. See in	کسی کی خاص خاصیت کا معترف ہونا	I see gentleness in Ali.
5. See off	الوداع کہنا	She went to the airport to see her sister off.
6. See out	کسی چیز/ شخص کے اختتام تک باقی رہنا	I am sure that my coat will see me out.
7. See over	خریدنے کی غرض سے کسی عمارت کا جائزہ لینا	Some people are coming to see over our house today.
8. See through	کسی کے اصل مقاصد کو تاڑ لینا	I could not see through her lies until it was too late.
9. See to	نمٹنا، ذمہ داری لینا	Ali will see to the arrangements for the party.
10. Seek after/for	تلاش کرنا	He seeks after wisdom.
11. Seek out	خوب جدوجہد سے تلاش کرنا	He tried to seek out his lost child but could not.
12. Seize on/upon	دلچسپی لینا	The marks were seized upon by the local press.

13. Seize up	جام / جامد ہو جانا	His left leg suddenly seized up during the race.
14. Sell off	سستی بیچ ڈالنا	He sold off his old car.
15. Sell out	ساری کی ساری بک جانا	Wow! Those cakes sold out fast.
16. Sell up	مقدار بک جانا	He left the country after selling up his house.
17. Send back	واپس کر دینا	As the shirt was short, I sent it back.
18. Send down	کالج، یونیورسٹی سے نکال دینا	He was sent down from Oxford for taking drugs.
19. Send for	بلا بھیجنا	She was worried when her boss sent for her.
20. Send in	کسی تنظیم کو روانہ کرنا	Please send in the forms before June 1^{st}.
21. Send off	خط بذریعہ ڈاک بھیجنا	She has not sent off her application form yet.
22. Send out	کئی جگہوں پر بھیجنا	How many invitations have you sent out?
23. Set about	شروع کرنا	She set about cleaning the house.
24. Set against	مخالفت کرنا	She has set herself against smoking.
25. Set apart	ممتاز / نمایاں بنانا	Her wisdom sets her apart from others.
26. Set aside	مخصوص مقصد کے لیے الگ کر لینا	She has set a room aside for visitors.
27. Set back	تاخیر کر دینا	A war sets back the progress of a nation.
28. Set down	جذبات و احساسات کو تحریر میں لانا	She sets her feelings down in the diary.
29. Set forth	خیالات، حقائق کو واضح طور پر بیان کرنا	He has set forth his view of life in his book.
30. Set in	کسی چیز کا شروع ہونا	The winter seems to set in early this year.
31. Set off/out	سفر شروع کرنا	It was quite sunny when we set out/off.
32. Set on/upon	حملہ کرنا	She set the dog on her enemy.
33. Set to	جوش و خروش سے کام شروع کرنا	We will succeed if we all set to our work.
34. Set up	کمپنی، تنظیم	She has finally set up her own business.
35. Settle down	خوش اور مطمئن محسوس کرنے لگنا	He has settled down in his new job.
36. Settle for	قبول کر لینا اگرچہ چیز من چاہی نہ ہو	They want $400 for it, but they might settle for $200 .
37. Settle in /into	نئے کام، مکان میں جی لگنا	He has settled in his new job.
38. Settle on	کسی فیصلہ پر اتفاق کرنا	They have not yet settled on a name for the newborn.
39. Settle up	قرضہ، بل بے باق کرنا	Please pay for it now and we will settle up later.

40. Shake off	بیماری، مسئلہ وغیرہ سے چھٹکارہ پانا	He does not seem to shake off this cold.
41. Shake out	جھاڑنا	He shook the dress out and put it on.
42. Shake up	اندیشہ مند پریشان کرنا	The danger of ear has shaken up the whole nation.
43. Show around	جگہ دکھانے کے لیے گھمانا پھرانا	He showed us around his house.
44. Show in/into	کمرے میں لے جانا	When he arrives, show him in .
45. Show off	دکھانا، نمائش کرنا	She went to the party to show off her new dress.
46. Show through	کسی چیز کے پیچھے سے دکھائی دینا	Her lovely face showed through the veil .
47. Show up	ظاہر ہونا، آنا	We waited for him for an hour, but he did not show up.
48. Shut down	بند کرنا، بند ہو جانا	Shut down the computer properly.
49. Sift through	چھانٹی کرنا	While sifting through papers, I found his photo.
50. Sit about/around	کچھ مفید نہ کرتے ہوئے وقت گزارنا	I am too busy to sit around here.
51. Sit back	کرسی کی پشت سے ٹیک لگا کر بیٹھنا	Sit back and relax while I make tea for you.
52. Sit by	دیکھتے رہنا	I cannot sit by and watch you waste all our money.
53. Sit down	بیٹھنا	I sat down on sofa next to Ali.
54. Sit in for	کسی کی جگہ اس کے فرائض سر انجام دینا	Ali is ill today, so Ali sitting in for him.
55. Sit in (on)	موجود ہونا مگر حصہ نہ لینا	The principal sat in(on) the class to see the class activity.
56. Sit on	نمٹانے میں دیر کرنا	He has been sitting on my application for a month.
57. Sit out	حصہ نہ لینا	Ali sat out the game with a foot injury.
58. Sit through	آخر تک موجود رہنا	Though I did not like the speech , I had to sit through.
59. Sit up	اٹھ کر بیٹھنا	She sat up and turned on the bedside light.
60. Slip up	بے احتیاطی سے غلطی کرنا	He slipped up and gave me the wrong phone number.
61. Slow down/up	رفتار کم کرنا	Slow down, you are driving so fast.
62. Sort out	الگ کرنا	He sorted out the blank papers from the written ones.

63. Speed up	رفتار تیز ہونا	The train soon speeded up.
64. Spring from	کے سبب ہونا	His love for English springs from his stay in London.
65. Spring up	اچانک ظاہر ہونا	A breeze sprang up as we climbed up the hill.
66. Stand about/around/round	کھڑے رہنا اور کچھ نہ کرنا	We stood around for a while saying goodbye.
67. Stand against	مخالفت کرنا	In the Badar, only 313 men stood against the army of 1000 troops
68. Stand aside	کسی دوسرے کے لیے دستبردار ہونا	He should stand aside and let his son take over the company.
69. Stand back	پیچھے ہٹنا	The police ordered the crowd to stand back.
70. Stand by	مدد کرنا	She has stood by her husband through thick and thin.
71. Stand down	عہدے سے دستبردار ہونا	He stood down to make way for someone younger.
72. Stad for	حمایت کرنا، حامی ہونا	We will stand for our cultural values.
73. Stand in	جگہ لینا، نمائندگی کرنا	Ali stood in for the principal at the meeting.
74. Stand out	نمایاں ہونا، بہتر ہونا	This book stands out from the rest.
75. Stand out against	کھلم کھلا مخالفت کرنا	Now people stand out against war.
76. Stand over	نگرانی کرنا	He would not work unless someone stands over him.
77. Stand up	کھڑے ہو جانا	The students stood up as the teacher entered the class.
78. Stand up for	دفاع کرنا	We must stand up for truth.
79. Stand up to	سامنا کرنا، بے خوفی سے مقابلہ کرنا	He was not afraid of standing up to bullies.
80. Start off	شروع کرنا	He has started off a new business.
81. Start over	دوبارہ شروع کرنا	His business failed; he is trying to start over.
82. Stay away form	دور رہنا	Stay away from drugs.
83. Step forward	مداخلت کرنا	Ali stepped forward and offered to change the tyre.
84. Step in	لگے رہنا	The police may step in if the crisis remains.
85. Stick to	توجہ مرکوز کرنا	You will succeed if you stick to your plan.
86. Switch on	بٹن آن کرنا	Could you switch the TV on?

1. Take aback	حیران، ششدر کر دینا	The news took us aback.
2. Take after	مشابہ ہونا	She takes after her mother
3. Take against	ناپسند کرنے لگنا	She took against him when he did not propose to her.
4. Take along	ساتھ لے جانا	We had better take along two bottles of water.
5. Take apart	پرزے پرزے کرنا	He took apart the radio to clean it.
6. Take around/round	کسی عمارت کے مختلف حصے دکھانا	She took us round her house.
7. Take aside	کسی کو دوسروں سے الگ لے جانا	She took him aside and asked him why he was late.
8. Take away	ہٹا دینا	The waiter took away the plates.
9. Take back	واپس کر دینا	I will take this coat back and get a larger size.
10. Take down	بولے ہوئے الفاظ کو لکھنا	I took down the whole speech.
11. Take for	غلطی سے کسی کو کوئی اور سمجھنا	I took him for his brother.
12. Take in	کسی کو گھر پر ٹھہرنے کی اجازت دینا	She was homeless, so we took her in.
13. Take off	اُتارنا	He took off his clothes and jumped into the pool.
14. Take on	ذمہ لینا	I cannot take on any extra work.
15. Take out	لائبریری سے کتابیں نکلوانا	She took out three books today.
16. Take over	ذمہ داری، کنٹرول لینا	She took over as manager last month.
17. Take to	پسند کرنے لگنا	They took to each other at once.
18. Take up	کوئی مخصوص سرگرمی کرنے لگنا	She took up painting in her spare time.
19. Take up with	صحبت اختیار کر لینا	His mother is worried as he has taken up with bad boys.
20. Take upon	فیصلہ کر لینا	Ali has taken upon himself to marry a widow.
21. Take around/round	منانا، راضی کرنا	The mother took her round to marry Ali.
22. Talk back	بے ادبی سے جواب دینا	His father never allowed him to talk back.
23. Talk down	اہمیت گھٹانا	You should not talk down your own success.
24. Talk sb into sth	ترغیب دینا	Ali talked me into giving up smoking.
25. Talk out	بات چیت سے مسئلہ حل کرنا	We tried to solve the problem by talking it out.

26. Talk over	پر بحث کرنا	She can talk over any problem with her mother.
27. Talk through	سمجھانا	My teacher talked me through the problem.
28. Talk up	دلچسپی پیدا کرنا	He talked up the idea at the meeting.
29. Tear apart	تباہ کرنا	The blast has torn the bus apart.
30. Tell off	جھڑکنا	His father told him off for lying.
31. Thin down	کم کرنا، چھدرا کرنا	The farmer thinned down the plants.
32. Think back	گزشتہ واقعات یاد کرنا	He often thins back to the days he spent in London.
33. Think of	ذہن میں لانا	He thought of an idea to solve the issue.
34. Think out/through/up	سوچ بچار سے اختراع کرنا	Ali thought out a method for solving the issue.
35. Think over	غور کرنا	He needs to think over the matter a bit.
36. Think up	کوئی نیا نام، خیال سوچ نکال لینا	She was trying to think up an excuse.
37. Throw away	ردو میں پھینک دینا	She wanted to throw away some old books.
38. Throw down	ہتھیار ڈال دینا	It is better to die than to throw down.
39. Throw in	بطور بونس کے مفت دینا	The shopkeeper threw in a pen with the books.
40. Throw off	خود کو کسی چیز سے آزاد کرنا	He threw off his clothes and jumped into the river.
41. Throw out	کالج وغیرہ سے نکال دینا	He was thrown out of college for taking drugs.
42. Throw up	ترک کر دینا	Ali throw up smoking.
43. Thrust on/upon	پر ٹھوس دینا	Do not thrust your duty on me.
44. Tie up	باندھ دینا	Tie up the dogs during daytime.
45. Tog up/out	مخصوص موقع کے لیے لباس پہننا	They were togged up in their best clothes on Eid.
46. Try for	کے لیے کوشش کرنا	She is trying for getting a job.
47. Try on	کپڑے پہن کر دیکھنا آیا جچتے ہیں کہ نہیں	He tried the shoes on before buying them.
48. Try out	آزمانا	He tried out the new car before buying it.
49. Turn against	رد کر دینا، مخالفت کرنا	People have turned against war.
50. Turn around/round	ناکامی سے کامیابی کی طرف پلٹنا	His steps have turned our business around.
51. Turn away	مدد۔ ہمدردی کرنے سے انکار کرنا	As she is kind, she cannot turn away the poor.
52. Turn back	پلٹنا، واپس آنا	We had to turn back as the weather tuned badly.
53. Turn down	رد کر دینا	They offered me a job but I tuned it down.

54. Turn in	سونے کے لیے لیٹنا	I turned in early last night.
55. Turn into	میں تبدیل ہو جان	Ali turned into a kin person after his father's death.
56. Turn off	بند کر دینا	He turned off the light and went to bed.
57. Turn on	کوئی مشین چلا دینا	She turned on the light.
58. Turn out	ثابت ہونا، مخصوص نتائج دینا	His efforts turned out to be fruitful.
59. Turn over	انجن چالو کرنا	He turned over the car motor.
60. Turn to	مدد کے لیے درخواست دینا	The poor countries turn to IMF for loans.
61. Turn up	آنکلنا۔ پہنچ جانا	She turned up at the last moment.

W

1. Wade in/into	آگے بڑھ کر حملہ کرنا	The police waded into the crowd.
2. Wait in	گھر پہ کسی کا انتظار کرنا	He had to wait in for the repair man.
3. Wait on/upon	بطور خدمت گار کھانے کی میز پہ حاضر رہنا	The staff who waited on us at dinner was good.
4. Wait out	کسی ناگوار چیز کے ختم ہونے کا انتظار کرنا	We seat down under a tree to wait out the storm.
5. wait up	کسیکے انتظار میں جاگتے رہنا	Do not wait up for me as I will come late tonight.
6. Wake up	جاگنا، جگانا	Moonis usually wakes up early.
7. Walk through	دھیرے دھیرے سمجھنا	The teacher walked me through the lesson.
8. Wash away	بہا کر لے جانا	The flood washed away the crops.
9. Wash down	دھو کر صاف کرنا	She washes down her car once a week.
10. Wash out	گندا کپڑا دھونا	He washed his socks out in the sink.
11. Wash over	کسی حساس جذبہ کا طاری ہونا	A sense of victory washed over him.
12. Wash up	سمندر، دریا کا کسی چیز کو ساحل پہ اچھال دینا	The sea washed up an oyster on the beach.
13. Waste away	دھیرے دھیرے کمزور اور دبلا ہوتے جانا	She wasted away due to Hepatitis C.
14. Watch out	خبردار! دیکھ کے	Watch out, there is a car coming.
15. Watch out for	محتاط رہنا، چوکنا رہنا	Watch out for cars when you cross the road.

16. Watch over	نگہبانی، دیکھ بھال کرنا	God watches over us when we sleep.
17. Wear away	گھس کر پتلا ہو جانا یا مٹ جانا	The words on the coin had worn away.
18. Wear down	تھکا دینا، درماندہ کر دینا	His loud talking wore me down.
19. Wear off	دھیرے دھیرے غائب ہو جانا	By teatime, her headache wore off.
20. Wear on	(وقت) کا دھیرے دھیرے گزرنا	I was feeling more tired as the night wore on.
21. Wear out	پرانے ہو کر بے کار ہو جانا	I have worn out two pairs of shoes this year.
22. Whip up	جلدی جلدی کھانا تیار کرنا	She whipped up la light breakfast for her.
23. Wind up	ختم کر دینا، سمیٹ لینا	He has wound up his business as he is going to Europe.
24. Wipe out	تباہ کر دینا	The flood had wiped out the two villages.
25. Work out	سوچ بچار کے بعد کسی نتیجے پر پہنچنا	He will work out the total cost of the trip.
26. Worded up	جوش میں ہونا	Why did Ali get so worked up about the match?
27. Write down	لکھنا	I forgot to write down his phone number.
28. While away	وقت گزاری کرنا	Wise people do not while away their time.
29. Wink at	نظر انداز کرنا	I can wink at his faults nor longer.
	[illegible]	
1. Yearn for	خواہش کرنا	Everyman
2. Yield to	اطاعت کرنا	Pakistan would not yield to the wishes of USA

PHRASAL VERBS ASKED IN CSS PAST PAPERS

CSS 2002

Q: Make sentences with the given idiomatic phrases so that their meaning become clear.

Phrasal verbs	Sentences
1. Take aback	I was taken aback at his rude behavior.
2. Take after	Your daughter does not take after you at all.
3. Take for	He took a sigh of relief for a my satisfaction with his proposal.
4. Take ill	I hope you will not take it ill, if I tell you that the closest friend of yours is a cheater.
5. Take off	The plane took off on scheduled time despite the fog.
6. Take over	The military, first of all, took over the national TV channel after the parliament broke-down.
7. Take to	The crew took to the life boats when the ship was torpedoed.
8. Take to task	His wife took him to task for his forgetfulness.
9. Take to one's heels	Having seeing the lion on their path, the safari tourists took to their heels.
10. Take with a grain or pinch of salt.	If this account is by Khalid, I will take it with a pinch of salt as he always exaggerates.

CSS 1996

Q: Use any five of the following expressions and phrasal verbs in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings.

1. Bear out	2. Back out
3. Carry over	4. Come off
5. Fall back	6. Figure out
7. Live with	8. Set in
9. Cover up	10. Iron out

Solutions:

1. **Bear out** (confirm)
   Witness will bear me out, what I say.
2. **Back out** (withdraw from an agreement a promise etc.)
   It's too late to back out of the deal now.
3. **Carry over** (postpone)
   Carry this matter over to the next Saturday.
4. **Come off** (able to be removed)
   Does this knob come off? Or it is fixed on permanently.
5. **Fall back** (move or turn back)
   The enemy fell back as our troops advanced.
6. **Figure out** (come to understand)
   I have never been able to figure him out.
7. **Live with** (accept or tolerate)
   You'll have to learn to live with it, I'm afraid.
8. **Set in** (begin and seem likely to continue)
   I must get those bulbs planted before the cold weather sets in.
9. **Cover up** (to cap)
   He covered up the body with a sheet.
10. **Iron out** (resolve something by discussion)
    He uses his all abilities to iron out misunderstandings between the two groups.

CSS 1991

Q: For each of the phrases at the left, write in your answer book the word closest in meaning to the phrases from the four words given on the right.

1. Clear away
a. Clean b. Empty
c. Remove d. Finish

2. Break down
a. Collapse b. Enter
c. Cut off d. Begin

3. Keep up
a. Restrain b. Control
c. Continue d. Maintain

4. Turn out
a. Refuse b. Start
c. Produce d. Arrive

5. See over
a. Examine b. Repair
c. Discover d. Enquire

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. a

PART II: VOCABULARY

GRE MASTER WORD LIST

Word List 1 **abase-adroit**

WORD	اردو ترجمہ	SYNONYMS
Abase	کم کرنا، عاجز کرنا	Lower; degrade; humiliate; make humble; make (oneself) lose self-respect
Abash	شرمندہ کرنا، پانی پانی ہونا	Embarrass
Abate	کم ہونا، معتدل ہونا	Subside or moderate
Abbreviate	اختصار کرنا	Shorten
Abdicate	ترک کرنا	Renounce; give up (position, right, or responsibility)
Aberrant	منحرف	Abnormal or deviant
Aberration	ذہنی مسئلہ	Deviation from the normal; mental disorder
Abet	غلط کام کی حوصلہ افزائی کرنا	Assist usually in doing something wrong; encourage
Abeyance	معطل	Suspended action
Abhor	نفرت کرنا	Detest; hate
Abide	تعمیل کرنا	Dwell; abide by: comply with; put up with; tolerate; ex. Abide by the rules; ex.
Abject	گھٹیا، رذیل	(of a condition) wretched; as low as possible; lacking pride; very humble; showing lack of self-respect; ex. Abject apology
Abjure	حلف کی خلاف ورزی کرنا	Renounce upon oath
Ablution	وضو	Washing
Abnegation	روک دینا	Renunciation; self-sacrifice; self-abnegation
Abode	گھر	Dwelling place; home
Abolish	ختم کر دینا	Cancel; put an end to
Abominable	انتہائی ناخوشگوار	Detestable; extremely unpleasant
Abominate	نفرت کرنا	Loathe; hate
Aboriginal	قدیمی، ابتدائی	Being the first of its kind in a region; primitive; native; indigenous; n. Aborigine
Abortive	ناکام	Unsuccessful; fruitless
Abrasive	گھس جانا	Rubbing away; tending to grind down
Abridge	تلخیص کرنا	Condense or shorten
Abrogate	منسوخ کرنا	Abolish
Abscission	الگ کر دینا، کاٹ دینا	Cutting off; separation
Abscond	چپکے سے چھپ جانا	Depart secretly and hide
Absolute	مطلق، مکمل	Complete; totally unlimited; having complete power; certain; not relative; ex. Absolute honesty/ruler; cf. Absolutism
Absolve	معاف کر دینا	Pardon (an offense)
Abstain	پرہیز کرنا، بچے رہنا	Refrain; withhold from participation; intentionally not use one's vote;
Abstemious	پرہیزگار	Sparing in eating and drinking; temperate
Abstinence	پرہیز	Restraint from pleasant things, esp. Eating or drinking; cf. Abstention: act of abstaining from vote
Abstract	خیالی کا مجرد	Theoretical; not concrete; nonrepresentational
Abstruse	قابل فہم	Obscure; profound; difficult to understand
Abusive	گالم گلوچ کرنے والا	Coarsely insulting; physically harmful
Abut	ملنا، ساتھ واقع ہونا	Border upon; adjoin
Abysmal	گہرا	Bottomless
Abyss	گڑھا	Enormous chasm; vast bottomless pit
Academic	تعلیمی	Related to a school; not practical or directly useful
Accede	اتفاق کرنا	Agree
Accelerate	تیز چلنا	Move faster
Accessible	قابل حصول	Easy to approach; obtainable
Accessory	اضافی	Additional object; useful but not essential thing
Acclaim	تعریف کرنا	Applaud; praise; greet with great approval; announce with great approval; ex. The new drung has been acclaimed as the most important discoveries for years; n: strong expression of approval and praise
Acclimate	ڈھلنا	Adjust to climate or environment; adapt
Acclivity	سیدھی اونچائی	Sharp upslope of a hill; op. Declivity
Accolade	تعریف	Award of merit; strong praise and approval
Accommodate	جگہ دینا، تعاون کرنا	Oblige or help someone; adjust or bring into harmony; adapt; make enough space for; adj. Accommodative; cf. Accomodating: helpful and obliging
Accomplice	جرم کا ساتھی	Partner in crime
Accord	اتفاق	Agreement
Accost	کسی سے جا کے بولنا	Approach and speak first to a person
Accoutre	سامان باندھنا	Equip; n. Accoutrement
Accretion	نمو، اضافہ	Growth or increase in size by gradual addition; growth; increase; increase by natural growth; ex. Towers and other accretions of the castle; v. Accrete
Accrue	حاصل ہونا	Come to one as a gain; accumulate over time; come about by addition; ex. Benefits that accrue from scientific research; ex. Interest accruing in a bank account; n. Accrual
Acerbity	ترش	Bitterness of speech and temper; adj. Acerbic: bitter; acrid (in taste, manner, or tone)
Acetic	ترش	Vinegary

Acidulous	تیزابی ذائقہ	Slightly sour (in taste or manner); sharp; caustic
Acknowledge	تسلیم کرنا	Recognize; admit
Acme	عروج	Peak; pinnacle; highest point
Acne	داغ	Skin disease (on the face)
Acoustics	آواز کا علم	Science of sound; quality that makes a room easy or hard to hea in
Acquiesce	چپکے سے، متفق ہونا	Assent; agree passively; comply without protest
Acquittal	نجات، چھٹکارا	Deliverance from a charge; v. Acquit: free from a charge o accusation; discharge from a duty; conduct (oneself) in a specifie manner
Acrid	تیز، ترش	Bitter (to the taste or smell); sharp; bitterly pungent
Acrimonious	تیز، بدمزاج	Stinging; caustic; bitter in words or manner; n. Acrimony: bitter il-natured animosity in speech or behavior
Acrophobia	بلندی کا ڈر	Fear of heights
Actuarial	بیمہ سے متعلق	Calculating; pertaining to insurance statistics
Actuary	بیمہ کا آفیسر	Someone who advises insurance companies
Actuate	ابھارنا	Motivate; activate; cause to act
Acuity	تیزی ذہن	Sharpness (of mind or senses of sight or hearing)
Acumen	فراست	Mental keenness; sharpness of judgment; ability to judge quickly and well; ex. Business acumen
Acute	تیز	(of the senses) sharp; quickly perceptive; keen; penetrating; bri and severe; ex. Acute sense of smell/analysis/pain
Adage	مقولہ، ضرب المثل	Wise saying; proverb
Adamant	ضدی	Hard; inflexible
Adapt	ڈھالنا، کے مطابق ہونا	Make or become suitable for a specific use; alter; modify; adjust; n. Adaptation: act of adapting; composition recast into a new form, ex. The play is an adaption of a short novel.
Addendum	ضمیمہ، اضافہ	Addition; appendix to book; something that is added (as at the end of a speech or book)
Addiction	نشہ	Compulsive habitual need
Addle	کنفیوز ہونا/کرنا	Make or become confused; muddle; drive crazy; become rotte (egg)
Address	مخاطب کرنا	Direct a speech to; speak to; deal with or discuss; direct one's efforts or attention to; make with a destination; n: formal speech
Adept	ماہر	Expert at; very skilled
Adhere	عقیدت رکھنا	Stick fast; be a devotd follower; n. Adhesion: adhering; devotion; loyality
Adherent	عقیدت مند	Supporter; follower
Adjacent	ملا ہوا	Adjoining; neighboring; close by
Adjoin	ملحق	Be next to
Adjourn	ملتوی کرنا	Suspend until a later time; move from one place to another
Adjunct	ملحق، کمتر	Something attached to but holding an inferior position

Adjuration	فیصلہ کرنا	Solemn urging; v. Adjure: entreat earnestly; enjoin solemnly
Adjutant	اسسٹنٹ، معاون	Staff officer assisting the commander; assistant
Admonish	سرزنش کرنا	Warn or speak to with gentle disapproval; reprove
Adore	عقیدت واحترام کرنا	Love deeply and respect highly
Adorn	سجانا	Decorate
Adroit	ماہر	Skillful (in using mind or hand)

Word List 2 adulation-amend

Adulation	خوشامد، تعریف	Flattery; admiration that is more than is necessary or deserved
Adulterate	ملاوٹ کرنا	Make impure or of poorer quality by adding inferior or tainted(contaminated) substances
Advent	آمد	Arrival
Adventitious	حادثاتی	Accidental; casual; happening by chance
Adversary	مخالف	Opponent; enemy
Adverse	غیر موزوں، مخالف	Going against; opposing; unfavorable; hostile
Adversity	مصیبت	Great hardship or affliction; misfortune; calamitous event
Advert	حوالہ دینا	Refer
Advocacy	سپورٹ، حمایت، وکالت	Support; active pleading on behalf of someone or something
Advocate	حمایت کرنا، وکالت کرنا	Speak in favor of; support (an idea or plan); urge; plead for
Aegis	دفاع، حفاظت	Shield; protection; defense
Aerie(aery,eyrie, eyry)	گھونسلا	Nest of a large bird of prey
Aesthetic	جمالیاتی	Artistic; dealing with or capable of appreciating the beautiful (of a person or building); cf. Aesthete; cf. Aesthetics
Affable	دوستانہ	Easily approachable; easy to talk to; warmly friendly
Affected	مصنوعی	Artificial; pretended
Affidavit	تحریری بیان	Written statement made under oath (for use as proof in a court of law)
Affiliation	الحاق شدہ	Joining; associating with
Affinity	قربت، یکسانیت	Feeling of kinship; similarity; ex. Strong affinity for her; ex. Many affinities between two languages
Affirmation	مثبت بات	Positive assertion; confirmation; solemn pledge by one who refuses to take an oath; v. Affirm; adj. Affirmative; cf. Affirmative action: positive discrimination
Affliction	آزمائش	State of distress; trial; cause of distress or suffering; v. Afflict: inflict grievous suffering on
Affluence	دولت، مال	Abundance; wealth
Affront	بے عزتی	Insult; offense; intentional act of disrespect; v: insult or hurt the feelings of intentionally
Afterlife	آخرت	Life after death; later part of one's life

Agape	کھلا ہوا منہ	Openmouthed
Agenda	ایجنڈا	Items of business at a meeting
Agglomeration	مجموعہ	Collection; heap; v. Agglomerate: gather into a rounded mass; n. Aggolmeate: jumbled mass; heap
Aggrandize	بڑھنا، اضافہ ہونا	Make greater; increase in power, wealth, rank, or honor; n. Aggrandizement
Aggregate	جمع، کل	Sum; total; adj. V: gather into a mass or whole; accumulate; add up to; ex. Aggregate 100 dollars
Aghast	خطرناک	Filled with great surprise or fear; horrified
Agility	سرعت رفتاری	Nimbleness; ability to move quickly
Agitate	اشتعال پیدا کرنا	Stir up; disturb
Agnostic	جو نہ ملحد ہو نہ موحد	One who is skeptical of the existence or knowability of a god or any ultimate reality
Agog	جذباتی	Highly excited; intensely curious
Agrarian	زراعت سے متعلق	Pertaining to land or its cultivation; ex. Agrarian reform
Airy	ہوا سے متعلق	Of air; high in the air; lofty; immaterial; unreal
Alacrity	تیزی، فراست	Cheerful promptness without reluctance
Alchemy	اکیمی	Medieval chemistry
Alcove	محراب، طاق	Nook; recess
Alias	المعروف	An assumed name esp. By a criminal (usually to mislead people); adv. Alias
Alienate	الگ کرنا	Make unfriendly or hostile; estrange; separate; change the ownership of
Alimentary	خوراک کی نالی	Supplying nourishment
Alimony	مطلقہ کو پیسے دینا	Payments made regularly to an ex-spouse after divorce
Allay	کم کرنا	Calm; pacify
Allege	الزام لگانا	State without proof
Allegiance	وفا، پاسداری	Loyalty
Allegory	تمثیل	Story, play, or picture in which characters are used as symbols; fable
Alleviate	دکھ کم کرنا	Relieve (pain)
Alliteration	تجنیس، حرفی یا لفظی	Repetition of beginning sound in poetry
Allocate	ایلوکیٹ کرنا، مخصوص کرنا	Assign; set apart for a particular purpose
Alloy	دھاتوں کا آمیزہ	Mixture as of metals; something added that lowers in value or purity; v: mix; make less pure; lower in value or quality; spoil; cf. Unalloyed: not in mixture with other maetals; pure; complete; unqualified; ex. Unalloyed happiness
Allude	بالواسطہ حوالہ دینا	Refer indirectly; n. Allusion: indirect reference
Allure	للچانا، مائل کرنا	Entice; attract; tempt
Alluvial	دریا یا بحر آمدہ، سیلابی مٹی	Pertaining to soil deposits left by running water

Alms	خیرات	Money or goods given to the poor
Aloft	اوپر کو	Upward; high up in the air
Aloof	الگ	Apart; not open in one's relationship with other people; reserved; adv.
Altercation	غلغلہ / مناظرہ	Noisy quarrel
Altruistic	بے لوث	Unselfishly generous; concerned for others; n. Altiruism: unselfish concern for the welfare of others; unselfishness, op. Egoism
Amalgam	آمیزہ	Combination of different things; mixture of metals (containing mercury) used for filling holes in teeth
Amalgamate	اکٹھا کرنا	(of societies or groups) combine; unite in one body
Amass	اکٹھا کرنا	Collect (gradually, in a very large amount)
Amazon	مضبوط عورت	Female warrior
Ambidextrous	جو دونوں ہاتھ سے کام کرے	Capable of using either hand with equal ease
Ambience	ماحول، اردگرد	Environment; atmosphere; ex. Restaurant with a pleasant ambience; adj. Ambient: completely surrounding; ex. Ambient temperature
Ambiguous	مبہم	Unclear or doubtful in meaning; having more than one possible interpretation
Ambivalence	دوہرا متضاد	The state of having contradictory or conflicting emotional attitudes or opinions
Amble	آہستہ آہستہ چلنا	Walking at an easy unhurried pace; v: walk slowly and aimlessly
Ambrosia	دیوتاؤں کی خوراک	Food of the gods
Ambulatory	چلنے کے قابل	Able to walk
Ambush	حملہ	Act of lying in wait to attack by surprise; sudden attack made from a concealed position; ex. Lie in ambush; v.
Ameliorate	بہتر ہونا	Improve
Amenable	تابع فرمان	Obedient; compliant; readily managed; responsive; willing to be led; answerable or accountable legally; responsible; able to be tested by; ex. Amenable to sensible suggestions; ex. He is very amenable; ex. Amenable to the usual tests
Amend	تصحیح کرنا	Correct; change ; generally for the better

Word List 3 amenities-apothecary

Amenities	سہولیات	Convenient features that helps to make life pleasant, social courtesies
Amiable	مشفقانہ	Agreeable; lovable; warmly friendly
Amicable	دوستانہ	Peaceful; politely friendly; not quarrelsome; ex. Amicable settlement
Amiss	غلط	Wrong; faulty; ex. Something amiss; adv.
Amity	دوستی	Friendship; peaceful relationship as between nations
Amnesia	نسیان	Loss of memory
Amnesty	معافی	Pardon (allowed by government to political criminals)
Amok(amuck)	غصہ میں	In a state of rage; ex. Run amok

Amoral	بے اخلاق	Nonmoral; having no understanding of right and wrong
Amorous	جنسی محبت	Moved by sexual love; loving; of sexual love; ex. Amorous advances
Amorphous	بے شکل	Formless; lacking shape or definition
Amphibian	آب و گل کا باسی	Able to live both on land and in water; n.
Amphitheater	اکھاڑا	Oval building with tiers of seats; cf. Arena
Ample	شاندار، زیادہ	Enough; abundant; spacious; large in size; ex. Ample opportunity/garden; n. Amplitude: quality of being ample; abundance; largeness of space
Amplify	بڑھانا	Increase in size or effect; expand; broaden or clarify by expanding; intensify; make stronger; ex. Amplify one's remarks with a graph
Amputate	الگ کرنا	Cut off part of body; prune (a limb)
Amulet	بدقسمتی	Charm; talisman; an object worn believed to protect against evil, bad luck
Anachronism	انتشاریت	An error involving time in a story; something or someone misplaced in time; adj. Anachronistic
Analgesia	درد کا احساس نہ ہونا	Condition of being unable to feel pain
Analgesic	جو درد بڑھائے	Causing insensitivity to pain; n.
Analogous	یکساں	Comparable; similar
Analogy	قیاس	Similarity; parallelism; comparing two similar things
Anarchist	انتشار پسند	Person who seeks to overturn the established government; advocate of abolishing authority
Anarchy	انتشار	Absence of governing body; state of disorder
Anathema	عذاب، تعفن	Solemn curse; someone or something regarded as a curse; v. Anathematize
Ancestry	آبائی	Family descent; adj. Ancestral
Anchor	مضبوطی سے باندھنا	Secure or fasten firmly; be fixed in place; n. Anchorage
Ancillary	امدادی	Serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary; n.
Anecdote	کہانی	Short story of an amusing or interesting event
Anemia	انیمیا	Condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles; adj. Anemic
Anesthetic	جو بے ہوش کرے	Substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness; n. Anesthesia
Anguish	غصہ	Acute pain; extreme suffering
Angular	زاویاتی	Sharp-cornered; having an angle; not rounded (body); bony; lean; gaunt; stiff in manner
Animadversion	تنقیدی بیان	Critical remark; v. Animadvert: comment critically with disapproval
Animated	زندہ	Lively; spirited
Animosity	دشمنی	Active enmity

Animus	دشمنی، مخاصمت	Hostile feeling or intent; animosity; hostility; disposition
Annals	تاریخ	Records arranged in yearly parts; history
Anneal	تپانا	Reduce brittleness and improve toughness by heating and cooling (metal or glass)
Annex	ملانا	Attach; add to a large thing; take possession of; incorporate (territory) into a larger existing political unit (by force); n: building added to a large one
Annihilate	تباہ کرنا	Destroy
Annotate	تبصرہ کرنا، اضافی نوٹس بنانا	Comment; make explanatory notes
Annuity	سالانہ وظیفہ	Yearly allowance
Annul	منسوخ کرنا	Make void
Anodyne	جو درد کم کرے	Drug that relieves pain or trouble; opiate; adj. Ex. Anodyne statement
Anoint	مقدس کرنا	Consecrate; put oil on (in a religious ceremony)
Anomalous	بے ترتیبی، ڈھنگا	Abnormal; irregular
Anomaly	بے ترتیبی، بے قاعدگی	Irregularity
Anonymity	نامعلوم	State of being nameless; anonymousness; adj. Anonymous
Antagonism	دشمنی، رقابت	Hostility; active opposition; v. Antagonize: cause to become an enemy; n. Antagonist: person who is opposed to another; opponent; adversary; principal character in opposition to the protagonist
Antecede	پہلے واقع ہونا	Precede
Antecedents	سابقہ واقعات	Preceding events that influence what comes later; ancestors or early background
Antediluvian	قدیمی	Antiquated; extremely ancient
Anthem	ترانہ	Song of praise or patriotism; ex. National anthem
Anthology	ادبی کاوش	Book of literary selections by various authors; cf. Omnibus
Anthropoid	انسان نما	Manlike; resembling a human being; n.
Anthropologist	انسانی علم کا ماہر	Student of the history and science of humankind
Anthropomorphic	انسانی	Having human form or characteristics
Anticlimax	معمولی	Letdown in thought or emotion; something unexciting, ordinary, or disappointing coming after something important or exciting
Antidote	علاج، حل	Remedy to counteract a poison or disease; ex. Antidote to the economic troubles
Antipathy	نفرت	Aversion; dislike or opposition
Antiquated	پرانا	Obsolete; old-fashioned; outdated
Antique	پرانا	Made in an earlier period and usu. Valuable; n: object that was made in an earlier
		Period and that is rare or valuable

Antiquity	قدیمی	Quality of being very old; ancient times;
Antiseptic	جراثیم کش دوا	Substance that prevents infection in a wound; adj.
Antithesis	تضاد	Contrast; direct opposite of or to; adj. Antithetic or antithetical
Antler	ہرن کے سینگھ	Bony growth on the head of a deer
Anvil	ہتھوڑا	Iron block used in hammering out metals
Apathy	عدم توجہی	Lack of caring; indifference; lack of concern or interest in important matters; ex. He was sunk in apathy after his failure; adj. Apathetic
Ape	نقل کرنا	Imitate or mimic (a person's behavior or manner)
Aperture	سوراخ	Opening; hole; adjustable opening in a camera that limits the amount of light
Apex	عروج	Tip; summit; climax; highest point
Aphasia	بول نہ سکنا	Loss of speech due to injury or illness
Aphorism	مقولاتی	Pithy maxim or saying; adj. Aphoristic
Apiarist	جو شہد پالے	Person who keeps bees
Apiary	شہد کا فارم	A place where bees are kept
Apiculture	شہد پیدا کرنا	Bee-keeping
Aplomb	خود اعتمادی	Poise; composure in difficult situations; assurance; self-confidence
Apocalyptic	تباہی کی آمد	Prophetic; pertaining to revelations especially of disaster; n. Apocalypse
Apocryphal	غیر حقیقی	(of a story) widely believed but untrue
Apogee	عروج	Highest point; the point farthest from the earth; op. Perigee
Apolitical	غیر سیاسی	Having an aversion or lack of concern for political affairs
Apologist	معذرت خواہ	One who writes in defense of a cause or institution; n. Apologia
Apoplexy	دھچکا	Stroke; loss of consciousness caused by too much blood in the brain
Apostate	مرتد	One who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs; n. Apostasy
Apothecary	جو ادویات بنائے	Druggist; pharmacist

Word List 4 apothegm-astigmatism

Apothegm	جامع کلام	Pithy, compact saying
Apotheosis	خدا بنانا	Elevation to godhood; an ideal example of something
Appall	دھچکا لگنا	Dismay; shock deeply
Apparent	واضح	Evident; easily seen or understood; appearing as such; ex. Apparent improvement

Apparition	دیو	Ghost; phantom
Appease	خوش کرنا	Pacify or soothe; ex. Appease a crying baby; n. Appeasement
Appellation	نام	Name; title
Append	ملانا	Attach
Application	اطلاق	Diligent attention; diligence; v. Apply oneself
Apposite	مناسب	Appropriate; fitting
Appraise	تخمینہ لگانا	Estimate value of; n. Appraisal
Appreciate	تعریف کرنا	Be thankful for; increase in worth; be thoroughly conscious of; adj. Appreciable: enough to be felt; ex. Appreciable difference
Apprehend	گرفتار کرنا	Arrest (a criminal); dread; perceive; n. Apprehension
Apprehensive	پرخطر	Fearful; discerning
Apprise	اطلاع دینا	Inform
Approbation	قبولیت	Approval
Appropriate	قبضہ کرنا	Acquire; take possession of for one's own use without permission; set aside for a particular purpose; allocate; cf. Misappropriate
Appurtenances	اضافی قبضہ	Subordinate possessions; something added to a more important thing
Apropos	بحوالہ	With reference to; regarding; ex. Remarks apropos (of) the present situation; adj. Adv.
Aptitude	ذہانت	Fitness; talent
Aquiline	عقابی	Curved; hooked; of or like an eagle; ex. Aquiline nose
Arable	زرخیز	Fit for growing crops; ex. Arable land
Arbiter	ثالث، حکم	Person with power to decide a matter in dispute; judge who is in a position to make influential judgments; ex. Supreme arbiter of fashion in beach ware
Arbitrary	ظالمانہ	Unreasonable or capricious; random; tyrannical; ex. Arbitrary ruler
Arbitrate	فیصلہ کرنا	Act as judge (at the request of both sides)
Arboreal	درختوں سے متعلق	Of or living in trees
Arboretum	شجر خانہ	Place where different trees and shrubs are studied and exhibited
Arcade	آرکیڈ	A covered passageway usually lined with shops
Arcane	خفیہ	Esoteric; secret; mysterious; known only to the initiated; ex. Arcane ritual; ex. Arcane process closed to the uninitiated listener
Arch-	سربراہ	Chief; first; ex. Archbishop
Archaeology	آثار قدیمہ کا علم	Study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
Archaic	پرانا	Antiquated; no longer used; belonging to the past; n.

Archetype	اولین نمونہ	Prototype; primitive pattern
Archipelago	جزیروں کا مجموعہ	Group of closely located islands
Archives	عوامی ریکارڈز	Public records; place where public records are kept
Ardor	جذبہ	Heat; passion; zeal; adj. Ardent
Arduous	سخت	Hard; strenuous; ex. Arduous work
Argot	عامیانہ زبان	Slang; speech spoken by only a small group of people
Aria	گانا	Operatic solo; a song sung by one person in an opera or oratorio
Arid	بنجر	(of land) dry; barren; unproductive
Aristocracy	اشرافیہ	Hereditary nobility; privileged class; government by nobility; n. Aristocrat
Armada	بحری بیڑا	Fleet of warships
Aromatic	خوشبو سے بھرپور	Fragrant; having a sweet smell; n. Aroma: strong pleasant smell
Arraign	عائد کرنا	Charge in court; indict
Array	ترتیب دینا	Marshal; draw up in order; arrange in order; clothe splendidly; adorn; n: fine clothes; ordered group; ex. In battle array
Arrears	مقروض ہونا	Being in debt; money that should have been paid; work that should have been done
Arrhythmic	بے ردھم	Lacking rhythm or regularity; n. Arrhythmia
Arrogance	فخر، تکبر	Pride; haughtiness; adj. Arrogant: unpleasantly self-important (with a strong confidence in one's own importance and a lack of respect for other people)
Arroyo	تنگ نالی	Gully; narrow channel formed by rainwater
Arsenal	اسلحہ خانہ	Storage place for military equipment
Artery	رگ	Blood-vessel; cf. Vein
Artful	شاطر	Exhibiting art or skill; deceitful; cunning; cf. Artifice
Articulate	واضح رائے رکھنا	Effective; distinct; expressing ideas clearly; having clear sounds; having joints; ex. Articulate speech; v: express thoughts and feeling clearly; pronounce clearly; unite by joints
Artifacts	شاہ پارے	Object made by human beings, either hand-made or mass-produced
Artifice	دھوکہ، چال	Deception; trickery
Artisan	کاریگر	A manually skilled worker
Artless	صاف	Without guile; open and honest
Ascendancy	عروج	Controlling influence; position of controlling influence; cf. In the ascendant
Ascertain	قائم کرنا	Find out for certain; make certain
Ascetic	زاہدانہ	Practicing self-denial; avoiding physical pleasures and comforts; austere; ex. Ascetic life of Buddhist monks; n. Asceticism

Ascribe	حوالہ دینا	Refer; attribute; assign
Aseptic	دافع انفیکشن	Preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
Ashen	راکھ	Ash-colored; deadly pale
Asinine	بیوقوف	Stupid; ex. Asinine remarks
Askance	ٹیڑھی نظر سے دیکھنا	With a sideways or indirect look (with disapproval or distruct); ex. Look askance at
Askew	ٹیڑھا	Crookedly; slanted; at an angle
Asperity	تیزی، کھردراپن	Sharpness; roughness; severity (of temper or weather); ex. Asperities of a Russian winter
Aspersion	تنقیدی ریمارک	Slanderous remark; ex. Cast aspersions on
Aspirant	خواہاں	Seeker after position or status
Aspire	خواہشمند	Seek to attain (position or status); long for; ex. Aspire to become president; ex. Aspire to/after the leadership
Assail	حملہ کرنا	Assault
Assay	تجزیہ کرنا	Analyze (to discover what materials are present); evaluate (soil or ore)
Assent	اتفاق کرنا	Agree; accept; n. Assessment
Assert	بیان کرنا، دعویٰ کرنا	State strongly or positively; demand recognition of (rights, claims, etc.); make a claim to (by forceful action); ex. Assert one's independence
Assiduous	محنتی	Diligent
Assimilate	جذب کرنا	Absorb; take (food) into the body and digest it; understand (knowledge) completely and be able to use properly; cause to become homogeneous (the people of a country or race in the ways of behaving or thinking)
Assuage	کم کرنا	Make less severe; ease or lessen (pain); satisfy (hunger); soothe (anger)
Assumption	خیال، مفروضہ	Something taken for granted; the taking over or taking possession of; ex. Her assumption of power; v. Assume
Assurance	یقین دھانی	Firm statement that something is certainly true; promise or pledge; certainty; confidence in one's own ability; self-confidence; ex. In spite of all his assurances, he did not come back; ex. Assurance of his loyalty; ex. The teacher lacked assurance
Asteroid	چھوٹا سیارہ	Small planet
Astigmatism	آنکھ کی بیماری	Eye defect which prevents proper focus; op. Stigmatism

Word List 5 astral-barb

Astral	ستاروں سے متعلق	Relating to the stars
Astringent	سخت	Binding; causing contraction (stopping bleeding); harsh or severe; stringent; ex. Astringent criticism
Astronomical	بہت بڑا	Enormously large or extensive

Astute	عقلمند، شاطر	Wise; shrewd; keen; seeing quickly something that is to one's advantage
Asunder	ٹکڑے ٹکڑے ہونا	Into parts; apart, v. Sunder
Asylum	پناہ گاہ	Place of refuge or shelter; protection (religious or political)
Asymmetric	غیر متناسب	Not identical on both sides of a dividing central line
Atavism	قدیمی سے مشابہت	Resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type; throwback; adj. Atavistic
Atheistic	ملحد	Denying the existence of god; n. Atheism
Atone	تلافی کرنا	Make amends for; pay for; ex. Atone for
Atrocity	ظلم	Brutal deed; adj. Atrocious
Atrophy	شکل کھو دینا	Wasting away; v: weaken and lose flesh and muscle (through lack of blood or lack of use)
Attentive	متوجہ	Alert and watchful; listening carefully; paying attention; considerate, thoughtful; politely helpful; ex. Attentive audience; ex. He was attentive to the old lady; n. Attentions: act of courtesy and consideration
Attenuate	کمزور کرنا	Make thin; weaken
Attest	تصدیق کرنا	Testify; bear witness
Attire	کپڑے	Clothe; n: clothing; array; apparel
Attribute	خصوصیت،	Essential quality; v: ascribe; explain
Attrition	طاقت/تعداد میں کمی	Rubbing away by friction; gradual decrease in numbers or strength; reduction in the work force without firing employees; wearing away of opposition by means of harassment; ex. A war of attrition
Atypical	غیر معمولی	Not normal; not typical
Audacious	دلیر	Daring; bold; n. Audacity
Audit	احتساب	Examination of accounts of a business; official examination; v.
Augment	اضافہ کرنا	Increase; add to
Augury	شگون،	Omen; prophecy; sign of coming events; v. Augur: predict; foretell; be a sign of (something in future)
August	شاندار	Impressive; majestic
Aureole	روشنی کا دائرہ	Sun's corona; halo; bright circle of light
Auroral	طلوع فجر کا	Pertaining to the aurora borealis; cf. Aurora australis
Auspicious	مائل کامیابی	Favoring success; giving signs of future success; cf. Auspices
Austere	زاہدانہ	Forbiddingly stern; ascetic; without comfort or enjoyment; severely simple and unornamented; ex. A monk's austere life; ex. Austere grandeur of the cathedral; n. Austerity
Authenticate	درست ثابت کرنا	Prove genuine

Authoritarian	حاکمانہ	Subordinating the individual to the state; completely dominating another's will; ex. Authoritarian regime/father
Authoritative	حاکمانہ	Having the weight of authority; regarded as providing knowledge that can be trusted; reliable; peremptory and dictatorial; ex. Authoritative dictionary/manner; cf. Definitive
Autocratic	مطلق العنان	Having absolute unchecked power; dictatorial; n. Autocrat, autocracy
Automaton	خودکار مشین	Mechanism that imitates actions of humans; machine that works by itself
Autonomous	خود مختار	Self-governing; n. Autonomy
Autopsy	پوسٹ مارٹم	Examination of a dead body; postmortem; v.
Auxiliary	امدادی	Offering or providing help; additional or subsidiary; n: helper; assistant
Avalanche	برف کا تودہ	Great mass of falling snow and ice
Avantgarde	نئے خیال کے فنکار	Group of artists whose work is based on the newest ideas and methods; cf. Vanguard
Avarice	لالچ	Greediness for wealth
Avenge	انتقام لینا	Take vengence for something or on behalf of someone; ex. They avenged his death by burning the village; ex. He swore to avenge his brother; ex. They avenged themselves on their enemy.
Aver	حوالہ دینا	State confidently; declare as true
Averse	غیر مائل	Reluctant; disinclined; not liking or opposed; ex. Averse to cats/doing the house work
Aversion	نفرت	Firm dislike
Avert	روکنا	Prevent; avoid; turn away (eyes or thought); ex. An accident was averted by his quick thinking; ex. She averted her eyes from the terrible sight.
Aviary	پرندوں کی جگہ	Enclosure for birds; large cage
Avid	لالچی/شوقین	Greedy; extremely eager for; ex. Avid learner; n. Avidity
Avocation	پیشہ	Secondary or minor occupation
Avow	اعلان کرنا	Declare openly; n. Avowal
Avuncular	چچا کی طرح ماموں	Of or like an uncle
Awe	بارعب ہونا	Solemn wonder; feeling of respect mixed with wonder and fear; v: fill with awe; adj. Awesome
Awful	خوفناک	Terrible; very bad
Awl	تیشہ	Pointed tool used for piercing
Awry	ٹیڑھی	Distorted; crooked; bent; ex. Our plans have gone awry.
Axiom	حکیمانہ قول	Self-evident truth requiring no proof
Azure	نیلا آسمان	Sky blue
Babble	بڑبڑانا	Chatter idly or foolishly; make continuous sounds like water running gently over rounded stone; n.

Bacchanal	غلغلہ پارٹی	Noisy party with a lot of drinking
Bacchanalia	تہوار	The ancient roman festival in honor of bacchus
Bacchanalian	پیا ہوا	Drunken
Backslide	واپس لوٹنا	Revert (to bad habits); n. Reverter
Backwards	پیچھے کی طرف	And forwards; ex. Reciprocate his invitation by inviting him; Reciprocity: reciprocal relationship; mutual interchange of advantag between two groups; ex. Reciprocity in trading rights
Badger	بار بار پوچھنا	Pester; annoy continually with demands; persuade by asking again and again; ex. The children badgered me into taking them into the cinema; n: a kind of mountain animal
Badinage	مذاحیہ	Teasing conversation; banter; joking talk
Baffle	الجھن کا شکار ہونا	Frustrate; perplex
Bait	ہراساں کرنا	Harass; tease; torment; ex. Badger baiting; n: food or other lure used to catch fish or trap animals
Baleful	برائی	Evil; malignant in intent or effect; deadly; having a malign influence; portending evil; ominous; threatening; ex. Baleful look
Balk	رک جانا	Stop short, as if faced with an obstacle, and refuse to continue; stop or get in the way of; frustrate
Ballast	جہاز کو متوازن کرنے والا بوجھ	Heavy substance used to add stability or weight; v. Supply with ballast
Balm	جو درد کم کرے	Something that relieves pain; oily liquid with a pleasant smell from trees
Balmy	خوشبو سے معطر	Soft and mild (of air); fragrant
Banal	عام	Hackneyed; commonplace; trite; lacking originality; clichéd
Bandy	جھگڑا کرنا	Discuss lightly or glibly; discuss in a frivolous manner; exchange (words) heatedly; quarrel; ex. Bandy words with
Bane	زہر، تباہی	Posion; cause of ruin; adj. Baneful: harmful; poisonous
Bank	کنارہ	Heap; piled-up mass; embankment; lateral tilting (as of an aircraft in turning); v: pile up; protect with a bank; tilt in turning
Bantering	مذاقیہ بات	Joking talk; good-naturedly ridiculing; n.v. Banter
Bar	وکالت	Railing in a courtroom; legal profession; vertical line dividing a staff into equal measures; ex. Prisoner at the bar; v: shut in or out with bars; forbid; exclude; cf. Barrister
Barb	کھلے عام تنقید	Sharp projection from fishhook, arrow, or other object; openly cutting remark

Word List 6 bard-bluff

Bard	شاعر	Poet
Barefaced	واضح، صاف	Shameless and noticeable; blatant; bold; unconcealed; having no covering on the face; ex. Barefaced lie
Bargain	سودا کرنا	Agreement between two groups or people; something for sale at a price advantageous to the buyer; v: negotiate; trade; ex. Bargaining power

Baroque	سجا ہوا	Highly ornate
Barrage	سوالات کی بوچھاڑ	Barrier laid down by artillery fire; overwhelming profusion; large number of questions or statements; ex. A barrage of criticism
Barrister	وکیل	Counselor-at-law or lawyer in the higher court of law; cf. Bar
Barterer	تاجر	Trader; v. Barter: trade; exchange good for other goods rather than money
Base	گھٹیا	Contemptible; morally bad; inferior in value or quality; ex. Base motives/conduct; ex. Base metal such as iron
Bask	دھوپ سینکنا	Luxuriate; take pleasure in warmth
Bastard	ناجائز اولاد	Illegitimate child
Bastion	قلعہ	Stronghold; something seen as a source of protection; ex. The last bastion of male chauvinism
Bate	کم ہونا	Let down; lessen the force of; moderate; restrain; ex. With bated breath; cf. Abate
Battalion	آرمی یونٹ	Army unit made up of four or more companies
Bauble	سستا زیور	Trinket; cheap jewel; trifle
Bawdy	غیر مہذب	Indecent; obscene; about sex in a rude funny way; cf. Bawd
Bearing	تعلق	Deportment; connection
Beatific	اچھا، پُرشاد	Giving or showing bliss; blissful
Beatitude	تقدس	Blessedness; state of great happiness
Bedizen	حیا سوز لباس	Dress with vulgar finery
Bedraggle	گیلا کرنا	Wet thoroughly; adj. Bedraggled: draggled
Beeline	سیدھا	Direct quick route
Befuddle	کنفیوژ کرنا	Confuse thoroughly
Beget	باپ بننا	Father; become the father of; produce; give rise to
Begrudge	حسد کرنا	Envy; give or allow unwillingly; grudge; ex. We shouldn't begrudge him his success.
Beguile	دھوکہ دینا	Deceive; mislead or delude; cheat; pass time pleasantly; charm or attract; ex. Beguiling smile
Behemoth	بڑی مخلوق	Huge creature; something of monstrous size or power
Beholden	ممنون	Obligated; indebted; owing thanks; obliged or indebted from gratitude
Behoove (behove)	لازمی ہونا	Be suited to; be incumbent upon; be right and necessary; ex. It behooves one to do.
Belabor	حملہ کرنا	Harp on; dwell on tediously; explain or go over excessively or to a ridiculous degree; assail verbally; beat severely; attack physically
Belated	دیر سے	Delayed
Beleaguer	حملہ کرنا	Besiege or attack (with an army); harass; beset

Belie	متضاد ہونا	Contradict; give a false impression; disguise; ex. The poor sales belied our high hopes; ex. Her smile belies her true feeling of displeasure.
Belittle	قدر کم کرنا	Disparage; depreciate
Bellicose	جنگجو	Warlike
Belligerent	جھگڑالو	Quarrelsome
Bemoan	ملامت کرنا	Lament; moan for; express sorrow or disapproval of
Bemused	منہمک	Confused; lost in thought; preoccupied
Benediction	رحمت	Blessing
Benefactor	عطا کرنے والا	Gift giver; patron; person who does good or who gives money for a good purpose
Beneficent	مہربان	Kindly; doing good
Beneficial	مددگار	Helpful; useful; advantageous
Beneficiary	جسکو مدد ملے	Person entitled to benefits or proceeds of an insurance policy or will
Benefit	فائدہ دینا	Advantage; anything that brings helpl, advantage, or profit; money provided by the government to the people; fund-raising public entertainment; ex. Unemployment benefit; v: receive benefits; be beneficial to; give benefits
Benevolent	سخی	Generous; charitable; having a wish to do good
Benign	مہربان	Kindly; favorable; not malignant (disease); ex. Benign tumor
Benison	رحمت	Blessing
Bent	پرعزم	Determined; ex. Bent on advancing in the business; n: natural talent or inclination
Bequeath	وصیت کر جانا	Leave to someone by means of a will; hand down in his will; n: Bequest
Berate	مذاق اڑانا	Scold strongly
Bereaved	محروم ہونا	Deprived of (someone beloved through death)
Bereavement	محرومی	State of being deprived of something valuable or beloved; state of being bereaved or bereft
Bereft	کمی ہونا	Deprived of (something valuable); lacking
Berserk	غصے سے پاگل	Mad with violent anger; frenzied; madly excited
Beseech	مانگنا	Beg; plead with
Beset	مبتلا ہونا	Harass or trouble from all directions; hem in
Besiege	محاصرہ کرنا	Surround with armed forces; harass (with requests); annoy continually
Besmirch	خراب کرنا	Soil; defile; make dirty
Bestial	ظالمانہ	Beastlike; brutal; inhuman; very cruel

Bestow	عطا کرنا	Confer
Betoken	اشارہ کرنا	Signify; indicate; be a sign of
Betray	دھوکہ دینا	Be unfaithful; reveal (unconsciously or unwillingly); ex. Her trembling hands betray her anxiety.
Betroth	منگنی ہونا	Become engaged to marry
Bevy	بڑا گروہ	Large group; ex. A bevy of starlets
Beware	محتاط	Be cautious (of)
Bewitch	جادو ہونا	Cast a spell over; captivate completely
Bicameral	دو ایوانی	Two-chambered as a legislative body
Bicker	جھگڑا کرنا	Quarrel
Bid	حکم دینا	Command; utter (a greeting); offer as a price; n: offer of a price; amount offered; earnest effort to gain something; ex. Bid for freedom
Biennial	ہر دو سال	Every two years
Bifurcated	دوشاخہ	Divided into two branches; forked
Bigot	تنگ نظر	One who is intolerant (in matters of religion or politics)
Bigotry	عدم رواداری	Stubborn intolerance
Bilious	چڑچڑا، تیزابی	Suffering from indigestion; sick from having too much bile; irritable; easily irritated
Bilk	دھوکہ دینا	Swindle; cheat
Billow	پانی کی لہر	Large wave of water; a great swell or surge (of smoke); v: surge, swell, roll in billows
Billowing	ابھرنا	Swelling out in waves; surging
Biting	قاطع	Sharply painful to the body or mind; ex. Biting wind/remarks
Bitter	ترش	Having a sharp biting taste; m; causing sharp pain to the body or mind; filled with resentment, disappointment, or other unpleasant feelings; ex. Bitter wind/sorrow/tears
Bivouac	عارضی خیمہ	Temporary encampment; camp without tents; v.
Bizarre	عجیب	Fantastic; violently contrasting; noticeably odd; strikingly unconventional
Blackball	جلا وطن / بے دخل کرنا	Vote against (an applicant); ostracize; n: negative vote
Blanch	سفید کرنا	Bleach; whiten; make white or pale
Bland	قابل اتفاق	Soothing or mild (food); agreeable; causing no trouble or offence
Blandishment	خوشامد	Flattery
Blare	روشنی کا جھکڑ	Loud or harsh roar or screech; dazzling blaze of light
Blasé	بوریت کا شکار	Bored with pleasure or dissipation; uninterested or bored

Blasphemy	گستاخی	Irreverence; sacrilege; cursing; bad language about god or holy things; v. Blasphem; adj. Blasphemous; cf. Sacrilege
Blatant	جارح، واضح	Extremely (offensively) obvious; loudly offensive; ex. Blatant lie; n. Blatancy
Bleak	ناساز	Cold or cheerless; frigid; unlikely to be favorable; depressing
Blemish	نقص ہونا	Mar; spoil the beauty or perfection of; n: flaw or defect (that spoils perfection); ex. Blemishes in the crystal; cf. Unblemished
Blight	تباہی، بیماری	Plant disease; v; infect with blight; ruin; destroy
Blighted	تباہ	Suffering from a disease; destroyed
Bliss	خوشی	Complete happiness; adj. Blissful
Blithe(blithesome)	خوش باش	Gay; joyous
Bloated	ابھرا ہوا	(unpleasantly) swollen or puffed as with water or air
Blotch	نشان	Spot; blot; cf. Blot+botch
Blowhard	تعریفیں کرنا	Talkative boaster; braggart
Bludgeon	ڈنڈا	Club; heavy-headed weapon; v.
Blue	غمگین	Gloomy; depressed
Blues	غم کا شکار	State of depression or melancholy; style of slow, mournful music (evolved from southern black american songs)
Bluff	دھوکہ	Pretense (of strength); deception; high cliff; adj: rough but good-natured

Word List 7 blunder-center

Blunder	غلطی	Error; stupid mistake
Blunt	صاف گو	Having a dull edge; abrupt and frank in speech or manner; brusque; v: make or become blunt
Blurt	یونہی بول اُٹھنا، بک دینا	Utter impulsively from nervousness or excitement
Blush	سرخ ہونا	Become red in the face (from embarrassment or shame); become red or rosy; n.
Bluster	دھمکانا	Blow in heavy gusts; threaten emptily; bully; speak in a noisy or bullying manner; cf. Breeze, gust, gale
Bode	نشانی ہونا	Foreshadow; portend
Bog	گیلی زمین	Soft wet land; v: hinder or be hindered; ex. Bogged down in the mud
Bogus	غلط، بناوٹی	Counterfeit; not authentic; intentionally false; ex. Bogus interview
Bohemian	غیر روایتی	Unconventional (in an artistic way)
Boisterous	متشدد	Violent; rough; noisy
Bolster	حمایت کرنا	Support; reinforce

Bolt	کھونٹی	Door bar; fastening pin or screw; length of fabric; large roll of cloth; v: dash or dart off; fasten (a | door); gobble down
Bombardment	حملہ کرنا	Attack (as with missiles or bombs); v. Bombard
Bombast	فصیح و بلیغ	Grandiloquent, pompous speech
Bombastic	پر شوکت زبان	Pompous; using inflated language
Bookish	پڑھاکو	Fond of books and reading
Boon	رحمت	Blessing; benefit; something very helpful
Boor	سخت مزاج	Rude, insensitive person
Boorish	سخت مزاج	Rude; insensitive
Boost	بڑھانا	Lift by pushing up from below; increase; raise; n: push upward; increase
Botch	بد نظمی کرنا	Mismanage; blow
Bouillon	سوپ	Clear beef (or meat) soup
Bound	مجبور	Leap or spring; limit or confine; constitute the limit of; ex. Bounded by canada; n: leap or jumping: boundary; adj: certain; having a duty to do something (legally or morally); confined by bonds; ex. We are bound to be late; ex. I am bound to
Bountiful	سخی، فیاض	Generous; graciously generous; showing bounty
Bourgeois	بورژوازی	Middle class; selfishly materialistic; too interested in material possessions
Bout	کسی سرگرمی کا مختصر وقت	Match; short period of great activity; ex. Wrestling bout; bout of drinking/flu
Bovine	ساکن	Cowlike; placid and dull; slow-thinking; calm
Bowdlerize	ملیامیٹ کرنا	Expurgate; cf. Thomas bowdler
Brackish	نمکین	Somewhat saline
Brag	تعریف کرنا	Boast
Braggadocio	تعریف	Boasting
Braggart	تعریفیں کرنے والا	Boaster; bragger
Braid	مینڈی، اور گندھے ہوئے بال	Plait; interweave strands or lengths of; make by weaving strands together; n: braided segment (as of hair)
Brand	برینڈ	Trademark; mark burned on the hide of an animal; mark burned into the flesh of criminals; mark of disgrace; v: mark with a brand; give a lasting bad name; stigmatize; ex. The press branded him a liar.
Brandish	بڑھنا	Wave around (a weapon); flourish
Bravado	نام نہاد	Swagger; assumed air of defiance; false show of bravery

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Bravado	نام نہاد	Swagger; assumed air of defiance; false show of bravery

Brave	بہادر	Face courageously; ex. Brave the storm
Brawl	جھگڑا	Noisy quarrel
Brawn	قوت	Human muscle; muscular strength; sturdiness
Brawny	طاقتور	Muscular; having well-developed muscles
Brazen	بے شرم، جارح	Insolent; without shame; bold; ex. Brazen lie; v: face with bold self-assurance or with unshamed confidence
Breach	توڑنا	Breaking of contract or duty; fissure or gap; opening; v.
Breadth	چوڑائی	Width; extent
Breed	پیدا کرنا	Produce young; rear; bring up; produce (an undesirable condition); n: kind or sort of animal or plant
Brevity	اختصار	Conciseness; shortness of duration
Bridle	لگام دینا	Harness fitted about a horse's head (used to restrain); curb; check; v: put a bridle on; control or restrain; show anger
Brim	کنارہ	Uppermost edge of a cup; projecting rim (as on a hat); ex. The glass was full to the brim; v: be full to the brim
Brindled		Tawny or grayish with streaks or spots (of animals)
Brink	کنارہ	Edge (at the top of a cliff); ex. On the brink of the grand canyon
Brisk	تیز	Quick and active; marked by liveliness and vigor
Bristle	اکڑا ہوا بال	Short stiff hair; v: (hair or fur) stand up stiffly
Bristling	چڑچڑاہٹ ظاہر کرنا	Rising like bristles; showing irritation
Brittle	غیر مستحکم	Hard but easily broken; difficult; unstable; ex. Brittle situation
Broach	کوئی بات شروع کرنا	Introduce as a subject; moot; open up
Brocade	بروکیڈ	Rich, figured(patterned) fabric
Brochure	اشتہار	Pamphlet
Broil	پکانا آگ سے	Cook by direct heat; n.
Bromide	برومائیڈ، تعریف	Platitude; chemical compound used to calm excitement
Brooch	جواہرائی، زیور	Ornamental clasp; pin
Brood	انڈوں پر بیٹھنا	Sit on in order to hatch; think deeply or worry anxiously; n: the young of certain animals; group of young birds hatched at one time
Brook	برداشت کرنا	Tolerate; endure; ex. Brook no interference; n: small stream
Browbeat	دھمکانا	Bully; intimidate
Browse	سرسری طور سے دیکھنا	Graze; feed on growing grass; skim or glance at casually
Bruise	زخم ہونا	Injure without breaking the skin; n.
Brunt	کاٹ	Main impact or shock (of an attack or blow); ex. Brunt of the argumen

Brusque	جارح	Blunt; abrupt; curt; not wanting to waste time being nice
Buccaneer	بحری قزاق	Pirate
Bucolic	دیہاتی اور خانہ بدوش	Rustic; pastoral
Buffet	بوفے	Strike forcefully; slap; batter; knock out; n: table with food set out for People to server themselves; meal at which people help themselves to food that's been set
Buffoon	بیوقوف	Stupid person; clown
Buffoonery	بیوقوف بنانا	Clowning
Bugaboo	بلاوجہ خوف کی چیز	Bugbear; object of baseless terror
Bulge	ابھرنا	Protruding part; swelling of a surface; ex. The apple made a bulge in his pocket; v: swell outward; protrude
Bulk	سائز بڑا	Size or volume (esp. When very large); main part; ex. The bulk of the work has already been done; adj. Bulky: having great size
Bullion	سونے چاندی کی بار	Gold and silver in the form of bars
Bully	کمزوروں پہ ظالم	One who is habitually cruel to weaker people; v.
Bulwark	دفاع	Strong wall built for defense; earthwork or other strong defense; person who defends
Bump	مارنا	Hit or knock against with force; n.
Bungle	غلطی کرنا	Mismanage; blunder; botch; blow; spoil by clumsy behavior
Bucyant	جو اچھل کے	Able to float; cheerful and optimistic; n. Buoyancy; ex. Buoyancy of wood/water/american market
Bureaucracy	افسر شاہی	Overregulated administrative system marked by red tape; adj. Bureaucratic
Burgeon	بڑھنا تیزی سے	Grow rapidly; grow forth; send out buds; ex. Burgeoning computer industry; cf. Bludgeon
Burlesque	نقل کرنا	Give an imitation that ridicules; imitate mockingly
Burnish	پالش کرنا	Make shiny by rubbing; polish
Bust	توڑنا	Piece of sculpture showing a person's head, shoulders, and upper chest; v: break up; arrest; ex. Crimebuster
Buttress	حمایت	Support; prop up; n. Stationary structure to support wall; ex. Flying buttress
Buxom	پُر جوانی	Full-bosomed; plump; jolly
Cabal	چھوٹا گروہ	Small group of persons secretly united to promote their own interests
Cache	چھپنے کی جگہ	Hiding place; v.
Cacophonous	شور و غلغلہ	Discordant; inharmonious; n. Cacophony: unpleasant mixture of loud sounds
Cadaver	لاش	Corpse; dead human body
Cadaverous	میت کی طرح	Like a corpse; pale
Cadence	ردھم	Rhythmic rise and fall (of words or sounds); beat; regular beat of sound; rhythm

Cadet	کیڈٹ	Student at a military school
Cajole	غلط وعدوں سے قائل کرنا	Persuade by praise or false promise; coax; wheedle
Calamity	تباہی	Disaster; misery
Calculated	منصوبہ بندی شدہ	Deliberately planned; likely
Caldron(cauldron)	بڑی کیتلی	Large kettle
Caliber	اہلیت	Ability; quality; diameter of the inside of a round cylinder; ex. Work of very high caliber
Calligraphy	خطاطی	Beautiful writing; excellent penmanship
Callous	سخت گیر	Hardened; unfeeling; without sympathy for the sufferings of others unkind
Callow	ناتجربہ کار	Youthful; immature; inexperienced
Callus		Area of thick hard skin
Calorific	حرارت پیدا کرنے والا	Heat-producing; n. Calorie
Calumny	تنقید	Malicious misrepresentation; slander
Camaraderie	دوستی	Good-fellowship; cf. Comrade
Cameo	سپیشل کردار	Shell or jewel carved in relief; star's special appearance in a minor role in a film
Camp	گروہ	Group sharing a common cause or opinion
Canard	غلط رپورٹ	Unfounded false rumor; exaggerated false report
Candor	صاف بات	Frankness; open honesty; adj. Candid
Canine	کتوں سے متعلق	Related to dogs; doglike
Canker	السر	Any ulcerous sore; ulcer; any evil; cf. Cancer
Canny	کنجوس	Shrewd in money matters; thrifty
Cant	نفاق	Insincere speech or expression of piety; jargon of thieves; special words used by a particular group of people
Cantankerous	جو تنگ کرے	Ill-humored; irritable
Cantata	موسیقی آمیز کہانی	Story set to music to be sung by a chorus (shorter than an oratorio)
Canter	سرپٹ کرنا	Slow gallop; v. Cf. Trot

Word List 8 canto-chameleon

Canto	نظم کی تقسیم	Division of a long poem
Canvass	ووٹ حاصل کرنا	Determine or seek opinions, votes, etc.; go through (a region) to solici votes or orders; conduct a survey; n.
Capacious	وسیع، کشادہ	Spacious

Capacity	اہلیت	Mental or physical ability; role; position or duty; ability to accommodate; ex. In my capacity as president
Capillary	باریک، نفیس	Having a very fine bore; resembling a hair; fine and slender; ex. Capillary attraction; n: very fine hairlike tube; cf. Capillarity
Capitulate	ہتھیار ڈالنا	Surrender; give up all resistance
Caprice	ذہن بدلنا	Whim; sudden change of mind without any real cause
Capricious	متلون مزاج	Unpredictable; fickle
Capsize	الٹادینا	(of a boat) turn over
Caption	عنوان	Title; chapter heading; text under illustration
Captious	عیب جو	Faultfinding; too critical
Carafe	بوتل	Glass water bottle; decanter
Carapace	خول	Shell covering the back (of a turtle, tortoise, crab, etc.)
Carat(karat)	قیراط	Unit of weight for precious stones; measure of the purity of gold
Carcinogenic	باعث کینسر	Causing cancer; n. Carcinogen
Cardinal	اہم	Chief; most important; n: priest; cardinal number: number that shows quantity rather thatn order
Cardiologist	دل کا ماہر	Doctor specializing in ailments of the heart
Careen	ادھر ادھر ٹہلنا	Lurch; sway from side to side; move with irregular swinging movement; stagger
Carefree	پریشانیوں سے خالی	Free from worries; having no problems
Caricature	غلط تصویر، خاکہ سازی	Distortion; burlesque
Carillon	گھنٹیاں	A set of bells (often in a tower) capable of being played
Carnage	تباہ	Destruction of life; slaughter; killing of large numbers of people or animals
Carnal	جسمانی	Fleshly; sensual; concerning the desires of the body
Carnivorous	گوشت خور	Meat-eating; n. Carnivore; cf. Herbivore
Carousal	عیش باشی	Drunken revel; v. Carouse
Carping	عیب جوئی	Petty criticism; fault-finding; fretful complaining; quibble
Carrion	گدھ	Rotting flesh of a dead body; cf. Vulture
Cartographer	نقشہ ساز	Map-maker
Cascade	آبشار	Small waterfall
Caste	ذات	One of the hereditary classes in hindu society; social stratification; prestige
Castigation	سزا	Punishment; severe criticism or disapproval
Castrate	خصی کرنا	Remove the sex organs (of a male animal or person)

Casual	حادثاتی	Happening by chance; irregular; occasional; informal; showing or feeling little interest; ex. Casual reader/labor/remark
Casualty	مہلک حادثہ	Serious or fatal accident, person killed or wounded in an accident or battle
Cataclysm	تباہی، سیلاب	Deluge; upheaval; earthquake; violent and sudden event or change
Catalyst	عمل انگیز	Agent which brings about a chemical change while it remains unaffected and unchanged; cf. Catalysis
Catapult	پھینکنا	Slingshot; hurling machine; v: fire from catapult
Cataract	آبشار	Great waterfall; eye abnormality (causing a gradual loss of eyesight)
Catastrophe	تباہی	Calamity ; disaster
Catcall	تباہی	Shout of disapproval or displeasure (made at the theater or a sports match); boo; v.
Catechism	مذہبی احکام	Book for religious instruction in question-and-answer form; religious instruction by question and answer; v. Catechize
Categorical	صاف صاف	Without exceptions; made without any doubt in mind; unqualified; absolute
Cater	مہیا کرنا	Provide food and drink (for); cater to: try to satisfy (desires of a bad kind)
Catharsis	تطہیر	Purging or cleansing of any passage of the body; purging and weakening of strong emotions as a result of experiencing a dramatic work of art
Cathartic	مطہر	Purgative; medicine that causes the bowels to empty; adj.
Catholic	وسیع، آفاقی	(of likings and interests) universal; general; broad; including many different parts; wide-ranging liberal; ex. Catholic opinions/tastes
Caucus	کسی سیاسی گروہ کی خفیہ ملاقات	Private meeting of a group of people in a political party to select officers or determine policy; cf. The caucus club of boston
Caulk(calk)	بلاک کرنا	Make watertight (by blocking up cracks as in a ship)
Causal	کسی وجہ سے	Implying a cause-and-effect relationship; n. Causality
Caustic	جلتا ہوا	Burning; corrosive; able to burn by chemical action; sarcastically biting; (of remarks) intended to hurt; bitter; harmful; op. Harmless
Cauterize	جلا دینا	Burn (a wound or snakebite, etc.) With hot iron or caustic substance to stop bleeding and prevent infection
Cavalcade	کاروان، قافلہ	Procession of riders or horse-drawn carriages; parade; cf. Cavalry
Cavalier	مغرور	Casual and offhand; arrogant; n: knight
Cavil	بلاوجہ عیب تلاش کرنا	Quibble; make frivolous objections; find fault unnecessarily
Cede	حوالہ کر دینا	Yield (title or territory) to (esp. After losing a war); surrender formally; n. Cession
Celerity	رفتار	Speed; rapidity
Celestial	آسمانی	Heavenly
Celibate	[illegible]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse; unmarried; n. Celibacy
Cemetery	قبرستان	Place for burying the dead

Censor	محتسب	(in ancient rome) overseer of morals (also taking the census); person who eliminates inappropriate matter; v.
Censorious	انتہائی تنقیدی	Severely critical
Censure	تنقید کرنا	Blame; criticize; express strong disapproval; n: severe criticism; strong disapproval
Centaur	تصوراتی شکل	Mythical figure, half man and half horse
Centigrade	درجہ حرارت	Denoting a widely used temperature scale (basically same as celsius)
Centrifugal	مرکز گریز قوت	Radiating; departing from the center
Centrifuge	سنٹری فیوج	Machine that separates substances by whirling them
Centripetal	مرکز مائل قوت	Tending toward the center
Centurion	رومی آدمی، افسر	Roman army officer (commanding a company of about 100 soldiers)
Cerebral	عقل سے متعلق	Pertaining to the brain or intellect; intellectual rather than emotional; cf. Cerebrum
Cerebration	خیالی	Thought; working of the brain
Ceremonious	رسمی	Marked by formality; extremely formal and polite; cf. Ceremony: conventional social courtesy
Certitude	یقینی کیفیت	Certainty
Cessation	رک جانا	Stoppage
Cession	حوالے کر دینا	Yielding to another; ceding
Chafe	رگڑ کر گرم کرنا	Warm by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; n.
Chaff	چھلکا	Worthless products of an endeavor; husk(outer seed cover) separated from grain; ex. Separate the wheat from the chaff
Chaffing	مذاق کرنا	Bantering; joking
Chagrin	غصہ اور مایوسی	Annoyance and disappointment; vexation (caused by humiliation or injured pride)
Chalice	جام	Goblet; consecrated cup
Chameleon	غیر مستقل مزاج	Lizard that changes color in different situations, capricious person

Word List 9 champion-colander

Champion	حمایتی، غازی، فتح	Support militantly; fight for; n: person who fights for or supports strongly (د principle, movement, person, etc.)
Championship	بہادری، جیت	Position of champion; defense or support; competition held to determine a champion
Chancellor	رائس دانش گاہ	Legal official of high rank; cf. Chancellery(chancellory): position of a chancellor
Chant	گا کر بات کرنا	Tune(melody) in which a number of words are sung on the same note; v: sing (a chant); utter (a slogan) in the manner of a chant
Chaotic	انتشار میں	In utter disorder
Chapel	چھوٹا گرجا گھر	Small church (in a prison, college, or hospital)

Chaperon	کنواری عورت کا رکھوالا	Older person who accompanies and supervises a young unmarried woman
Chaplain	مولوی	Clergyman attached to a chapel
Char	جل کر کالا ہونا	Make or become black by burning; reduce or be reduced to carbon or charcoal(black substance made by burning wood) by incomplete combustion
Charisma	کرشمہ	Divine gift; great popular charm or appeal; magnetism
Charlatan	بہروپ	Quack; pretender to knowledge (esp. in medicine)
Charm	کشش	Quality of pleasing; amulet; action or formula thought to have magical power; spell; v: attract; cast a spell on; bewitch
Chary	محتاط	Cautious; unwilling to take risks; sparing or restrained about giving; op. Bold
Chase	تعاقب	Ornament a metal surface by indenting; follow rapidly to catch
Chasm	گڑھا، شگاف	Abyss; very deep crack
Chassis	موٹر وغیرہ کا ڈھانچہ یا نچلا حصہ	Framework and working parts of an automobile; framework to which components are attached
Chaste	باحیا، باعفت	Morally pure; virginal; abstaining from illicit sexual acts; modest; simple (of a style of writing); not highly decorated; austere
Chasten	سزا دینا	Discipline; punish in order to correct; cf. Castigate
Chastise	سزا دینا، تنقید کرنا	Punish as by beating; criticize severely
Chauvinist	کسی گروہ/نظریہ کا عقیدت مند	Blindly devoted patriot; zealous adherent of a group, cause, or sex; adj. Chauvinistic; cf. Chauvinism; nicolas chauvin
Check	روکنا	Stop motion; curb or restrain
Checkered(chequered)	بدلتا ہوا	Marked by great changes in fortune; with many changes of fortune; cf. Checked: having a pattern of squares
Cherubic	معصومانہ	Angelic; innocent-looking; n. Cherub; cf. Seraph: winged angel of the highest order
Chicanery	دھوکہ، چال	Trickery; deception
Chide	تنقید کرنا	Scold; rebuke (someone who has done wrong)
Chimerical	غیر حقیقی	Fantastically improbable; highly unrealistic; n. Chimera: unreal fancy; fire-breathing female creature
Chip	چھوٹا ٹکڑا	Lose a small piece from the surface or edge; n: small piece broken off something; cf. French fry; potato chip/crisp
Chisel	ایک آلہ	Swindle or cheat; n: wedgelike tool for cutting
Chivalrous	اچھے انداز والا	Courteous; faithful; brave; n. Chivalry
Choice	انتخاب	Delicate; of very fine quality
Choir	طائفہ موسیقی	Group of people who sing together (esp. During religious services); place for choir
Choleric	غصیلا	Hot-tempered; bad-tempered; irritable; easily angered; cf. Cholera

Chore	گھریلو کام	Daily domestic task (such as cleaning, cooking, and shopping); unpleasant task
Choreography	گھریلو کام	Art of representing dances in written symbols; arrangement of dances
Chortle	خوشی سے چہکنا	Chuckle with delight; n.
Chorus	خوشی سے چہکنا	Phrase repeated throughout a song or poem
Chronic	پرانا مرض	Long established as a disease
Chronicle	تاریخی ریکارڈ	Report; record (in chronological order)
Chuckle	ٹھٹھے مارنا	Laugh quietly
Churlish	اجڈ	Boorish; rude; n. Churl: boor; yahoo
Ciliated	چھوٹے بال	Having minute hairs; cf. Cilium; cf. Cilia: eyelash
Cipher	صفر	Nonentity; worthless person or thing; zero; secret code; v.
Circlet	چھوٹا دائرہ	Small ring; band of gold, silver, jewel, etc. (worn on the head, arms, or neck as decoration)
Circuit	سرکٹ	Closed circular line around an area; circumference; regularly repeated journey from place to place
Circuitous	گول چکر	Roundabout
Circumlocution	بالواسطہ اظہار	Indirect or roundabout expression (by using an unecessarily large number of words esp. When trying to avoid answering a difficult question directly)
Circumscribe	محدود کرنا	Limit; confine; draw a line around
Circumspect	دانشمند	Prudent; cautious; acting after careful thought
Circumvent	قابو پالینا	Outwit; defeat by behaving more cleverly; outsmart; baffle; avoid; get around
Cistern	واٹر ٹینک	Reservoir or water tank
Citadel	قلعہ	Fortress
Cite	حوالہ دینا	Quote; commend; ex. Cited for bravery in an official record
Civil	سول	Having to do with citizens; not military or religious; courteous and polite; ex. Married in a civil ceremony; ex. Civil strife/disorder/law; n. Civility; cf. Civic
Clairvoyant	پیش بین	Having foresight; fortuneteller; n. Clairvoyance
Clamber	چڑھنا	Climb by crawling with difficulties; scramble
Clamor	اونچا شور	Loud continous noise; continuous demand or complaint made by a large number of people; v: make a clamor; express (a demand) continually and loudly; adj. Clamorous
Clandestine	خفیہ	Secret
Clangor	شور	Loud resounding noise; sound of repeated clanging
Clap	تالی بجانا	Strike the palms of the hands together with a sudden explosive sound; come together suddenly with a sharp sound; put or send promptly; ex. Clap the thief in jail; n: clapping; loud or explosive sound; cf. Applause
Clapper	گھنٹی بجانا	Striker (tongue) of a bell

Clarion	ڈھول کی آواز	Shrill, trumpetlike sound; kind of trumpet used in former times
Clasp	گلے لگانا، یا گلے ملنا	Hold firmly within arms
Claustrophobia	محصور ہونے کا ڈر	Fear of being locked in
Clavicle	ہنسلی یا ہنسلی کی ہڈی	Collarbone
Cleave	الگ ہونا	Split or sever; cling to; remain faithful to; n. Cleavage; adj. Cloven
Cleft	ٹوٹ پھوٹ	N: split
Clemency	رحم	Disposition to be lenient in deciding punishments; mildness as of the weather; adj. Clement
Cliché	نعرہ/بار بار ایک ہی بات	Phrase dulled in meaning by repetition; platitude; adj. Clich\'ed
Clientele	گاہک	Body of customers
Climactic	عروج سے متعلق	Relating to the highest point; n. Climax; cf. Climatic
Clime	ماحول	Climate
Clip	کاٹ دینا	Cut off with shears; fasten; n: something clipped off (as a short extract from film); clasp or fastener
Clipper		Sailing vessel built for great speed
Clique	مخصوص گروپ	Small exclusive group of people
Cloister	درگاہ/ دربار	Monastery or convent
Clot	گاڑھا خون	Half-solid lump formed from a liquid (or blood); v.
Clout	اثر و رسوخ	Great influence (especially political or social); hard blow with fist
Clown	احمقانہ	Act stupidly; play the fool; n.
Cloying	بدمزہ	Distasteful (because excessive); excessively sweet or sentimental; v. Cloy: become unpleasant through too much sweetness or excess
Coagulate	جمنا	Congeal; thicken; clot; n. Coagulant
Coalesce	اکٹھا ہونا	Combine; fuse; n. Coalescence
Coalition	اتحاد	Partnership; league; union of separate political parties
Coax	خوشامد سے رام کرنا	Persuade by flattery
Coda	آخری بات	Concluding section of a musical or literary composition
Coddle	نرمی سے برتاؤ کرنا	Treat gently; indulge excessively; pamper; mollycoddle; baby; cook in water just below boiling point; ex. Coddled eggs
Codicil	اضافہ	Supplement to the body of a will; later addition to a will
Codify	ترتیب دینا	Arrange (laws or rules) as a code; classify; n. Code: system of words used instead of ordinary writing; collection of laws, rules, established social customs

Coercion	طاقت کا استعمال	Use of force to get someone to object; compelling; v. Coerce
Coeval	یک وقتی	Living at the same time as; existing during the same period of time; contemporary; of the same age
Cog	پرزہ	Tooth projecting from a wheel
Cogent	مائل کرنیوالا	Convincing
Cogitate	سوچنا	Think over; ponder
Cognate	مشترکہ ماخذ	Having a common origin; related linguistically; allied by blood; similar or akin in nature; ex. Cognate languages; n.
Cognitive	جاننے کا عمل	Having to do with knowing or perceiving related to the mental processes; n. Cognition: the mental process of knowing
Cognizance	علم	Knowledge; adj. Cognizant; having knowledge; aware
Cohabit	اکٹھے رہنا	Live together
Cohere	چپکے رہنا	Stick together
Cohesion	مربوط ہونا	Tendency to keep together
Cohorts	جنگجو گروپ	Group of people who share some common quality; armed band; a group of between 300 and 600 soldiers under one commander (in the ancient rome)
Coiffure	بالوں کا سٹائل	Hairstyle
Coin	سکہ	Make coins; invent or fabricate (a word or phrase); n. Coinage: word or phrase recently invented
Coincidence	اتفاقیہ	The chance occurrence, at the same time, of two or more seemingly connected events; v. Coincide: happen at the same time; be in agreement; cf. Coincident; cf. Coincidental
Colander	اتفاقیہ	Utensil with perforated bottom used for straining

Word List 10 collaborate-congenial

Collaborate	اکٹھے کام کرنا	Work together; cooperate treasonably with the enemy
Collage	فن پاروں کو جمع کرنا	Work of art put together from fragments
Collate	ترتیب دینا	Examine and compare in order to verify authenticity; arrange in order (the sheets of a book before they are bound)
Collateral	ثانوی	Security given for loan; adj: secondary; descended from the same person but through different sons or daughters
Collation	ترتیب دینے کا عمل	A light meal; collating
Collected	اکٹھا ہوا	Composed; calm; self-possessed
Colloquial	عام گفتگو	Pertaining to conversational or common speech; informal; n. Colloquialism: colloquial expression
Colloquy	غیر رسمی بات چیت	Informal discussion; conversation
Collusion	فراڈیہ اتفاق	Conspiring in a fraudulent scheme to cheat or deceive others; V. Collude
Colossal	بڑا، عظیم	Huge

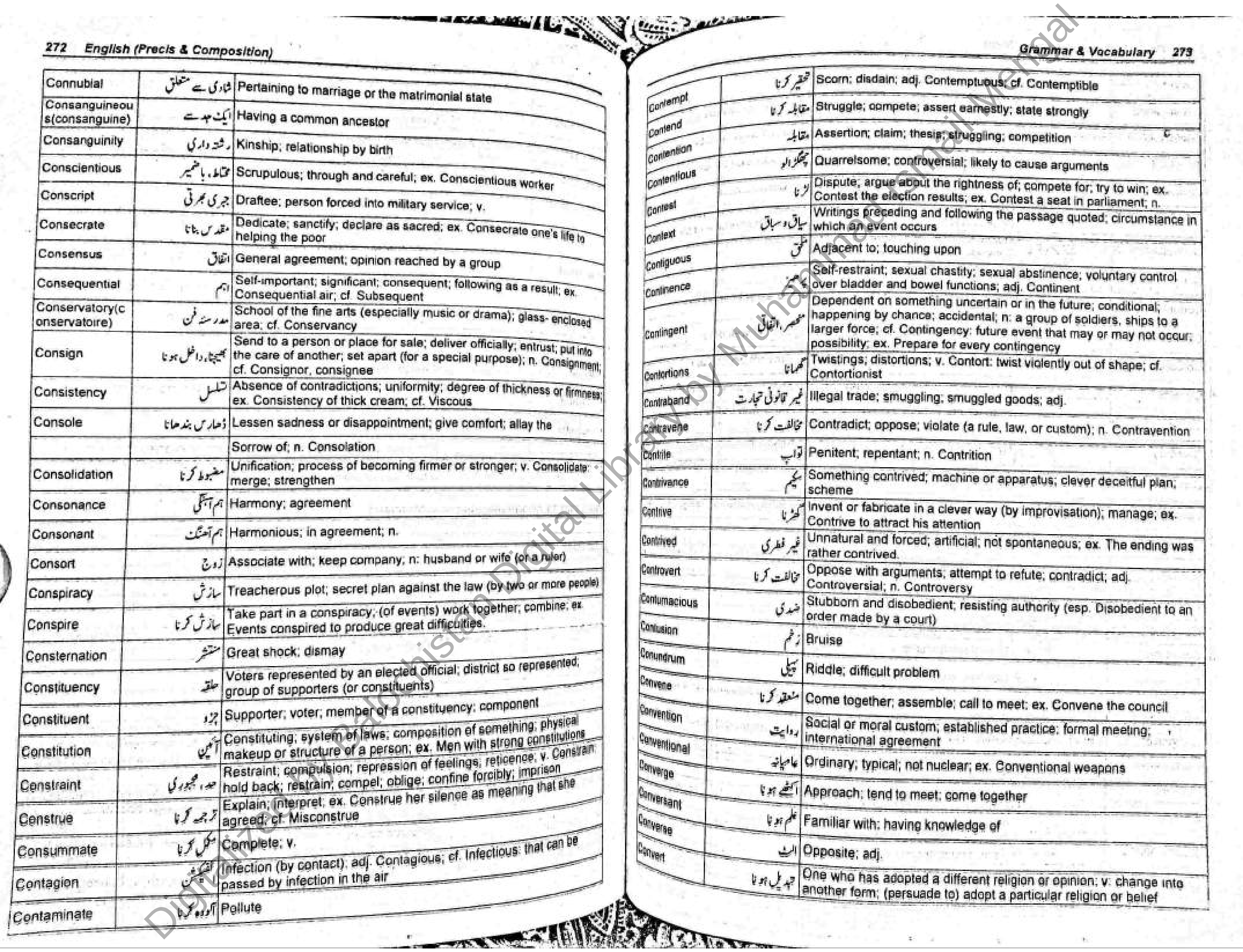
Colossus	بڑا	Gigantic statue; person or thing of great size or importance
Coma	قومہ	Deep prolonged unconsciousness caused by disease, poison, or a severe blow
Comatose	قومہ کی حالت میں	In a coma; extremely sleepy
Combustible	جو جل سکے	Easily burned; n. Cf. Combustion
Comeback	واپس آنا	Retort; quick clever reply; return to former status
Comely	جاذب	Attractive; agreeable; having a pleasing appearance
Comestible	کھانے کے قابل	Something fit to be eaten
Comeuppance	قرار واقعی سزا	Deserts; well-deserved punishment or misfortune; rebuke
Comity	تہذیب	Courtesy; civility; ex. Comity of nations
Commandeer	فوج کی ضرورت کی بنا پر سامان ضبط کر لینا	Take (private property) for military use without needing permission or giving payment; draft for military purposes
Commemorate	عزت دینا	Honor the memory of; serve as a memorial to; ex. Commemorate the 100th anniversary/those who died in the war
Commemorative	یاد کرنا	Remembering; honoring the memory of; ex. Commemorative stamp
* Commensurate	برابر کا	Equal in extent; of the same size
Commiserate	ترس اور رحم کھانا	Feel or express pity or sympathy for
Commodious	کشادہ	Spacious and comfortable
Commonplace	معمولی	Ordinary; n: something ordinary or common; trite remark
Commonwealth	دولت مشترکہ	Nation governed by the people; republic; people of a nation
Communal	کسی کمیونٹی سے متعلق	Held in common; public; of a group of people; of a commune
Commune	کمیونٹی	Small (often rural) community whose members share work and income; v: exchange thoughts or feelings; ex. Commune with nature
Compact	معاہدہ	Agreement; contract; adj: tightly packed; firm; brief; concise; ex. Compact statement
Compartment	معاہدہ	One of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided
Compassion	رحم	Sympathy for the suffering of others; adj. Compassionate
Compatible	مطابق	Harmonious; in harmony with; able to exist together
Compelling	مجبور کرنیوالا	Overpowering; irresistible in effect; holding one's attention; that compels one to do something; ex. A compelling Adventure story; v. Compel
Compendium	مختصر	Brief, comprehensive summary; adj. Compendious
Compensatory	تلافی کرنا	Making up for; repaying
Compilation	جمع کرنا	Listing of information in tabular or book form; compiling

Compile	اکٹھا کرنا	Assemble; gather; accumulate; make (a report or a book) from facts and information found in various places; ex. Compile a dictionary
Complacency	اطمینان	Self-satisfaction; smugness; adj. Complacent
Complaisant	خوش کرنے والا	Trying to please; obliging; willing to please others
Complement	تکملہ	Complete; consummate; make perfect; n.
Complementary	مکمل کرنے والا	Serving to complete something
Compliance	تعمیل کرنا	Conformity in fulfilling requirements; readiness to yield; disposition to yield to others; v. Comply
Compliant	تابع فرماں	Readily acting in accordance with a rule, order, or the wishes or others; yielding; comforming to requirements
Complicity	جرم میں ملوث ہونا	Participation; involvement (in a questionable act or a crime)
Component	عنصر	Element; ingredient
Comport	رویہ اختیار کرنا	Bear one's self; behave; ex. Comport oneself; n. Comportment
Compost	نامیاتی مادوں کا آمیزہ	Mixture of decaying organic matter used as fertilizer; v: put or make compost
Composure	ذہنی سکون	Mental calmness
Compound	اکٹھا کرنا	Combine; produce by combining; increase; make worse by adding to or increasing; exacerbate; ex. Compound an error; adj: consisting of two or more parts; n: combination of two or more parts; area enclosed by a wall containing a group of buildings;
Comprehend	سمجھنا	Include; understand
Comprehensive	جامع	Broad; including a lot or everything; thorough; inclusive
Compress	دبانا	Force into less space; squeeze; contract; put into fewer words; n: thick mass of cloth pressed to part of the body to stop bleeding or swelling, reduce fever, etc.
Comprise	شامل ہونا	Include; consist of
Compromise	سمجھوتا کرنا	Adjust or settle by making mutual concessions; endanger the interests or reputation of; put into danger, disrepute, or a dishonorable position; ex. Compromise one's principle; n.
Compulsion	مجبوری	Compelling; strong desire that is difficult to control; irresistible impulse
Compulsive	مجبور	Resulting from compulsion
Compulsory	لازمی	Obligatory; that must be done
Compunction	پچھتاوا	Remorse; strong uneasiness caused by guilt
Compute	حساب لگانا	Reckon; calculate
Concatenate	زنجیر بنانا	Link as in a chain
Concave	محراب دار، کھوکھلا	Hollow; curved inwards; op. Convex
Concede	تسلیم کرنا	Admit; acknowledge as being true (often reluctantly); yield; grant, ex. Concede a goal

Conceit	غرور، خود پسندی	Vanity or self-love; too high opinion of one's own value; extravagant metaphor (in poetry)
Concentric	مرکزی	Having a common center
Conception	ابتداء، خیال	Beginning; forming of an idea; fertilization; v. Conceive: form an idea in the mind; devise; become pregnant; cf. Inception
Concerted	متفق	Mutually agreed on; done together by agreement; ex. Concerted effort; cf. In concert: working together
Concession	چھوڑ دینا	An act of yielding; conceding; something conceded; point, right, etc. Given unwillingly; privilege of maintaining a business in a certain place; ex. Oil concessions in the north sea; cf. Concessionaire
Conciliatory	مصالحت والا	Reconciling; soothing; v. Conciliate: reconcile; soothe; win the friendly feelings (by removing anger)
Concise	مختصر	Brief and compact
Conclave	خفیہ نجی ملاقات	Private secret meeting
Conclusive	فیصلہ کن	Decisive; ending all debate
Concoct	گڑھنا	Prepare by mixing or combining; make up in concert; devise (something false) so as to deceive; ex. Concoct an elaborate excuse for being late; n. Concoction
Concomitant	جو ساتھ واقع ہو	That which accompanies; ex. Deafnes is a frequent concommitant of old age; adj: existing or happening together with something else
Concord	ہم آہنگی، اتفاق	Harmony; accord
Concordat	معاہدہ	Formal agreement
Concur	اتفاق کرنا	Agree; coincide; happen at the same time
Concurrent	اتفاق کرنا	Happening at the same time; in agreement
Condescend	کمتر سے بہتر سلوک کرنا	(derog.) Bestow courtesies with a superior air; descend to the level of one considered inferior
Condign	قرار واقعی سزا	Adequate; (of punishment) severe and well deserved
Condiments	مصالحہ جات	Seasonings; spices
Condole	تعزیت کرنا	Express condolences; n. Condolence: sympathy for someone who has experienced great sorrow
Condone	معاف کرنا، نظر انداز کرنا	Overlook; forgive; give tacit approval; excuse
Conducive	معاون	Helpful; contributive; v. Conduce; ex. Conduce to/towards
Conduit	زیر زمین پانی کی رسائی	Aqueduct; passageway for fluids
Confidant(confidante)	محرم راز	Trusted friend (to whom one tells one's secret)
Confide	راز میں بتانا	Tell in confidence (to a person one trusts); be confident about
Confidence	اعتماد	Self-assurance; calm unworried feeling based on a strong belief in one's abilities; strong belief in the ability of a person or plan; trust or faith in a person or thing; something confided; secret; ex. Confidence in your ability;
Confidential	خفیہ	Spoken or written in secret; trusted with private matters; ex. Confidential secretary
Confine	محدود کرنا	Shut in an enclosed space; restrict; keep within limits; n. Confinement
Confiscate	قبضہ کر لینا	Seize; take possession of (private property) by official order (usu. As a punishment); commandeer
Conflagration	آگ کا جھکڑ	Great fire
Confluence	اکٹھے بہنا	Flowing together; the place where two rivers flow together; crowd; gathering together
Conformist	مقلد	Person who uncritically conforms to the customs of a group; op. Nonconformist: one who does not conform to accepted beliefs of norms
Conformity	تقلید	Harmony; agreement with established rules or customs; similarity; ex. Behave in conformity with; v. Conform: be similar; act in agreement; comply; ex. Conform to the rule; cf. Conformance
Confound	الجھنا	Confuse; puzzle
Congeal	جمنا	Freeze; coagulate
Congenial	دوستانہ	Pleasant; friendly; in agreement with one's tastes and nature; ex. Congenial weather
Congenital	پیدائشی	Existing at birth
Conglomerate	مجموعہ	Corporation made up of several different companies in diversified fields; mass of various material gathered together; rock consisting of small stones held together by clay; v.

Word List 11 conglomeration-countermand

Conglomeration	اکٹھ	Mass of material sticking together
Congruence	مناسب	Correspondence of parts; harmonious relationship; cf. Congruity
Congruent	مطابق	In agreement; harmonious; corresponding; coinciding exactly; cf. Congruous
Conifer	کونی فرکا درخت	Pine tree (usu. Evergreen); cone-bearing tree; adj. Coniferous; cf. Deciduous; cf. Evergreen
Conjecture	اندازہ	Surmise; guess; v.
Conjugal	شادی سے متعلق	Pertaining to marriage
Conjure	بلانا	Cause to appear by magic; summon (a devil or a spirit) by magical power; practice magic (esp. By very quick movement of the hands); evoke; conjure up: bring into the mind; ex. The magician conjured a rabbit out of his hat.
Connivance	تعاون	Pretense of ignorance of something wrong; assistance; permission to offend; v. Connive: feign ignorance (of a wrong); cooperate secretly in an illegal action; conspire
Connoisseur	نقاد	Person competent to act as a judge of art, etc. (whose judgments are respected); a lover of an art
Connotation	خفیہ مطلب	Suggested or implied meaning of an expression; v. Connote



Connubial	شادی سے متعلق	Pertaining to marriage or the matrimonial state
Consanguineous(consanguine)	ایک جد سے	Having a common ancestor
Consanguinity	رشتہ داری	Kinship; relationship by birth
Conscientious	محتاط، باضمیر	Scrupulous; through and careful; ex. Conscientious worker
Conscript	جبری بھرتی	Draftee; person forced into military service; v.
Consecrate	مقدس بنانا	Dedicate; sanctify; declare as sacred; ex. Consecrate one's life to helping the poor
Consensus	اتفاق	General agreement; opinion reached by a group
Consequential	اہم	Self-important; significant; consequent; following as a result; ex. Consequential air; cf. Subsequent
Conservatory(conservatoire)	مدرسۂ فن	School of the fine arts (especially music or drama); glass- enclosed area; cf. Conservancy
Consign	بھیجنا، داخل ہونا	Send to a person or place for sale; deliver officially; entrust; put into the care of another; set apart (for a special purpose); n. Consignment; cf. Consignor, consignee
Consistency	تسلسل	Absence of contradictions; uniformity; degree of thickness or firmness; ex. Consistency of thick cream; cf. Viscous
Console	ڈھارس بندھانا	Lessen sadness or disappointment; give comfort; allay the
		Sorrow of; n. Consolation
Consolidation	مضبوط کرنا	Unification; process of becoming firmer or stronger; v. Consolidate: merge; strengthen
Consonance	ہم آہنگی	Harmony; agreement
Consonant	ہم آہنگ	Harmonious; in agreement; n.
Consort	زوج	Associate with; keep company; n: husband or wife (or a ruler)
Conspiracy	سازش	Treacherous plot; secret plan against the law (by two or more people)
Conspire	سازش کرنا	Take part in a conspiracy; (of events) work together; combine; ex. Events conspired to produce great difficulties.
Consternation	منتشر	Great shock; dismay
Constituency	حلقہ	Voters represented by an elected official; district so represented; group of supporters (or constituents)
Constituent	جزو	Supporter; voter; member of a constituency; component
Constitution	آئین	Constituting; system of laws; composition of something; physical makeup or structure of a person; ex. Men with strong constitutions
Constraint	جبر، مجبوری	Restraint; compulsion; repression of feelings; reticence; v. Constrain: hold back; restrain; compel; oblige; confine forcibly; imprison
Construe	ترجمہ کرنا	Explain; interpret; ex. Construe her silence as meaning that she agreed; cf. Misconstrue
Consummate	مکمل کرنا	Complete; v.
Contagion	انفیکشن	Infection (by contact); adj. Contagious; cf. Infectious: that can be passed by infection in the air
Contaminate	آلودہ کرنا	Pollute

Contempt	تحقیر کرنا	Scorn; disdain; adj. Contemptuous; cf. Contemptible
Contend	مقابلہ کرنا	Struggle; compete; assert earnestly; state strongly
Contention	مقابلہ	Assertion; claim; thesis; struggling; competition
Contentious	جھگڑالو	Quarrelsome; controversial; likely to cause arguments
Contest	لڑنا	Dispute; argue about the rightness of; compete for; try to win; ex. Contest the election results; ex. Contest a seat in parliament; n.
Context	سیاق و سباق	Writings preceding and following the passage quoted; circumstance in which an event occurs
Contiguous	ملحق	Adjacent to; touching upon
Continence	پرہیز	Self-restraint; sexual chastity; sexual abstinence; voluntary control over bladder and bowel functions; adj. Continent
Contingent	منحصر، اتفاقی	Dependent on something uncertain or in the future; conditional; happening by chance; accidental; n: a group of soldiers, ships to a larger force; cf. Contingency: future event that may or may not occur; possibility; ex. Prepare for every contingency
Contortions	گھمانا	Twistings; distortions; v. Contort: twist violently out of shape; cf. Contortionist
Contraband	غیر قانونی تجارت	Illegal trade; smuggling; smuggled goods; adj.
Contravene	مخالفت کرنا	Contradict; oppose; violate (a rule, law, or custom); n. Contravention
Contrite	توّاب	Penitent; repentant; n. Contrition
Contrivance	سکیم	Something contrived; machine or apparatus; clever deceitful plan; scheme
Contrive	گھڑنا	Invent or fabricate in a clever way (by improvisation); manage; ex. Contrive to attract his attention
Contrived	غیر فطری	Unnatural and forced; artificial; not spontaneous; ex. The ending was rather contrived.
Controvert	مخالفت کرنا	Oppose with arguments; attempt to refute; contradict; adj. Controversial; n. Controversy
Contumacious	ضدی	Stubborn and disobedient; resisting authority (esp. Disobedient to an order made by a court)
Contusion	زخم	Bruise
Conundrum	پہیلی	Riddle; difficult problem
Convene	منعقد کرنا	Come together; assemble; call to meet; ex. Convene the council
Convention	روایت	Social or moral custom; established practice; formal meeting; international agreement
Conventional	عامیانہ	Ordinary; typical; not nuclear; ex. Conventional weapons
Converge	اکٹھے ہونا	Approach; tend to meet; come together
Conversant	علم ہونا	Familiar with; having knowledge of
Converse	الٹ	Opposite; adj.
Convert	تبدیل ہونا	One who has adopted a different religion or opinion; v: change into another form; (persuade to) adopt a particular religion or belief

Convex	باہر کو نکلا ہوا	Curving outward
Conveyance	[illegible]	Vehicle; transfer, act of conveying; ex. Public conveyance
Conviction	یقین	Judgment that someone is guilty of a crime; strongly held belief
Convivial	خوش، شاد، یار	Pleasantly merry; festive; joyous; gay; characterized by joviality; lively
Convoke	بلانا	Call together; ex. Convoke parliament; n. Convocation
Convoluted	الجھا ہوا، ملفوف	Coiled around; twisted; involved; complicated; intricate; complex; n. Convolution: twist; one of the convex folds of the surface of the brain
Convulsion	بے قابو حرکت	Violent uncontrollable shaking movement (caused by illness); v. Convulse; adj. Convulsive
Copious	زیادہ	Plentiful
Coquette		Flirt; flirtatious woman; woman who tries to attract the admiration of men without sincere feelings; v.
Cordial	گرم جوش	Warmly friendly; gracious; heartfelt; ex. Cordial welcome
Cordon	باڑ	Extended line of men or fortifications to prevent access or egress; v.
Cornice	باہر کو نکلے ہوئے چھجے	Projecting molding on building (usually above columns or pillars)
Cornucopia		Horn (or horn-shaped container) overflowing with fruit and grain; symbol of abundance; horn of plenty
Corollary	قدرتی نتیجہ	Natural consequence (which naturally follows from something else)
Coroner	کھوجی	Public official who investigates any death thought to be of other than natural causes
Corporeal	جسمانی	Bodily (rather than spiritual); of a bodily form; material; tangible
Corpulent	موٹا	Very fat; n. Corpulence
Corpus	مجموعہ	Collection (of writings or information); ex. The corpus of Shakespeare's works; cf. Corpse
Corpuscle	سرخ یا سفید خلیہ	Red or white cell in the blood
Correlate	متعلق	Either of the correlated things; v.
Correlation	باہمی تعلق	Mutual relationship
Corroborate	تصدیق کرنا	Confirm; support; strengthen
Corrode	زنگ لگنا	Destroy or wear away gradually by chemical action (over a long period)
Corrosive	زنگ شدہ	Eating away by chemicals or disease; (of language) fierce
Corrugated	جھریوں والا	Wrinkled; ridged
Cosmic	آفاقی	Pertaining to the universe; vast
Coterie	مخصوص گروہ	Group that meets socially; select circle; close group of people with shared interests
Countenance	حمایت کرنا	Approve; support; tolerate; ex. Countenance his rude behavior; n. face; appearance
Countermand	منسوخ کرنا	Cancel; revoke (an order)

Word List 12 counterpart-decelerate

Counterpart	ہم منصب	Thing that completes another; things very much alike; thing that has the same purpose in a different system
Coup	تختہ الٹنا	Highly successful action or sudden attack; coup(s) d'etat; cf. Coup de grace: deathblow or shot which kills
Couple	جوڑنا	Join; unite; op. Uncouple
Courier	پیغام رساں	Messenger
Court	عدالت	Attempt to gain; seek; woo; risk; behave so as to invite; attempt to gain the favor of by attention; ex. Court disaster
Covenant	معاہدہ	Binding agreement between two groups or people; compact; v. enter into a covenant; promise
Covert	خفیہ	Secret; hidden; implied; op. Overt
Covetous	خواہاں ہونا	Avaricious; desirous of (someone else's possessions); v. Covet: desire eagerly (someone else's possessions)
Cow	ڈرانا	Terrorize; intimidate
Cower	ڈر سے کانپنا	Shrink quivering as from fear; cringe
Coy	جو شرم محسوس کرے	Shy (flirtatiously); showing a (pretended) lack of selfconfidence; modest; coquettish; cf. Job offer
Cozen	دھوکہ دینا	Cheat; hoodwink; swindle
Crabbed	ترش	Sour; bad-tempered; peevish; difficult to read as handwriting
Craft	ہنر	Skill (esp. With one's hands); skill in deceiving people; guile; adj. Crafty: cleverly deceitful; cunning
Crass	غیر مہذب	Very unrefined; grossly insensible; crude and undiscriminating; ex. Crass behavior
Crave	خواہش کرنا	Desire; want intensely
Craven	بزدل	Cowardly
Credence	عقیدہ	Belief
Credential	اسناد	Evidence concerning one's authority; written proof of a person's position; ex. The new ambassador presented his credentials to the court.
Credo	عقیدہ	Creed
Credulity	جلدی سے یقین کرنا	Belief on slight evidence; gullibility; naivet'e; adj. Credulous
Creed	عقیدہ	System of religious or ethical belief
Creep	رینگنا	Move with body close to the ground; move stealthily or slowly; n
Cremate	چتا جلانا	Incinerate (a corpse); n. Crematory, crematorium
Crescendo	آواز کی شدت میں اضافہ	Increase in the volume or intensity as in a musical passage; climax; cf. Crescent
Crest	چوٹی	Top (as of a hill or wave); showy feathers on the head of a bird
Crestfallen	مایوس	Dejected; dispirited

Crevice	دراڑ پڑنا	Crack; fissure
Cringe	ڈر سے پیچھے ہٹنا	Shrink back as if in fear; cower
Crinkle	جھریاں پڑنا	Wrinkle
Criteria	معیار	Standards used in judging; cf. Criterion
Crochet	کروشیہ کاری	Make (a piece of needlework) by looping thread with a hooked needle; n. Cf. Crotchet
Crone	بڑھیا عورت	Hag; ugly old woman
Cross	غصیلا	Bad-tempered; showing ill-humor; angry
Crossbreed	مکس نسل	Hybridize; n: hybrid; cf. Interbreed; cf. Inbreed
Crotchety	عجیب	(of someone old) eccentric; odd; whimsical; bad-tempered; n. Crotchet: odd or whimsical notion
Crust	بیرونی حصہ	Hard outer covering (as of earth or snow)
Crux	خلاصہ	Essential or main point; ex. The crux of the problem; adj. Crucial: of deciding importance
Crypt	خفیہ	Secret recess or vault usually used for burial; underground room (under a church)
Cryptic	پراسرار	Mysterious; hidden; secret
Cubicle	چھوٹا کمرہ	Small chamber used for sleeping or work
Cue	اشارہ کرنا	Word or signal (as in a play to prompt another actor's speech or entrance); reminder or hint; v: give a cue to
Cuisine	کھانے کا کلچر	Style of cooking; ex. French cuisine
Culinary	کچن / کھانے سے متعلق	Relating to cooking or kitchen
Cull	انتخاب کرنا	Pick out from others (to kill the weakest members); reject; select; collect (information); n.
Culmination	عروج	Highest point; climax; v. Culminate in: reach the highest point
		In; end in; ex. A series of minor clashes culminating in war
Culpable	قابل الزام	Deserving blame; blameworthy
Culprit	مجرم	One guilty of a crime
Culvert	مصنوعی آبنائے	Artificial channel for water; drain crossing under a road
Cumbersome	وزنی	Heavy and awkward to carry or wear; burdensome; ex. Cumbersome parcel/uniform
Cumulative	اضافہ	Growing by addition; accumulative
Cunning	شاطر	Clever in deceiving; sly; n: cleverness in deceiving; deceit
Cupidity	لالچ	Greed (for wealth); cf. Cupid; cf. Cupid
Curator	منتظم	Superintendent; manager (in charge of a museum or a library)
Curb	لگام	Chain or strap used with a bit to restrain a horse; something that checks; v: check; restrain

Curfew	کرفیو	Regulation requiring all people to leave the streets at stated times; signal (as a bell) announcing the hour of a curfew
Curmudgeon	قابل رحم بوڑھا	Churlish, miserly individual; bad-tempered old person
Cursive	ملی ہوئی لکھائی	(of writing) flowing; running; having the successive letters joined
Cursory	جلدی میں کیا ہوا	Casual; hastily done with little attention to detail
Curtail	کم کرنا	Shorten; reduce
Cynical	متشکک	Skeptical or distrustful of human motives; n. Cynicism; cf. Cynic: person who believes all people are motivated by selfishness
Cynosure	توجہ کا مرکز	Object of general attention; person or thing that is a center of attention; cf. Ursa minor
Dabble	غیر سنجیدہ طریقے سے کام کرنا	Work at in a nonserious fashion; splash around; move noisily in a liquid
Dainty	نفیس	Delicate; delicately beautiful; fastidious; not easy to please; ex. Dainty movement/dress
Dais	ڈائس	Raised platform for speakers or other important people
Daily	وقت ضائع کرنا	Trifle with; toy with; treat without the necessary seriousness; procrastinate; waste time
Damn	مذمت کرنا	Condemn; criticize severely; condemn to everlasting punishment; doom; bring to ruin; n. Damnation
Dank	گیلا	Damp; unpleasantly wet
Dapper	صاف کرنا	Neat and trim (in appearance); (of small men) neat in appearance and quick in movements; neat; spry
Dappled	داغدار	Spotted
Dart	یکدم پھینکنا	Move or throw suddenly and quickly
Daub	داغ لگانے	Smear (as with paint); cover with something sticky; ex. Daub one's clothes with mud/paint; n: small bit of sticky substance; ex. A daub of paint
Daunt	دھمکانا	Intimidate; frighten; discourage; dishearten
Dauntless	بے خوف	Bold; fearless
Dawdle	وقت ضائع کرنا	Loiter; hang around; waste time doing nothing
Daze	کنفیوژ کرنا	Stun as with a blow or shock; bemuse; benumb; n.
Dazzle	حیرت انگیز	Make blind with a sudden intense light; amaze; fill with wonder
Deadlock	جمود	Standstill resulting from the opposition of two unrelenting forces; stalemate
Deadpan	ساکن	Wooden; impassive; with no show of feeling; with an expressionless face
Dearth	کمی	Scarcity
Debacle	تباہی	Sudden disastrous downfall or defeat; complete disaster
Debar	منع کرنا	Bar; forbid; exclude; ex. Debarred from jury services

Debase	کم کرنا	Degrade; reduce in quality or value; degenerate; lower in esteem, disgrace; n. Debasement
Debauch	اخلاق تنزلی	Corrupt morally; seduce from virtue; n. Debauchery: wild behavior (with sex and alcohol)
Debilitate	کمزور کرنا	Weaken (esp. Through heat, hunger, illness); enfeeble
Debonair	دوستانہ	(of men) friendly, charming, and fashionably dressed; aiming to please; cf. Of good disposition
Debris	ڈھیر	Rubble; wreckage; scattered remains of something broken or destroyed
Debunk	جھوٹا دکھانا	Expose as false, exaggerated, worthless, etc.; ridicule
Debut	اولین	D\'ebut; first public appearance; formal presentation of a young woman to society
Debutante	پہلا	Young woman making formal entrance into society
Decadence	خستہ حالت ہونا	Decay; fall to a lower level (of morality, civilization, or art); adj. Decadent
Decant	انڈیلنا	Pour off gently (wine or liquid)
Decapitate	سر قلم کرنا	Behead
Decelerate	آہستہ کرنا	Slow down

Word List 13 deciduous-dermatologist

Deciduous	پتے جھڑنا	Falling off at a specific season or stage of growth as of leaves; ex. Deciduous tree/teeth
Decimate	کم کرنا	Kill (usually one out of ten or every tenth man); destroy or kill a large part of
Decipher	ڈی کوڈ کرنا	Decode; cf. Indecipherable
Declivity	اترائی	Downward slope
Decollete		(of a dress) having a low-cut neckline; cf. D\'ecolletage: low neckline (on a dress)
Decomposition	تحلیل	Decay; v. Decompose: decay; break and separate into simple parts
Decorous	مناسب	Proper (in behavior, conduct, or appearance)
Decorum	مناسب	Propriety; orderliness and good taste in manners; appropriateness of behavior or conduct
Decoy	پھنسانا	Lure or bait; v.
Decree	حکم	Authoritative order; edict; judgment of a court of law; v: order or judge by decree
Decrepit	خستہ حالت	Weak and in bad condition from old age or hard use; ex. Decrepit old chair/man
Decrepitude	خستہ حالت	State of collapse or weakness caused by illness or old age
Decry	مذمت کرنا	Express strong disapproval of; condemn openly (something dangerous to the public); disparage; ex. Decry the violence of modern films
Deducible	اخذ کرنا	Derived by reasoning; v. Deduce: infer; derive by reasoning

Deface	شکل بگاڑنا	Mar; disfigure
Defalcate	غبن کرنا	Embezzle
Defame	بدنامی	Harm someone's reputation; malign; speak evil of; slander; n. Defamation; adj. Defamatory
Default	ناکام ہونا	Failure to act; failure to perform a task or be present; v.
Defeatist	ہار قبول کرنے والا	Resigned to defeat or failure; accepting defeat or failure as a natural outcome; n. Cf. Defeatism
Defect	نقص	Shortcoming; v: desert (in order to join the opposite one)
Defection	علیحدہ ہونا	Desertion
Defer	ملتوی کرنا	Give in respectfully; submit; delay till later; exempt temporarily; n. Deferment; cf. Show respect, comply with, courteous
Deference	احترام	Courteous regard for another's wish; courteous yielding to another's wish or opinion (showing respect); adj. Deferential; op. Effrontery
Defiance	مزاحمت کرنا	Refusal to yield; resistance; v. Defy; adj. Defiant
Defile	آلودہ کرنا	Pollute; make filthy or dirty; corrupt morally; profane; desecrate; n: narrow passage or gorge through mountains
Definitive	مکمل مطلق	Most reliable; authorative and complete; that cannot be improved; conclusive; decisive; definite; ex. Definitive decision by the supreme court
Deflect	پھرنا، تحریف کرنا	Turn aside; turn away from a straight course
Defoliate	پتے جھڑنا	Destroy leaves; deprive of leaves (by the use of chemicals); n. Defoliant
Defray	ادا کرنا	Provide for the payment of; undertake the payment of; pay
Defrock	اختیارات سے محروم کرنا	Strip a priest or minister of church authority; unfrock
Deft	ماہر	Neat; skillful
Defunct	سابقہ	Dead; no longer in use or existence
Degenerate	خستہ حالت	Become worse in quality; deteriorate; adj: having become worse; ex. A degenerate species; n: depraved or corrupt person
Degradation	تنزلی، ذلت	Humiliation; debasement; degeneration; v. Degrade: debase; disgrace; degenerate; reduce (something) in worth; demote (someone); reduce in rank
Dehydrate	خشک ہونا	Remove water from; dry out
Deify	خدا بنانا	Turn into a god; make a god of; idolize; ex. Kings were deified; cf. Deity
Deign	ڈھلوان	Condescend; stoop
Delete	منہا کرنا	Erase; strike out
Deleterious	نقصان دہ	Harmful
Deliberate	سوچنا	Consider; ponder; adj: done on purpose; slow

Delineate	بیان کرنا	Portray; depict; sketch; describe; n. Delineation
Delirium	ذہنی مسئلہ	Mental disorder marked by confusion; uncontrolled excitement; adj. Delirious
Delta	ڈیلٹا	Flat plain of mud or sand between branches of a river
Delude	دھوکہ دینا	Deceive
Deluge	سیلاب	Flood; rush; v.
Delusion	سراب	False belief; hallucination; deluding; ex. Delusions of grandeur; ex. Under the delusion that
Delusive	دھوکہ باز	Deceptive; likely to delude; misleading; raising vain hopes; ex. Delusive promises
Delve	تلاش کرنا	Dig; search deeply; investigate
Demagogue	شعلہ بیان خطیب، شعبدہ باز	Person who appeals to people's prejudice; false leader of people; cf. Demagoguery
Demean	ذلیل کرنا	Disgrace; humiliate; debase in dignity; behave
Demeanor	رویہ	Behavior; bearing
Demented	بیوقوف	Insane
Demerit	نقص	Fault; bad quality
Demise	وفات	Death
Demographic	آبادی سے متعلق	Related to population balance; n. Demography: statistical study of human population
Demolition	تباہی	Destruction; v. Demolish
Demoniac(demoniacal)	ظالم	Fiendish; cruel; n. Demon: evil supernatural being; devil
Demotic	لوگوں سے متعلق	Of or pertaining to the people
Demur	چون وچرا کرنا	Object (because of doubts, scruples); raise an objection (showing qualms); hesitate; ex. Demur at the idea of working on sunday
Demure	سنجیدہ	(of a woman or child) grave; quiet and serious; coy; pretending to be demure
Denigrate	بدنام کرنا	Blacken; defame
Denizen	آبادکار، باشندہ	(animal, person, or plant) inhabitant or resident of a particular place; regular visitor
Denomination	اکائی، نام	Religious group; unit in a system; name or designation; cf. Denominator: common trait or characteristic
Denotation	مطلب	Meaning; distinguishing by name; v. Denote: indicate; refer to directly; mean; cf. Connotation
Denouement	نتیجہ	Final outcome; final development of the plot of a play or other literary work; the end of a story when everything is explained
Denounce	مذمت کرنا	Condemn; criticize; n. Denunciation
Depict	ظاہر کرنا	Portray

Deplete	کم کرنا، ختم کرنا	Reduce; exhaust
Deplore	افسوس کرنا	Regret; express sorrow and severe disapproval for something bad; ex Deplore their violent behavior; adj. Deplorable: very bad; deserving severe disapproval; ex. Deplorable living condition
Deploy	پھیلانا	Spread out (troops) in an extended though shallow battle line; Distribute (persons or forces) systematically or strategically
Deport	ملک بدر کرنا	Send out of the country; behave; n. Deportation, deportment
Depose	ہٹا دینا	Dethrone; remove from office; give a deposition; testify
Deposition	ہٹا دینا	Testimony under oath; deposing; dethroning
Depravity	انتہائی بدعنوانی	Extreme corruption; wickedness; v. Deprave
Deprecate	ناراضگی کا اظہار	Express disapproval of; deplore; protest against; belittle; adj. Deprecatory
Depreciate	قدر میں کمی کرنا	Lessen in value; belittle; represent as of little value
Depredation	تباہی	Plundering; destruction
Deputize	نائب ہونا	Work or appoint as a deputy; n. Deputy: person who has the power to take charge when the leading person is away
Deranged	بیوقوف	Insane
Derelict	غافل	Negligent; (of someone) neglectful of duty; (of something) deserted by an owner; abandoned; n: abandoned property; homeless or vagrant person
Dereliction	غفلت	Neglect of duty; abandonment
Deride	تمسخر کرنا	Ridicule; treat with contempt; make fun of; op. Respect
Derision	تمسخر	Ridicule; adj. Derisive; cf. Derisory
Derivation	اخذ کرنا	Deriving; origin or source of something; ex. The derivation of the word
Derivative	ماخوذ	Unoriginal; obtained from another source; ex. Derivative prose style, n.
Dermatologist	جلدی امراض کا ماہر	One who studies the skin and its diseases

Word List 14 derogatory-disgruntle

Derogatory	تحقیر	Expressing a low opinion; disparaging; v. Derogate: detract; disparage
Descry	نظر آنا	Catch sight of (something distant)
Desecrate	پامال کرنا	Profane; violate the sanctity of
Deserts	چھوڑ جانا	Leave, abandon , defect
Desiccate	خشک ہو جانا	Dry up
Desolate	چھوڑ دینا	Make desolate; forsake; abandon and desert
Desperado	مجرم	Reckless, desperate outlaw

Desperate	مایوس ہونا	Having lost all hope; despairing; reckless and violent because of loss of hope or despair; undertaken as a last resort
Despise	حقارت سے دیکھنا	Look on with scorn; regard as worthless or distasteful; adj. Despicable: contemptible
Despoil	حملہ کرنا	Plunder; sack; ex. Despoil the village
Despondent	افسردہ	Without hope and courage; depressed; gloomy; n. Despondency: loss of hope with gloom; dejection
Despot	ظالم، غاصب	Tyrant; harsh, authoritarian ruler; cf. Despotism
Destitute	بہت غریب	Extremely poor; lacking means of subsistence; utterly lacking; devoid; ex. Destitute of any experience
Desultory	بے مقصد	Aimless; haphazard; digressing at random
Detached	طبعی طور پہ آزاد	Emotionally removed; free from emotional involvement; calm and objective; physically separate; n. Detachment; cf. Attachment
Detain	روک دینا	Keep waiting; prevent from leaving or going; n. Detention
Determinate	نتیجہ خیز	Having a fixed order of procedure; precisely defined; invariable; fixed; conclusive; final
Determination	عزم	Resolve; firmness of purpose; measurement or calculation; decision
Deterrent	جو روکے	Something that discourages or deters
Detonation	پھٹنا	Explosion
Detraction	تنقیدی	Slandering; aspersion; detracting; cf. Detractor
Detrimental	نقصان دہ	Harmful; damaging; n. Detriment
Deviate	توجہ دینا	Turn away from (a principle, norm); move away from an accepted standard; swerve; depart; diverge; n. Deviation; ex. Deviation of the path of light by a prism
Devious	منحرف	Roundabout; erratic; deviating from the straight course; not straightforward; not completely honest; ex. Devious route
Devise	منصوبہ بندی کرنا	Think up; invent; plan; bequeath; n: bequest
Devoid	خالی، محروم کرنا	Empty; lacking
Devolve	ارتکاز اختیار	Deputize; pass or be passed to others (power, work, or property); ex. Devolve on/upon/to
Devotee	عقیدت مند	Enthusiastic follower; enthusiast; ex. Devotee of bach
Devout	متقی	Pious; deeply religious; sincere; earnest; ex. My devout hope
Dexterous	ماہر	Skillful; skill in using hands or mind; n. Dexterity
Diabolical	شیطانی	Diabolic; devilish; fiendish
Diadem	تاج	Crown
Dialectical	جدلیات	Relating to the art of debate; mutual or reciprocal; ex. Dialectical situation; n. Dialectic: art of arriving at the truth by the exchange of logical arguments
Diaphanous	شفاف	Sheer; transparent

Diatribe	گالی دینا	Bitter scolding or denunciation; invective; abuse
Dichotomy	دوشاخہ	Division into two opposite parts; split; branching into two parts (especially contradictory ones)
Dictum	مقولہ	Authoritative and weighty statement (made by a judge in court); saying; maxim; cf. Obiter dictum: incidental, nonbinding remark (something said in passing)
Didactic	تعلیمی	(of speech or writing) intended to teach a moral lesson; teaching; instructional; n. Didacticism
Die	مرنا	Metal block used for shaping metal or plastic; device for stamping or impressing; mold; cf. Dice
Diffidence	اعتماد کی کمی	Shyness; lack of self-confidence; timidity; adj. Diffident
Diffuse	پھیلا ہوا	Wordy; verbose; rambling; spread out (like a gas); v: spread out in all directions; disperse; n. Diffusion; cf. Suffuse
Dignitary	اعلیٰ آدمی	Person of high rank or position
Digression	مضمون سے ہٹا دینا	Wandering away from the subject; v. Digress
Dilapidated	پرانا	Falling to pieces; in a bad condition; ruined because of neglect; ex. Dilapidated old car/castle; n. Dilapidation
Dilate	پھیلنا	Expand; dilate on/upon: speak or write at length on (a subject)
Dilatory	تاخیری	Delaying; tending to delay
Dilemma	معمہ	Situation that requires a choice between equally unfavorable options; problem; choice of two unsatisfactory alternatives
Dilettante	اعلیٰ علوم و فنون کا شائق یا مداح	Aimless follower of an art or a field of knowledge (not taking it seriously); amateur; dabbler; cf. Delight
Diligence	مستقل محنت	Steadiness of effort; persistent hard work
Dilute	قوت میں کمی	Make (a liquid) less concentrated; reduce in strength; ex. Dilute the influence of the president
Diminution	کم کرنا	Lessening; reduction in size; v. Diminish
Din	مسلسل شور	Continued loud noise; v: make a din; instill by wearying repetition
Dinghy	چھوٹی کشتی	Small boat (often ship's boat)
Dingy	گندی	(of things and place) dirty and dull; ex. Dingy street/curtain
Dint	وسیلہ	Means; effort; ex. By dint of hard work
Diorama	عمر کی طوالت	Life-size, three-dimensional scene from nature or history; three-dimensional scene with modeled figures against a painted background
Dire	تباہی کی علامت	Warning of disaster; disastrous; (of needs and dangers) very great; urgent; ex. Dire prediction/need of food
Dirge	ماتمی گانا	Funeral song; slow mournful piece of music (sung over a dead person)
Disabuse	غلط اثر دور کرنا	Correct a false impression; undeceive; free from a wrong belief
Disaffected	وفا کی کمی	Disloyal; lacking loyalty; v. Disaffect: cause to lose affection or loyalty
Disapprobation	ناپسندیدگی	Disapproval; condemnation

Disarray	بے ترتیبی	State of disorder; a disorderly or untidy state; ex. With her clothes in disarray
Disavowal	انکار	Denial; disclaiming; repudiating; disowning; v. Disavow; cf. Disclaim
Disband	منتشر کرنا	Dissolve; disperse; (of a group) break up and separate; ex. The club has disbanded.
Disbar	باہر سے نکالنا	Make (a lawyer) leave the bar or the legal profession
Disburse	ادا کرنا	Pay out (as from a fund); n. Disbursement; cf. Purse
Discernible	قابل امتیاز	Distinguishable; perceivable; ex. Discernible improvement
Discerning	پُربصیرت	Mentally quick and observant; having insight; perceptive, able to make good judgments; v. Discern: perceive
Disclaim	رد کرنا	Disown; renounce claim to; deny; cf. Disclaimer
Disclose	ظاہر کرنا	Reveal; n. Disclosure
Discombobulated	الجھا ہوا	Discomposed; confused
Discomfit	شکست دینا	Frustrate; put to rout; defeat; disconcert; embarrass; perturb
Discompose	الجھنا	Disturb the composure of; confuse
Disconcert	الجھنا	Confuse; upset; embarrass; perturb
Disconsolate	ناامید و پُرغم	Hopelessly sad (at the loss of something)
Discord	بے ڈھنگا	Conflict; lack of harmony; dissonance (when musical notes are played)
Discordant	متضاد، غیر ہم آہنگ	Not harmonious; conflicting
Discount	کم کرنا	Disregard; regard (a story or news) as unimportant; deduct from a cost
Discourse	تذکرہ	Serious speech, writing, or conversation; formal discussion (either written or spoken); conversation; v.
Discredit	بدنام کرنا	Defame; disgrace; destroy confidence in; disbelieve; n. Cf. Discreditable: causing discredit; shameful
Discrepancy	فرق	Lack of consistency or agreement as between facts; difference; ex. Discrepancy between two descriptions
Discrete	الگ کرنا	Separate; unconnected
Discretion	دانش	Prudence; ability to adjust actions to circumstances; freedom of action or judgment; adj. Discreet; cf. Discretionary
Discriminate	امتیاز کرنا	Distinguish; make distinctions on the basis of preference
Discriminating	جو امتیاز کرے	Able to see differences; discerning; prejudiced; n. Discrimination
Discursive	ہٹ جانا	(of a person or writing) digressing; rambling (without any clear plan)
Disdain	نفرت کرنا	Treat with scorn or contempt
Disembark	لنگر انداز کرنا	Debark; go ashore (from a ship); unload cargo from a ship; cf. Embark
Disenfranchise	ووٹ سے محروم کرنا	Disfranchise; deprive of a civil right; op. Enfranchise

Disengage	الگ کرنا	Uncouple; separate; disconnect; stop fighting; op. Engage
Disfigure	شکل بگاڑنا	Mar the appearance of; spoil
Disgorge	حوالہ کرنا، نکالنا	Surrender something (stolen); eject; vomit; op. Gorge
Disgruntle	غیر مطمئن ہونا	Make discontented

Word List 15 dishearten-duplicity

Dishearten	ہمت ہارنا	Discourage
Disheveled		Untidy (of hair or clothing); v. Dishevel
Dishonor	شرم کا باعث ہونا	Disgrace; n. Adj. Dishonorable
Disinclination	ہچکچاہٹ	Unwillingness
Disingenuous	غیر معصوم	Not naive; not candid; sophisticated; worldly wise; op. Ingenuous
Disinter	کھودنا	Dig up; unearth; op. Inter
Disinterested	معروضی	Unprejudiced; free from bias and self-interest; objective
Disjointed	بے ربط	Disconnected; lacking coherence; v. Disjoint: disconnect; disjoin
Disjunction	علیحدگی کا عمل	Act or state of separation; disunity; cf. Disjunctive: expressing a choice between two ideas; cf. Conjunction; cf. Conjunctive
Dislodge	الگ کرنا	Remove (forcibly); force out of a position; ex. Dislodge the food caught in his throat; cf. Lodge
Dismantle	حصے بخرے کرنا	Take apart; disassemble
Dismember	چھوٹے حصوں میں کاٹ دینا	Cut into small parts; cut (a body) apart limb from limb
Dismiss	رد کرنا	Eliminate from consideration; no longer consider; put out of court without further hearing; reject; discharge from employment; direct to leave; adj. Dismissive; n. Dismissal
Disparage	کم کرنا	Belittle
Disparate	مختلف	Basically different; impossible to compare; unrelated
Disparity	فرق	Difference; condition of inequality; op. Parity
Dispassionate	غیر جانبدارانہ	Calm; impartial; not influenced by personal feelings
Dispatch	روانہ کرنا	Speediness; prompt execution; message sent with all due speed; v: send to a specified destination; finish promptly; kill
Dispel	منتشر کرنا	Scatter; drive away; cause to vanish
Dispense	تقسیم کرنا	Distribute; prepare and give out (medicines); n. Dispensation: dispensing; religious system; official exemption from an obligation or a rule
Disperse	منتشر کرنا	Scatter; ex. Disperse the cloud/crowd
Dispirited	جذبہ میں کمی	Lacking in spirit

Disport	محظوظ کرنا	Amuse; ex. Disport oneself; cf. Divert
Disproportion	غیر متناسب	Lack of proportion (between the parts); adj. Disproportionate
Disputatious	دلائل والا	Argumentative; fond of argument
Disquietude	پریشانی	Uneasiness; anxiety; v. Disquiet: make anxious
Disquisition	بڑی تقریر/رپورٹ	Formal systematic inquiry; explanation of the results of a formal inquiry; long formal speech or written report
Dissection	تجزیہ	Analysis; cutting apart in order to examine
Dissemble	اصلیت چھپانا	Disguise; hide the real nature of; pretend
Disseminate	پھیلانا	Distribute; spread; scatter (like seeds)
Dissension	اتفاق نہ ہونا	Disagreement of opinions causing strife within a group
Dissent	عدم اتفاق	Disagree
Dissertation	مضمون، مقالہ	Formal essay; treatise
Dissident	باغی	Dissenting (with an opinion, a group, or a government); rebellious; n.
Dissimulate	بہانہ کرنا، بہروپ اختیار کرنا	Pretend; conceal by feigning; dissemble
Dissipate	ضائع کرنا	Squander; waste foolishly; scatter
Dissolution	تحلیل	Disintegration; reduction to a liquid form; looseness in morals; sensual indulgence; debauchery; adj. Dissolute: lacking in moral restraint; leading an immoral life
Dissonance	جھگڑا، تضاد	Discord
Dissuade	مت کرنے کو قائل کرنا	Persuade not to do; discourage; n. Dissuasion
Distant	دور، الگ	Reserved or aloof; cold in manner; ex. Distant greeting; adv. Distantly
Distend	پھیلنا، سوجنا	Expand; swell out
Distill	کشید کرنا	Refine (a liquid by evaporating and subsequent condensation); concentrate; separate the most important parts from; ex. Distill fresh water from sea water; cf. Brew
Distinct	واضح، نمایاں	Clearly different; clearly noticed
Distinction	اعزاز	Honor; excellence; difference; contrast; discrimination; ex. Graduated with distinction; ex. A writer of real distinction
Distinctive	نمایاں	Clearly different from others of the same kind
Distort	غلط پیش کرنا	Twist out of shape; give a false account of; misrepresent; n. Distortion
Distract	توجہ ہٹانا	Take (one's attention) off something; upset emotionally; make anxious; adj. Distracted
Distrait	غیر حاضر دماغ	Absentminded; distracted
Distraught	بہت پریشان	Upset; distracted by anxiety; very anxious and troubled almost to the point of madness; ex. Distraught with grief/worry

Diurnal	دن کے وقت	Daily; occurring during the daytime
Diva	گلوکار	Operatic singer; prima donna
Diverge	تبدیل ہونا	Vary; go in different directions from the same point; adj. Divergent: differing; deviating
Diverse	مختلف	Differing in some characteristics (from each other); various; n. Diversity: | variety; dissimilitude; lack of resemblance
Diversion	علیحدہ ہونا	Act of turning aside; pastime; v. Divert: turn aside from a course; distract; amuse
Divest	محروم کرنا	Strip (as of clothes); deprive (as of rights); dispossess; n. Divestiture(divestment)
Divine	روحانی، خدائی	Perceive intuitively (by or as if by magic); foresee the future; foretell; dowse; adj. N. Divination
Divulge	ظاہر کرنا	Reveal
Docile	محکوم، فرمانبردار	Obedient; easily managed; submissive
Docket	ایجنڈا، پروگرام	Program as for trial; book where such entries are made; list of things to be done; agenda; label fixed to a package listing contents or directions; v: describe in a docket
Doctrinaire	غیر مصلحتی، عقیدے کا پکا	Unable to compromise about points of doctrine; dogmatic; unyielding; marked by inflexible attachment to a doctrine without regard to its practical difficulties
Doctrine	تعلیمات	Teachings in general; particular principle (religious, legal, etc.) Taught; dogma; tenet; adj. Doctrinal
Document	دستاویز	Provide written evidence (for a claim); record with documents; n.
Doddering	معذور بڑی عمر سے	Shaky; infirm from old age; v. Dodder
Doff	اتارنا	Take off; op. Don
Dogged	پرعزم	Determined; stubborn; stubbornly persevering; tenacious; ex. Inspector javert's dogged pursuit of jean valjean
Doggerel	زٹل قافیہ اور تک بندی	Poor verse
Dogmatic	عقیدتا	Opinionated; holding stubbornly to one's opinion; arbitrary; doctrinal
Doldrums	خط استوا کے قریب سمندر	Blues; listlessness(lack of spirit or energy); slack(inactive) period; period of stagnation; ocean area near the equator where ships cannot move because there is no wind; ex. In the doldrums
Dolorous	غمناک	Sorrowful; n. Dolor
Dolt	بیوقوف، کم عقل	Slow-thinking stupid person; cf. Dull
Domicile	ڈومیسائل	Home; v. Adj. Domiciled: having one's domicile; ex. He is domiciled in britain.
Dominant	مضبوط تر	Exercising the most influence; high and easily seen; stronger than the other part of a system; not recessive
Dominate	قابو کرنا	Control; rule; enjoy a commanding position in; overlook from a height.
Domineer	حکومت کرنا ظلم سے	Rule over tyrannically
Don	چلانا	Put on; op. Doff

Doom	تباہی، قیامت	Condemnation to a severe penalty; ruin; fate (esp. A tragic or ruinous one); v.
Dormant	سویا ہوا	Sleeping; temporarily inactive; lethargic; latent
Dormer	چھت والی کھڑکی	Window projecting upright from roof; cf. Sleeping room
Dorsal	جانور کا پچھواڑا	Relating to the back of an animal; ex. Dorsal fin
Dossier	فائل، خط	File of documents on a subject or person; file; cf. Bundle of papers labeled on the back
Dotage	بڑھاپے سے عقل میں کمی	Senility; feeblemindedness of old age; ex. In one's dotage
Dote	شوقین ہونا	Be excessively fond of; show signs of mental decline
Dour	افسردہ	Sullen; gloomy; stubborn
Douse	ڈوبنا، چھلانگ لگانا	Plunge into water or liquid; dip; immerse; drench; wet throughly; extinguish; throw water over; dowse
Dowdy	غیر جاذب	Untidy (of a woman or clothes); slovenly; dressed in an unattractive way; shabby; cf. Unattractive woman
Downcast	مایوس	Disheartened; dejected; sad; directed downward
Dowry	جہیز	Money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage
Dowse		Use a divining rod to search for underground water or minerals
Doze	اونگھنا	Sleep lightly; nap
Drab	بے رنگ، رونق	Dull; lacking color; cheerless ; ex. Drab coat/life
Draconian	شدید	Extremely severe; ex. Draconian punishment; cf. Draco: athenian politician
Draft	مسودہ	First rough form; conscription; draught; v: make a draft of; conscript
Drama	ڈرامہ	Prose or verse composition to be performed by actors; play; exciling and unusual situation
Drastic	مضبوط	Strong; violent and severe; ex. Drastic changes/measures
Draught	گھونٹ	Current of air (through a room or to a fire); act of pulling roads; act of swallowing liquid or amount of liquid swallowed at a time
Draw	قرعہ نکالنا	Choosing of a lot or card
Dregs	بیکار کی باقیات	Sediment in a liquid; lees; worthless residue
Dribble	قطروں میں بہنا	Flow or fall in drops; let saliva flow out slowly from the mouth; move a ball; n.
Drip	قطروں میں بہنا	Fall or let fall in drops; shed drops; n: action or sound of falling in drops; liquid that falls in drops
Drivel	احمقانہ	Nonsense; foolishness; v: talk nonsense
Droll	عجیب، حیران کن	Queer and amusing
Drone	ڈرون	Talk dully; buzz or murmur like a bee; n.
Droop	کمزور ہونا	Bend or hang downward; become weakened; ex. His shoulders drooped with tiredness; n.
Dross	ضائع مادہ، بے وقعت مادہ	Waste matter; worthless impurities
Drudge	حقیر کام کرنا	Do drudgery; n: person who drudges
Drudgery	حقیر کام	Hard unpleasant work; menial work
Dubious	مشکوک	Questionable; (of something) causing doubt; (of someone) filled with doubt; n. Dubiety
Ductile	لچکدار	Malleable; pliable; (of metals) easily pulled into shape; flexible; (of someone) easily influenced or controlled
Dulcet	خوبصورت آواز	Sweet sounding; pleasing to the ear; melodious
Dull	بوریت والا	(of colors or surfaces) not bright; cloudy; overcast; boring; (of edge or sound) not sharp; not rapid; sluggish; slow in thinking and understanding; stupid; v.
Dumbfound(dumfound)	حیران کرنا	Astonish (making dumb); adj. Dumbfounded, dumfounded, dumbstruck
Dummy	کاپی، مجسمہ	Imitation of a real object used as a substitute; effigy
Dupe	دھوکہ دینا	Someone easily fooled or deceived; v: deceive
Duplicity	منافقت	Double-dealing; hypocrisy; being dishonest and deceitful; adj. Duplicitous

Word List 16 duration-encroachment

Duration	دورانیہ	Length of time something lasts
Duress	پریشر، دباؤ	Forcible restraint, especially unlawfully; coercion by threat; illegal coercion; ex. A promise made under duress
Dutiful(duteous)	ذمہ دار	(of people or their behavior) respectful; obedient (filled with a sense of duty)
Dwindle	کم ہونا	Shrink; reduce gradually
Dynamic	توانا، چست	Energetic; vigorously active
Dynamo	متحرک آدمی	Generator for producing electricity; energetic person
Dysentery		Inflammatory disorder of the lower intestinal tract
Dyslexia	پڑھ نہ سکنا	Word blindness; learning disorder marked by impairment of the ability to read
Dyspeptic	بد ہضمی	Suffering from indigestion; n. Dyspepsia: indigestion; difficulty in digesting food
Earmark	الگ کرنا	Set aside (money or time) for a particular purpose
Earn	کمانا	Gain for the performance of service or labor; gain (something that one deserves); deserve
Earthly	زمینی	Of this earth; terrestrial; worldly; not divine; possible; ex No earthly reason
Earthy	غیر مہذب	Unrefined; coarse; of earth; ex. Earthy remarks; op. Ethereal
Ebb	کم ہونا، زوال	(of the tide) recede; lessen; diminish; n. Op. Flow: rise of tide

Ebullient	پُرجوش	Showing excitement; overflowing with enthusiasm; boiling; n. Ebullience; n. Ebullition: state of boiling
Eccentric	ترتیب سے عاری	Irregular; odd; unconventional; whimsical; bizarre; not concentric
Eccentricity	احمقانہ	Oddity; idiosyncrasy
Ecclesiastic	چرچ سے متعلق	Ecclesiastical; pertaining to the church; n: minister; priest; cleric; clergyman
Eclectic	انتخابی	Selective; composed of elements drawn from disparate sources; selecting individual elements from a variety of sources; n. Eclecticism
Eclipse	دھندلانا	Darken; extinguish; outshine; surpass; cause an eclipse
Ecliptic	سورج کا راستہ	Path of the sun and the planets
Ecologist	ماہر ماحولیات	Person concerned with the interrelationship between living organisms and their environment; person concerned with the detrimental effects of human civilization on the environment; cf. Ecology
Economy	معیشت	Efficiency or conciseness in using something; thrifty management of resources
Ecosystem	ماحولیاتی نظام	Ecological community together with its environment
Ecstasy	وجدان	Rapture; very strong feeling of joy and happiness; any overpowering emotion; adj. Ecstatic: causing or experiencing ecstasy
Eddy	ہوا کا بہاؤ	Swirling current of water, air, etc.; v.
Edict	فتویٰ، فرمان	Decree (especially one issued by a sovereign); official command
Edifice	عمارت	Building (of imposing size)
Edify	ہدایت دینا	Instruct; correct morally
Eerie	عجیب	Weird; causing fear because strange
Efface	شکست دینا	Rub out; remove the surface of
Effective	بااثر	Effectual; producing a strong response; striking; in operation; in effect; ex. Effective speech/photograph
Effectual	بااثر	Able to produce a desired effect; valid
Effectuate	اثر پیدا کرنا	Effect; produce; achieve; ex. Effectuate a reconciliation
Effeminate	نسوانی	Having womanly traits
Effervescence	جوش	Inner excitement or exuberance; showing high spirits; emitting bubbles forming inside; bubbling from fermentation or carbonation; adj. Effervescent; v. Effervesce
Effete	بنجر، تھکا ماندہ	Having lost one's original power; barren; worn out; exhausted
Efficacy	نتیجہ خیز	Power to produce desired effect; adj. Efficacious: effectual
Effigy	ڈمی	Dummy; likeness of a person made of wood, paper, or stone; ex. Burn an effigy of the president
Effluvium	خطرناک بو	Noxious(harmful) smell
Effrontery	بے شرمی	Rudeness without any sense of shame; shameless boldness; presumptousness; nerve; cheek

Effulgent	چمکتا ہوا	Shining brightly; brilliant
Effusion	جذبات کا اظہار	Pouring forth; unrestrained outpouring of feeling; v. Effuse: pour out; adj. Effusive: pouring forth; gushing
Ego	خودی	One's opinion of oneself; self-esteem
Egoism	خود غرضی	Excessive interest in one's self; belief that one should be interested in one's self rather than in others; selfishness; adj. Egoistic, egoistical
Egotism	اپنی تعریف کرنا/ اپنے خبط میں مبتلا	Tendency to speak or write of oneself excessively; conceit; self-importance
Egotistical	خود غرض	Egotistic; excessively self-centered(egocentric); self-important; conceited
Egregious	بدنام	Notorious; conspicuously bad or shocking
Egress	باہر جانا	Exit; opening for going out; act of going out; op. Ingress
Ejaculation	نکلنا	Exclamation; abrupt ejection (to discharge sperm); v. Ejaculate
Elaborate	وضاحت کرنا	Work out carefully; add more detail or information; adj.
Elaboration	وضاحت	Addition of details; intricacy
Elastic	لچکدار	Able to spring back into shape; quick to recover (as from disappointment); able to adapt to change; ex. Elastic plans; n: elastic material
Elated	زیادہ خوش	Filled with excited joy and pride; overjoyed; in high spirits; joyful and proud; ex. Elated crowd; v. Elate; n. Elation
Elegy	مرثیہ	Poem or song expressing lamentation (for the dead); adj. Elegiacal, elegiac
Elevation	اعلیٰ مقام	Elevated position; altitude; height; flat upright side of a building; angle made by pointing a gun; ex. The elevation of her style is much admired; ex. Front elevation of the house
Elicit	معلومات نکالنا	Draw out fact or information (by discussion or from someone)
Elixir	آبِ حیات	Cure-all; panacea; something invigorating
Ellipsis	الفاظ نکالنا	Omission of words from a text; mark used to indicate an omission (when the meaning can be understood without them); pl. Ellipses
Elliptical	بیضوی	Elliptic; oval; of an ellipse; containing an ellipsis; ambiguous either purposely or because key words have been left out
Elope	بھگا لے جانا	Run away secretly with the intention of getting married
Eloquence	فصاحت	Expressiveness; persuasive speech; adj. Eloquent: movingly expressive; expressing ideas well so that the hearers can be influeneced
Elucidate	وضاحت کرنا	Explain; make clear; clarify; enlighten; cf. Lucid
Elusive	ناقابلِ فہم	Evasive; not frank; baffling; hard to grasp, catch, or understand; v. Elude: escape from; escape the understanding or grasp of; ex Elude the hunter; ex. His name eludes me.
Elysian	بہشتی	Relating to paradise; blissful
Elysium	جنت، آرام کی جگہ	Place or condition of bliss

Emaciated	کمزور ہونا	Thin and wasted (from hunger or illness)
Emanate	نکلنا	Issue forth; come out
Emancipate	آزادی حاصل کرنا	Set free; liberate
Emasculate	کمزور ہونا	Weaken; castrate
Embargo	تجارت پر پابندی	Ban on commerce or other activity
Embark	شروع کرنا	Commence; go on board a boat; begin a journey
Embed(imbed)	کسی چیز کے اندر رکھنا	Enclose; place in something; fix firmly in a surrounding mass
Embellish	سجانا	Adorn; ornament; enhance as a story (by adding fictitious details)
Embezzlement	غبن	Taking for one's own use in violation of trust; stealing (of money placed in one's care)
Embitter	غصے سے متشدد کرنا	Make bitter; fill with painful or bitter feelings; make sad and angry; ex He was embittered by many disappointments.
Emblazon	سجانا	Ornament richly (a shield or flag); n. Emblazonment
Embody	شامل کرنا	Give a bodily form to; incorporate; include
Emboss	سجانا / ابھرے ہوئے ڈیزائن سے	Produce a design in raised relief; decorate with a raised design
Embrace	قبول کرنا	Hug; clasp with the arms; adopt or espouse; accept readily; encircle; include; ex. Embrace the cause/socialism; ex. All-embracing; cf. Brace; cf. Bracelet
Embroider	سجانا	Decorate with needlework; ornament (a story) with fancy or fictitious details; embellish
Embroil	الجھن میں ڈالنا	Throw into confusion; involve in strife, dispute, or quarrel; entangle; cf Imbroglio
Embryonic	ابتدائی	Undeveloped; rudimentary; n. Embryo: organism in the early stage of development
Emend	تصحیح کرنا	Correct (usually a text); n. Emendation: correction of errors; improvement
Emetic	جس سے قے آئے	Substance causing vomiting; adj.
Eminent	اعلیٰ معروف	Rising above others; high; lofty; distinguished; ex. Eminent position
Emissary	پیغامبر	Agent (sent on a mission to represent another); messenger
Emollient	تسکین دہ علاج	Soothing or softening remedy (for the skin); adj.
Emolument	تنخواہ، تاوان، اجرت	Salary; payment for an office; compensation
Empathy	سمجھنا	Ability to identify with another's feelings, ideas, etc.; identification with and understanding of another's feelings; v. Empathize; cf. Sympathy
Empirical	تجرباتی	Based on experience
Emulate	مقابلہ کرنا	Imitate; rival; try to equal or excel (through imitation)
Enact	عمل میں لانا	Make (a bill) into law

Enamored	محبت میں	In love; ex. Enamored of his own beauty; v. Enamor: inspire with love
Encipher	کوڈ میں تبدیل کرنا	Encode; convert a message into code; put into cipher
Encircle	محاصرہ کرنا	Surround
Enclave	انکلیو	Territory enclosed within an alien land
Encomiastic	تعریفی	Praising; eulogistic; n. Encomium: very high praise; eulogy
Encompass	دائرہ کھینچنا	Surround; include; ex. His activities encompass publishing and computers.
Encroachment	تجاوز کرنا	Gradual intrusion; ex. I resent all these encroachments on my valuable time; v. Encroach: take another's possessions or right gradually or stealthily; intrude; ex. Encroach on/upon

Word List 17 encumber-eulogistic

Encumber	بوجھ ڈالنا	Burden; n. Encumbrance
Endear	پیارا ہونا	Make beloved; ex. Endear her to everyone; adj. Dear: loved; cherished; high-priced
Endearment	اظہار دل لگی	Fond word or act; expression of affection
Endemic	وبائی	Prevailing among a specific group of people or in a specific area or country; peculiar to a particular region or people; cf. Pandemic
Endorse	حمایت کرنا	Approve; support; write one's signature on the back of; n. Endorsement; cf. Dorsal
Endue	عطا کرنا	Provide with some quality; endow
Enduring	قائم	Lasting; surviving; v. Endure: bear (pain or suffering) for a long time; remain alive (in spite of difficulties); last; survive
Energize	طاقت دینا	Invigorate; give energy to; make forceful and active
Enervate	کمزور ہونا	Weaken; take away energy from
Enfranchise	ووٹ کا حق دینا	Admit to the rights of citizenship (especially the right to vote); cf. Franchise
Engage	منگنی کرنا	Attract; employ; hire; pledge oneself; confront; fight; enter into confliction; interlock; lock together; participate; n. Engagement: agreement to marry; arrangement to meet someone or to do something; battle
Engaged	مصروف، ملوث	Employed; busy; betrothed; involved in conflict
Engaging	جاذب	Charming; attractive
Engender	پیدا کرنا	Cause; produce; give rise to
Engross	جذب کرنا	Occupy fully; absorb
Engulf	محاصرہ کرنا اور نگل جانا	Surround and swallow up
Enhance	بڑھانا	Increase; make greater (as in value, reputation, or usefulness); improve
Enigma	معمہ	Puzzle; mystery; adj. Enigmatic: obscure; puzzling

Enjoin	حکم دینا	Command; order; forbid
Enlist	حاصل کرنا	(cause to) join the armed forces; obtain (help, sympathy, or support)
Enliven	جذبہ ڈالنا	Make lively or spirited; animate
Enmity	دشمنی	Ill will; hatred; hostility
Ennui	بوریت	Boredom; listlessness and dissatisfaction resulting from lack of interest; cf. Annoy
Enormity	زیادہ، وسعت	Hugeness (in a bad sense); excessive wickedness; ex. Enormity of the crime; adj. Enormous
Enrapture	خوش کرنا	Please intensely; fill with rapture and delight
Ensconce	قائم کرنا	Settle comfortably; place comfortably (in a secure place)
Ensue	واقع ہونا	Follow (as a result)
Entail	ضروری ہونا، ملوث ہونا	Make necessary; require; necessitate; involve; limit the inheritance of (property) to a specified succession of heirs; ex. Entail a on/upon b
Enterprise	اقدام، کاروبار	Willingness to take new ventures; initiative; business organization; plan (that is difficult or daring); ex. Their latest enterprise to sail round the world in a small boat
Enterprising	مہم جو	Full of initiative; showing enterprise
Enthrall	غلام بنانا	Capture; enslave; captivate; hold the complete attention of (as if magic); hold spellbound
Entice	مائل کرنا	Lure; persuade to do (something wrong); attract; tempt
Entity	ہونا	Real being
Entomology	علم الحشرات	Study of insects
Entourage	حاشیہ	Group of attendants; retinue; cf. Surround
Entrance	جذبات میں بہنا	Put under a spell(condition caused by magical power); carry away(fill with strong feeling) with emotion; put into a trance; fill with delight
Entreat	دعا کرنا، مانگنا	Plead; ask earnestly
Entree(entr\'ee)	داخلہ	Entrance; a way in; right to enter; main dish of a meal; ex. Entree into the exclusive circle
Entrepreneur	مہم	Businessperson (who assumes the risk of a business venture); contractor; adj. Entrepreneurial
Enumerate	گنوانا	List; mention one by one
Enunciate	اعلان کرنا	Announce; proclaim; utter or speak, especially distinctly; pronounce clearly; articulate; ex. This theory was first enunciated by him.
Environ	محاصرہ کرنا	Enclose; surround; n. Environs: surrounding area (as of a city)
Eon(aeon)	ایک زمانہ	Long period of time; an age; longest division of geologic time containing two or more eras
Epaulet(epaulette)	وردی کا زیور	Ornament worn on the shoulder (of a uniform, etc.)
Ephemeral	عارضی	Short-lived; fleeting

Epic	رزمیہ نظم	Long heroic poem, novel, or similar work of art (celebrating the feats of a Hero); adj: (of stories or events) resembling an epic; grand
Epicure	خوراک کا نقاد	Connoisseur of food and drink; gourmet; adj. Epicurean, cf. Epicurus
Epicurean	شاد باد رہنے والا	Believing that pleasure is good and suffering is bad and should be avoided; n.
Epigram	چٹکلہ	Witty thought or saying, usually short
Epilogue	اختتامیہ	Short speech at conclusion of dramatic work
Episodic	قسط وار	(of a story or play) loosely connected; made up of separate and loosely connected parts; n. Episode: incident in the course of an experience
Epistemologist	فیلسوف علم، ایثار	Philosopher who studies the nature of knowledge, n. Epistemology
Epitaph	کتبہ	Inscription in memory of a dead person (as on a tombstone)
Epithet	خطاب، لقب	Word or phrase characteristically used to describe a person or thing; descriptive phrase to characterize a person (often contemptous)
Epitome	مکمل نمونہ	Perfect example or embodiment; brief summary; ex. Epitome of good manners; v. Epitomize: make an epitome of; be an epitome of; embody
Epoch	زمانہ	Period of time
Equable	پر سکون	Tranquil; of even calm temper; (of temperature) steady; uniform
Equanimity	طبیعت میں سکون	Calmness of temperament; composure
Equestrian	شہسوار	Rider on horseback; adj.
Equilibrium	توازن	Balance of opposing forces; balance of the mind; equanimity
Equine	گھوڑے کے جیسا	Resembling a horse; ex. Equine face
Equinox	رات اور دن کا برابر ہونا	Period of equal days and nights; the beginning of spring and autumn; ex. Vernal/autumnal equinox; adj. Equinoctial
Equipoise	توازن	Balance; balancing force; equilibrium
Equitable	غیر جانبدار	Fair; impartial; op. Inequitable
Equity	انصاف	Fairness; justice; op. Inequity
Equivocal	مبہم، گمراہ کن	(of words or statements) ambiguous; intentionally misleading; (of behavior) questionable; op. Unequivocal
Equivocate	گمراہ کرنا	Use equivocal language to deceive people; lie; mislead; attempt to conceal the truth; n. Equivocation
Erode	گھل جانا	Eat away; wear away gradually by abrasion; ex. The sea erodes the rocks.
Erotic	جنسی مزے سے متعلق	Pertaining to passionate love or sexual love
Errant	بھٹکا ہوا	Wandering (esp. In search of adventure); straying from proper moral standards; ex. Knight-errant
Erratic	عجیب	Odd; irregular in movement or behavior; unpredictable

Erroneous	غلط	Mistaken; wrong; incorrect
Erudite	قابل، لائق	(of a person or book) learned; full of learning; scholarly; n. Erudition
Escapade	پابندی سے گریز، احمقانہ جسارت	Prank; flighty conduct; reckless adventure that disobeys rules
Eschew	بچنا	Avoid habitually; ex. Eschew alcoholic drinks
Esoteric	خفیہ، پُر اسرار	Hard to understand; known only to the chosen few, esp. Initiates; n. Esoterica
Espionage	ٹوہ لگانا، جاسوسی کرنا	Spying
Espouse	کسی مقصد کی حمایت کرنا	Adopt; support (an idea or aim); marry; n. Espousal
Esteem	عزت	Respect; value; judge; n.
Estimable	قابلِ عزت	(of a person) worthy of esteem; admirable; deserving esteem; possible to estimate
Estranged	کشیدہ، الگ	Separated; alienated; v. Estrange: alienate (people in a family); n. Estrangement
Ethereal	آسمانی	Like a spirit or fairy; unearthly light; heavenly; unusually refined; ex. She has an ethereal beauty; cf. Ether: upper air
Ethnic	نسلی	Relating to races
Ethnology	علم الانسان	Study of humankind; study of the different races of human beings; cf. Anthropology
Ethos	روایات	Underlying character of a culture, group, etc.; character or ideas peculiar to a specific person, group, or culture; ex. The company ethos
Etymology	علم الاشتقاق	Study of word parts; study of the origins of words
Eugenic	فلاحِ نسل	Pertaining to the improvement of race; n. Eugenics: study of hereditary improvement of the human race
Eulogistic	تعریفی	Praising; full of eulogy

Word List 18 eulogy-faculty

Eulogy	تعریف	Expression of praise, often on the occasion of someone's death; v. Eulogize
Euphemism	نرم بات کرنے کا انداز	Mild expression in place of an unpleasant one; adj. Euphemistic
Euphony	اچھی آواز	Sweet sound; adj. Euphonious
Euphoria	بہت خوشی	Feeling of exaggerated or unfounded(ungrounded; baseless) well-being; feeling of great happiness or well-being (when unreasonable); adj. Euphoriaric
Euthanasia	مرگِ رحم	Mercy killing
Evanescent	غیب ہوتا ہوا	Fleeting; vanishing; soon disappearing; v. Evanesce
Evasive	غیر ذمہ دار	Not frank; trying to hide the truth; eluding; evading; v. Evade: avoid (a duty or responsibility) or escape from by deceit

Evenhanded	برابر، غیر جانبدار	Impartial; fair
Eventual	واقعتاً	Happening at last as a result; ex. Eventual victory
Evince	ظاہر کرنا	Show clearly
Evocative	ابھارنا	Tending to call up (emotions, memories)
Evoke	یاد دلانا	Call forth (memory or feeling); ex. That old film evoked memories of my childhood; n. Evocation
Ewe	بھیڑ	Female sheep
Exacerbate	حالت بگڑنا	Worsen; aggravate; embitter
Exact	جبری طور پر حاصل کرنا	Demand and obtain by force; ex. Exact a promise from him; n. Exaction
Exacting	مطالبہ کرنے والا	Extremely demanding; ex. Exacting standard of safety
Exalt	بلند کرنا	Raise in rank or dignity; praise highly; inspire; ex. Exalt the imagination; adj. Exalted; n. Exaltation
Exasperate	غصہ دلانا	Vex; annoy or make angry (by testing the patience)
Except	سوائے	Exclude; n. Exception: objection; exclusion; adj. Exceptional: unusual; of unusually high quality
Exceptionable	قابلِ اعتراض	Objectionable; likely to cause dislike; offensive; cf. Unexceptionable: entirely acceptable
Excerpt	پیرا	Selected passage (written or musical) taken from a longer work; v.
Exchequer	خزانہ	Treasury; ex. Chancellor of the exchequer
Excise	ٹیکس	Cut away; cut out; n: government tax on good produced and used inside a country; n. Excision
Exclaim	پکارنا	Cry out suddenly; n. Exclamation; adj. Exclamatory
Excoriate	مذمت کرنا	Scold with biting harshness; censure strongly; strip the skin off
Exculpate	الزام سے پاک کرنا	Clear from blame or guilt
Execrable	بہت برا	Very bad; detestable
Execrate	لعنت	Curse; express abhorrence for; detest
Execute	عمل میں لانا	Put into effect; carry out; kill as a lawful punishment; n. Execution
Executioner	جلاد	Person administering capital punishment
Executive	انتظامیہ	Person having administrative authority; one branch of government executing laws; adj: relating to executing
Executor	عامل	Person designated to execute the terms of a will;
Exegesis	تشریح	Explanation, especially of biblical(of the bible) passages
Exemplary	مثالی	Serving as a model; outstanding; ex. Exemplary punishment/behavior. n. Exemplar: typical example; model
Exemplify	مثال پیدا کرنا	Show by example; furnish an example; serve as an example of; ex. His pictures exemplify that sort of painting.

Exempt	ٹیکس سے مبرا	Not subject to a duty or obligation; free from a duty; v.
Exertion	زور، کوشش	Effort; expenditure of much physical work; v. Exert oneself: make a great effort
Exhale	سانس باہر نکالنا	Breathe out; op. Inhale
Exhilarating	خوش باش	Invigorating and refreshing; cheering; v. Exhilarate: make cheerful and excited; ex. Exhilarated by the ride in the sports car
Exhort	نصیحت کرنا	Urge (by strong argument or advice); ex. The general exhorted his men to fight bravely; n. Exhortation
Exhume	قبر سے نکالنا	Dig out of the ground; remove from a grave
Exigency	اہم بات	Urgent situation; adj. Exigent
Exiguous	تھوڑا سا	Small in amount; minute
Existential	وجودی	Pertaining to existence; pertaining to the philosophy of existentialism
Exodus	ہجرت	Departure (of a large number of people)
Exonerate	الزام سے بری ہونا	Acquit; exculpate; free from blame or guilt
Exorbitant	از حد زیادہ	(of costs or demands) excessive; exceeding reasonable bounds
Exorcise	بھوت سے پاک کرنا	Drive out evil spirits
Exotic	بیرونی	Not native; from another part of the world; strange; intriguingly unusual; ex. Exotic flower/dress
Expansive	سماجی	(of a person) outgoing and sociable; broad and extensive; able to increase in size
Expatiate	لمبی بات کرنا	Talk at length; speak or write in detail
Expatriate	جلاوطن کرنا	Exile; someone who has withdrawn from his native land; v. exile; banish; leave one's country
Expedient	مناسب	Suitable (for a particular purpose although not necessarily morally correct); practical; politic(prudent); n: something expedient
Expedite	جلدی کرنا	Hasten; make go faster
Expeditious	تیز	Done with speed; quick; n. Expedition
Expenditure	خرچہ	Payment or expense; expending; something expended; output; ex. Receipt for the expenditure; ex. Expenditure of all the energy
Expertise	خصوصی ہنر	Specialized knowledge (in a particular field); expert skill
Expiate	تلافی کرنا	Make amends for (a sin)
Expletive	بے معنی لفظ	Meaningless word; interjection; profane oath; swear-word
Explicate	واضح کرنا	Explain in detail; interpret; clarify; cf. Explicable
Explicit	بالکل واضح کرنا	Totally clear; definite; outspoken
Exploit	استحصال کرنا	Make use of, sometimes unjustly; n. Exploitation
Expos\'e	اصلیت سامنے آنا	Public revelation of something discreditable

Expository	وضاحت کرنے والا	Explanatory; serving to explain; n. Exposition: explaining; exhibition
Expostulation	مظاہرہ کرنا	Protest; remonstrance; reasoning with someone to correct or dissuade; v. Expostulate
Exposure	خطرہ لینا	Risk, particularly of being exposed to disease or to the elements; unmasking; act of laying something open; ex. Exposure of governmental corruption
Expound	وضاحت کرنا	Explain
Expropriate	قبضہ کرنا	Take possession of (often for public use and without payment)
Expunge	منسوخ کرنا	Cancel; remove a word or name (from a book or list); erase
Expurgate	صاف کرنا، اعتراض دور کرنا	Clean; remove offensive parts of a book
Exquisite	نفیس	Delicate; very finely made; extremely beautiful; ex. Exquisite piece of jewelry
Extant	جو وجود میں ہو	(of something written or painted) still in existence
Extemporaneous	فی البدیہہ	Not planned; impromptu; extempore
Extenuate	کمزور کرنا	Weaken; mitigate; lessen the seriousness of (bad behavior)
Extirpate	مکمل تباہ کرنا	Root up; uproot; destroy completely
Extol	تعریفوں کے دلائل باندھنا	Praise very highly; glorify
Extort	بھتہ لینا	Wring from; get money by threats, etc.; obtain by force or threats; cf. Extortionate: exorbitant
Extradition	حوالگی	Surrender of prisoner by one state to another; ex. Extradition treaty; v. Extradite
Extraneous	غیر ضروری	Not essential; irrelevant; superfluous; external; coming from the outside; ex. Extraneous details/noise/to the subject
Extrapolation	اندازہ	Projection; conjecture; v. Extrapolate: infer (unknown information) from known information
Extricate	مشکل سے نکلنا	Free from an entanglement or difficulty; disentangle
Extrinsic	بیرونی	External; not essential or inherent; extraneous; op. Intrinsic
Extrovert	سماجی	Person interested mostly in external objects and actions
Extrude	باہر نکالنا	Force or push out; thrust out; shape (plastic or metal) by forcing through a die
Exuberance	پرجوش	Overflowing abundance; joyful enthusiasm; flamboyance; lavishness; adj. Exuberant: high-spirited and lively; growing abundantly and strongly
Exude	نکلنا	Flow out slowly; discharge (gradually); give forth; n. Exudation
Exult	خوش ہونا	Rejoice
Fabricate	بنانا، گھڑنا	Build; lie; make up (a story) in order to deceive; ex. Fabricate the whole story; cf. Fabric: underlying structure; ex. Fabric of society

Facade(faccade)	ظاہری	Front or face (of building); superficial or false appearance
Facet	ایک پہلو	Small plane surface (of a gem(precious stone)); a side
Facetious	مزاحیہ، غیر سنجیدہ	Joking (often inappropriately); unserious; humorous
Facile	ظاہر، مصنوعی	Easily accomplished; ready or fluent; superficial; not deep; ex. Facile solution to a complex problem; ex. Facile speaker; n. Facility: ability to do something easily and well; ease in doing resulting from skill or aptitude; something that facil
Facilitate	مدد کرنا	Help bring about; make less difficult
Facsimile	کاپی، نقل	Copy
Faction	گروپ	Party; clique (within a large group); dissension
Factious	انتشار آمیز	Inclined to form factions; causing dissension
Factitious	مصنوعی	Artificial; produced artificially; sham; false; ex. Factitious tears
Factotum	ہر فن مولا	Handyman; person who does all kinds of work; cf. Do everything
Faculty	شعبہ	Mental or bodily powers; teaching staff
Fake	غیر حقیقی	Not genuine; n: one that is not genuine; impostor; sham; v: counterfeit; ex. Fake the results of the experiment/the signature

Word List 19 fallacious-flinch

Fallacious	غلط، گمراہ کن	False; based on a fallacy; misleading; n. Fallacy: false idea or notion, false reasoning; ex. Popular fallacy; ex. Fallacy of the argument
Fallible	جس سے خطاء ہو سکے	Liable to err
Fallow	غیر آباد	(of land) plowed but not sowed (to improve the quality); uncultivated
Falsify	غلط کرنا	Make (something written) false by changing
Falter	ہچکچانا	Hesitate; weaken in purpose or action; walk or move unsteadily through weakness; n.
Fanaticism	انتہاپسندی، جنونیت	Excessive zeal; extreme devotion to a belief or cause; n. Fanatic; adj. Fanatic
Fancied	خیال	Imagined; unreal
Fancier	جانوروں کا تاجر	Breeder or dealer of animals; one who has a special interest, as for raising specific plant or animal
Fanciful	خیالی	Whimsical; visionary; imaginary; produced by imagination; ex. Fanciful scheme
Fancy	خیال	Imagination (of a whimsical or fantastic nature); capricious liking; v. imagine; be fond of; adj. Decorative; elaborate
Fanfare	میلہ	Call by bugles or trumpets; showy display; spectacular public display
Farce	ڈرامہ	Broad comedy; mockery; humorous play full of silly things happening, adj. Farcical
Far-fetched	غیر ممکن	Too improbable to be believed; implausible; ex. Far-fetched story
Fashion	بنانا	Give shape to; make; ex. Fashion the pot out of clay
Fastidious	جسے خوش کرنا مشکل ہو	Difficult to please; squeamish; fussy; finicky

Fatalism	نظریہ جبر	Belief that events are determined by forces or fates beyond one's control; adj. Fatalistic; cf. Fatal: causing death
Fathom	سمجھنا	Comprehend; investigate; determine the depth of; n. Unit of measurement for the depth of water
Fathomless	ناقابل فہم	Too deep to be measured or understood; unfathomable
Fatuous	بیوقوف، احمق	Smugly and unconsciously foolish; inane; silly; n. Fatuity, fatuousness
Fauna	جانور	Animals of a period or region; cf. Flora
Favoritism	جانبداری	Display of partiality toward a favored person
Fawning	خوشامد سے کام نکالنا	Courting favor by cringing and flattering; v. Fawn: exhibit affection as a dog; seek favor or attention by obsequiousness
Faze	مایوس ہونا	Disconcert; dismay; embarrass
Feasible	عملی، قابل عمل	Practical; able to be carried out; practicable
Feature	خصوصیت	Distinctive part of the faces (as the eyes or mouth); features: overall appearance of the face; prominent or distinctive quality; prominent article; film; v: make prominent
Febrile	بخار سے متعلق	Feverish
Fecundity	زرخیزی	Fertility; fruitfulness; adj. Fecund: very productive of crops or young
Feebleminded	ناقص العقل	Deficient in intelligence; very stupid
Feign	بہانہ کرنا	Pretend
Feint	چال	Trick; shift; sham blow; feigned attack to draw away defensive action; v.
Felicitous	مناسب الفاظ یا جملہ	(of a word or remark) apt; suitably expressed; well chosen
Felicity	خوشی	Happiness; appropriateness (of a remark, choice, etc.); quality of being felicitous
Feline	چیتوں سے متعلق	Of a member of the cat family; n.
Fell	گرانا	Cut or knock down (a tree or a person); bring down (with a missile)
Felon	مجرم	Person convicted of a grave crime; cf. Felony: serious crime
Feral	جنگلی	(of an animal) not domestic; wild
Ferment	اضطراب	Agitation; commotion(noisy and excited activity); unrest (of a political kind); v. Produce by fermentation; undergo fermentation; cause (a state of trouble)
Fermentation	بے چینی	Chemical reaction that splits complex organic compounds; unrest; agitation
Ferocious	متشدد	Fierce; violent; n. Ferocity
Ferret	باہر نکالنا	Drive or hunt out of hiding; hunt with ferrets; drive out (as from a hiding place); expel; uncover or discover by searching; ex. Ferret out the secret; n. Small fierce animal which catches rats and rabbits by going into their holes
Fertile	زرخیز	Producing many young, fruits, or seeds; (of land) producing good crops; v. Fertilize

Fervent	گرم، پر جوش	Ardent; zealous; hot
Fervid	گرم، پر جوش	Ardent; zealous; hot
Fervor	شدت جذبات	Glowing ardor; intensity of feeling; quality of being fervent or fervid; zeal; intense heat
Fester	پھیلتا ہوا ناسور	Rankle; produce irritation or resentment; (of a cut or wound) generate pus or rot; ex. His insult festered in my mind for days.
Festive	خوشی کے متعلق	Joyous; celebratory; relating to a feast or festival
Fete(flaete)	اعزاز	Honor at a festival; celebrate or honor with a feast; n. (outdoor) festival or feast; cf. Feast
Fetid(foetid)	غلاظ	Malodorous; foul
Fetish(fetich)	کسی چیز کا انتہائی پسند ہونا	Object believed to have spiritual powers; object of excessive attention or reverence; cf. Fetishism
Fetter	زنجیر لگانا	Shackle; restrict the freedom of; n. Chain or shackle for the foot of a prisoner; cf. Foot
Feud	جھگڑا	Bitter prolonged quarrel (usually between two peoples or families); v. Cf. Romeo and juliet; cf. Feudal, feudalism
Fiasco	ناکامی	Total failure; cf. Bottle
Fiat	حکم	Command; arbitrary order; ex. Presidential fiat; cf. Let it be done
Fickle	غیر مستقل	Changeable (in affections or friendship); faithless
Fictitious	خیالی، فرضی	Imaginary; non-existent; purposely invented to deceive; untrue; ex. Fictitious name/boyfriend; cf. Fictional
Fidelity	وفا، راستی	Loyalty; accuracy
Fiend	شیطان	Evil spirit; devil
Figment	اختراع، ایجاد	Invention; something invented; imaginary thing; ex. Figment of your imagination
Figurative	استعاروی	Not literal but metaphorical; using a figure(impression) of speech
Figure	شکل	Written symbols; number; amount represented in numbers; outline or silhouette of a thing or human body; person (well-known); impression; diagram; pattern; group in a dance; ex. Figure of speech; v. Calculate with numbers; adorn with figures; app
Figurine	چھوٹا مجسمہ	Small ornamental statuette(very small statue)
Filch	چوری کرنا	Steal (things of small value)
Filial	بیٹی/بیٹے سے متعلق	Pertaining to or befitting a son or daughter; ex. Filial respect
Filibuster	لمبی تقریر کرنا	Block legislation or prevent action in a lawmaking body by making very slow long speeches; n; freebooter
Filigree	طلا کاری، زردوزی	Delicate ornamental lacelike metalwork
Filing	برادہ جو کسی دھات کو ریتی پر رگڑنے پر نکلتا ہے	Particle removed by a file

Filth	گندا	Dirty matter; adj. Filthy
Finale	خلاصہ، حاصل کلام	Conclusion; concluding part
Finery	عمدہ لباس	Beautiful clothes for a special occasion
Finesse	اعلیٰ مہارت	Delicate skill; v: handle with finesse
Finicky	غیر اہم چیزوں کو اہمیت دینا	Too particular, fussy; difficult to please; too concerned with unimportant details or quality; ex. Finicky about her food
Finish	ختم ہونا	Surface texture; completeness of execution
Finished	مکمل	Properly made and complete; ex. Finished product/performance
Finite	محدود	Limited
Firebrand	شعبدہ باز	Piece of burning wood; hothead; troublemaker; person who stirs up trouble
Fissure	تفریق	Crevice; crack
Fit	مدہوشی کے دورے	Sudden outburst of an illness or feeling; convulsion caused by epilepsy
Fitful	بے ترتیبی	Spasmodic; intermittent; irregular
Flaccid	کمزور، غیر سخت	Flabby; lacking firmness; weak; ex. Flaccid muscles
Flag	طاقت میں کمی ہونا	Droop; grow feeble; decline in vigor or strength; adj. Flagging; cf. Unflagging
Flagrant	بہت برا	Conspicuously wicked, bad, or offensive; blatant; outrageous
Flail	مارنا، تھپڑ مارنا	Beat with or as if with a flail; move wildly; thresh grain by hand; strike or slap; toss about; n: threshing tool consisting of a stick swinging from the end of a long handle
Flair	قابلیت	Talent
Flamboyant	دکھاوے والا	Ornate; highly elaborate; richly colored; ostentatious; showy; cf. Flame
Flashy	عارضی چمک	Showy; gaudy; giving a momentary brilliance
Flaunt	ریاکاری کرنا	Display ostentatiously; ex. "Honey, if you've got it, flaunt it !"
Flay	لوٹنا	Strip off skin; plunder; remove the skin from; criticize harshly
Fleck	داغ	Spot; mark with flecks; n: small mark or spot
Fledgling(fledgeling)	ناتجربہ کار	Inexperienced; n: young bird that has acquired wing feathers and is learning to fly; inexperienced person
Fleece	بھیڑ کی اون	Wool coat of a sheep; v: shear the fleece from; rob by a trick; swindle; plunder
Fleet	تیز	Fast; rapid; n. Adj. Fleeting: passing quickly; ephemeral
Flick	ہلکا سا وار	Light stroke as with a whip; v: move with a light quick blow; strike with a light quick blow (as from a whip); ex. Flick the switch
Flicker	غیر مستقل حرکت	Burn unsteadily or fitfully; move waveringly; n: flickering movement or light; brief sensation; ex. Flicker of excitement

Flighty	بار بار تبدیل ہونے والی	(esp. Of a woman's behavior) capricious; often changing, esp. From one lover to another; impulsive
Flinch	ہچکچانا	Hesitate; shrink back (in fear of something unpleasant), ex. She did not flinch in the face of danger
Flip	اچھالنا	Send (something) spinning, often into the air, by striking with a light quick blow; turn over, ex. Flip over
Flippant	غیر سنجیدہ	Lacking proper seriousness; ex. Flippant remarks about death; n. Flippancy

Word List 20 flippant-gaffe

Flirt	فلرٹ کرنا	Behave in a way that attracts (sexual) attention; deal triflingly with; n. one (or woman) given to flirting; adj. Flirtatious
Flit	اڑنا	Fly; fly or move lightly or quickly; dart lightly; pass swiftly by; ex. A bee flitting from flower to flower
Floe	برف کا ٹکڑا	Flat mass of floating ice
Flora	پودے	Plants of a region or era
Florescence	پھولوں کا دور	Condition or period of flowering
Florid	سرخ	Ruddy; (of a complexion) reddish; flowery; very ornate; cf. Rose
Flotsam		Drifting wreckage
Flounder	کنفیوژن میں بڑھنا	Struggle and thrash about; proceed clumsily or falter (as in water, mud, snow, etc.); proceed in confusion
Flourish	بڑھنا	Grow well; prosper; make sweeping gestures; wave; brandish; ex. The trees flourished in the sun. N: showy movement or gesture; embellishment or ornamentation (esp. In handwriting)
Flout	رد کرنا، مذاق کرنا	Reject; mock; show contempt for; scorn; ex. Flout the rules
Flowery	پھولوں سے بھرا	Full of flowers; full of ornate expressions
Fluctuate	تغیر میں ہونا	Waver; shift; rise and fall as if in waves; change or vary irregularly
Fluency	روانی سے بات کرنا	Smoothness of speech; adj. Fluent
Fluke	قسمت کے مطابق	Unlikely occurrence; stroke of fortune; accidental stroke of good luck; adj. Fluky
Flush	سرخ	Redden; blush; flow suddenly and abundantly; wash out by a rapid brief flow of water; n: reddish tinge; blush; brief rush; rush of strong feeling; ex. Flush of pride; adj: having surfaces in the same plane; even; blushing
Fluster	کنفیوژ ہونا	Confuse; make nervous and confused; n.
Fluted		Having vertical parallel grooves (as in a pillar); v. Flute: make long parallel inward curves in; n. Flute: long rounded groove incised on the shaft of a column
Flutter	پھڑپھڑانا	(of a bird with large wings) wave (the wings) lightly, rapidly, and irregularly; vibrate rapidly or erratically; fly by waving quickly; flitter; n.
Flux	تبدیلی کا سلسلہ	Flowing; series of changes; fluctuation; ex. In a state of flux
Fodder	چارہ	Coarse food for cattle, horses, etc.; feed for livestock; cf. Food

Foible	چھوٹا عیب	Small weakness of character; slight fault; cf. Feeble
Foil	شکست دینا	Defeat; frustrate; prevent from being successful; thwart; cf. Fail
Foist	جبراً نافذ کرنا	Insert improperly; impose upon another by coercion; palm off; pass off as genuine or worthy; cf. Fist
Foliage	پتے	Masses of leaves; cf. Defoliate
Foment	اشتعال دلانا	Stir up; incite; instigate; promote the growth of (something evil or unpleasant)
Foolhardy	احمق	Rash; reckless; foolishly daring
Foppish	لباس/ظاہر داری میں مغرور	Vain about dress and appearance; n. Fop: man who takes too much interest in his clothes and appearance
Foray	حملہ	Raid; sudden raid or military advance; v.
Forbearance	صبر	Patience; forgiveness; v. Forbear: refrain from (in a generous and forgiving way); be patient; ex. Forbear to send him to prison
Ford	جہاں دریا عبور ہو سکے	Place where a river can be crossed on foot; v.
Forebears(forbears)	آباؤاجداد	Ancestors
Foreboding	آنے والے نقصان کا پتہ چلنا	Premonition of evil; feeling of coming evil; v. Forebode: be a warning of (something unpleasant)
Forensic	فارنزک	Suitable to debate or courts of law; of or used in legal proceedings and the tracking of criminals; ex. Forensic science/medicine
Forerunner	آباؤاجداد	Predecessor; one that comes before and indicates the approach of another
Foreshadow	پیش گوئی کرنا	Give an indication beforehand; be a sign of (what is coming); portend; prefigure
Foresight	بصیرت	Ability to foresee future happenings; prudence in providing for the future
Forestall	قبل از وقت	Prevent by taking action in advance
Forfeit	بطور سزا حوالے کرنا	Something surrendered as punishment for a crime or breach of contract; v: lose as a forfeit; n. Forfeiture
Forge	آگے بڑھنا	Counterfeit; reproduce fraudulently; form by heating in a forge and hammering into shape; move with a sudden increase of speed or power; ex. Forged ahead in the last two years; n: furnace where metals are heated
Forgo(forego)	ترک کرنا	Give up; do without
Forlorn	اکیلا غمگین	Sad and lonely; wretched; desolate
Formality	رسم	Ceremonious quality; ceremonious adherence to rules; something done just for form's sake; ex. Mere formality
Formidable	خطرناک	Menacing; arousing fear; threatening; difficult to defeat; ex. Formidable foe/question
Forsake	چھوڑ دینا	Desert; abandon; renounce
Forswear	حلفیہ ترک کرنا	Renounce under oath; abandon; make a solemn promise to give up, cf. Abjure

Forte	خصوصی قابلیت	Strong point or special talent in a person's character
Forthcoming	تیار، مدد کو تیار	Happening in the near future; ready; willing to help; ex. No answer was forthcoming
Forthright	براہ راست	Straightforward, direct; frank
Fortitude	ہمت، بہادری	Bravery; courage, strength of mind
Fortuitous	حادثاتی	Accidental, by chance; n. Fortuity
Forum	فورم	Public square of an ancient roman city, public place for open discussion; court of law
Forward	بولڈ	Presumptuous or bold
Foster	پالنا	Rear; bring up (for a certain period only); encourage; promote the development of (feelings or ideas); ex. Help foster friendly relations; adj. giving parental care although not related by blood; ex. Foster parents
Foul	بہت برا	Very bad or disagreeable; very dirty; ex. Foul Smell/flavor/temper/language/air/deed/weather/means; n. Act against the rules; v. Make or become foul; commit a foul
Founder	بانی	Person who establishes (an organization or business)
Fracas	جھگڑا	Brawl(noisy quarrel or fight) in which a number of people take part; melee
Fractious	غصیلا	Unruly; peevish; cranky; bad-tempered; ex. Fractious horse
Frail	کمزور	Weak; n. Frailty
Franchise	ووٹ کا حق	Right or privilege granted by authority; right to vote; license to sell a product in a particular territory
Frantic	جنونی	Wild; distraught as from fear or worry; ex. Frantic with fear
Fraudulent	فراڈیا	Cheating; deceitful; ex. Fraudulent means; n. Fraud; deception; swindle
Fraught	سے پُر ہونا	Filled (with something unpleasant); full; ex. Fraught with danger and difficulties; cf. Freight
Fray	جھگڑا	Brawl; fight; v: wear away or unravel by rubbing; have loose threads developing; cause to become worn out (a person's temper or nerves); cf. Rub
Freebooter	قزاق	Pirate or plunderer who makes war in order to grow rich
Frenetic(phrenetic)	جنونی	Frenzied; frantic
Frenzied	خوشی سے پاگل	Madly excited; n. Frenzy; violent wild excitement
Fresco		Painting on wet plaster (usually fresh)
Fret	ذہنی الجھن	Be annoyed or vexed; ex. Fret over your poor grades; n: irritation of mind, adj. Fretful
Friction	رگڑ	Clash or conflict in opinion; rubbing against
Frieze		Ornamental horizontal band on a wall
Frigid	بہت ٹھنڈا	Intensely cold; cold in manner; ex. Frigid zone
Fringe	لٹکتے دھاگوں کا سجا ہوا	Decorative edge of hanging threads; edge

	کونہ	
Frisk	چال سے چلنا	Move about playfully; froric; adj. Frisky: playful
Fritter	ضائع کرنا	Waste (time or money on unimportant things)
Frivolous	سنجیدگی میں	Lacking in seriousness; flippant; self-indulgently carefree; unworthy of serious attention; relatively unimportant; trivial
Frock	فراک	Long loose garment (worn by monks)
Frolic	کھیل کود کرنا	Play and jump about happily; frisk; ex. Frolicking young lambs
Frolicsome	خوش باش	Prankish; gay; playful; merry; frisky
Frond	پتے	Fern leaf; palm or banana leaf
Fructify	پھل دینا	Bear fruit; produce fruit
Frugality	کفایت شعاری	Thrift; economy; adj. Frugal: practicing economy; costing little; inexpensive
ruitful	نتیجہ خیز	producing results; profitable; prolific; producing in abundance
ruition	پھل دینا	bearing of fruit; fulfillment; realization; Ex. come to/be brought to fruition
rustrate	روکنا، شکست دینا	thwart; defeat; prevent from accomplishing a purpose
uddle	مدہوشی سے احمق ہونا	make stupid or confused as with alcholic drink; N. in a fuddle: confused
ugitive	عارضی، آوارہ گردہ	fleeting or transitory; lasting only a short time; roving(wandering); running away or fleeing as from the law; N: one who flees; Ex. fugitives at large
ulcrum	فلکرم	support on which a lever rests or pivots
ulminate	پھٹنا	thunder; explode; issue a severe denunciation
ulsome	بہت ہی زیادہ	disgustingly excessive; offensively flattering; Ex. fulsome praise/expressions of admire
umble	خراب کرنا	move the fingers and hands awkwardly (in search of something); mishandle or drop a ball that is in play; bungle; botch; spoil by mishandling; N.
unctional	عمل میں لانا	made for practical use only (without decoration); functioning; Ex. functional modern furniture; CF. functionalism
unctionary	آفیشل	official (who performs a particular function)
undamental	بنیادی	basic; primary; essential
unereal	جنازہ	sad; solemn; suitable for a funeral
uror	شور و غوغا سے متعلق	frenzy; great anger and excitement; CF. fury
urrow	گہری جھری	long shallow trench made by a plow; deep wrinkle in the skin, V
urtive	خاموش و خفیہ	stealthy; quiet and secret (trying to escape notice); sneaky, Ex. furtive glance

fusillade	یک وقتی فائرنگ	simultaneous firing or outburst (of missiles, questions, etc.)
fusion	اتحاد	union; coalition; V. fuse
fuss:	غیر ضروری پریشانی	trouble or worry over trifles; make nervous; pay too much attention to N: needless concern or worry (about a trivial thing); anxious nervous condition; display of attention; Ex. make a fuss over the baby
fussy	جو جلدی پریشانی	fastidious; finicky; easily upset
futile	غیر ضروری	useless; hopeless; ineffectual
Gadfly	تنگ کرنے والا	Animal-biting fly; irritating person
Gaffe	سماجی غلطی	Social blunder

Word List 21 gainsay-gossamer

Gainsay	رد کرنا	Deny
Gait	چال	Manner of walking or running; speed
Galaxy	کہکشاں	Large isolated system of stars, such as the milky way; collection of brilliant personalities
Gale	طوفان	Windstorm; gust of wind; emotional outburst (laughters, tears); ex. Gale of laughter
Gall	غصہ ہونا، کھجلی ہونا	Annoy; exasperate; chafe; n: skin sore caused by rubbing (as on the skin of a horse); exasperation
Galleon	بادبانی جہاز	Large three-masted sailing ship
Galley	قدیمی جہاز	Low ship with sails (rowed along by slaves)
Gallows	تختہ دار	Framework from which a noose is suspended (used for execution by hanging)
Galvanic	کرنٹ کا پیدا ہونا	Of the production of electricity by the action of an acid on a metal; having the effect of an electric shock; ex. Galvanic cell; galvanic effect cf. Luigi galvani
Galvanize	اشتعال دلانا	Stimulate or shock by an electric current; stimulate by shock; shock into action; stir up; coat with rust-resistant zinc by using electricity
Gambit	جوا	Opening in chess in which a piece is sacrificed; action made to produce a future advantage
Gambol	اچھل کود کرنا	Romp; skip about; leap about playfully; frolic; n.
Gamely	ہمت سے	In a spirited manner; with courage; ex. Fight gamely against a superior boxer; adj. Game
Gamut	مکمل سلسلہ	Entire range
Gangrene	ٹشوز کا کمزور پڑنا	Decay of body tissue caused by insufficient blood supply (usually following injury); adj. Gangrenous
Gape	منہ کھولنا	Open widely; open the mouth wide; stare wonderingly with the mouth open; cf. Agape
Garbled	ملا جلا ہونا	Mixed up; jumbled; distorted; v. Garble: mix up or distort (a message) to such an extent as to make misleading or unintelligible
Gargantuan	بڑا	Huge; enormous; gigantic; cf. The hero of gargantua and pantagruel
Gargoyle	عجیب شکل کا پرنالہ	Waterspout carved in grotesque figures on a building
Garish	زیادہ چمکدار	Overbright in color; unpleasantly bright; gaudy

Garner		Gather; store up; amass
Garnish	سجانا	Decorate; add a garnish to; decorate (food or drink) with small items such as lemon slices; n.
Garrulous	باتونی	Loquacious; wordy; talkative; n. Garrulity
astronomy	علم خورات	Art and science of preparing and serving good food; cf. Gastronome
Gauche	غیر مہذب	Clumsy (in social behavior); coarse and uncouth
Gaudy	دکھاوے دار	Flashy; showy
Gaunt	بنجر، کمزور	Lean and angular; thin and bony; emaciated; barren
Gavel	لکڑی کا ہتھوڑا	Hammerlike tool; mallet(wooden hammer) used by a presiding officer or an auctioneer; v.
Gawk	گھورتے رہنا	Stare foolishly; look in open-mouthed awe
Gazette	گزٹ	Official periodical publication; newspaper
Genealogy	علم الانساب	Record of descent; lineage; ancestry; study of ancestry
Generality	مبہم بیان، عام بات	Vague statement; general statement which is not detailed; quality of being general; greater part; most; ex. Generality of people
Generate	پیدا کرنا	Cause; produce; create
Generic	ایک جماعت کے متعلق	Characteristic of an entire class or species; of a genus
Genesis	ماخذ	Beginning; origin
Geniality	ہمدردی، مہربانی	Cheerfulness; kindliness; sympathy; adj. Genial: cheerful and good-tempered
Genre	صنف	Particular variety of art or literature
Genteel	شاندار، شائستہ	Well-bred; elegant; striving to convey an appearance of refinement; ex. Genteel poverty
Gentility	شائستگی	Those of gentle birth; high social class; refinement; quality of being genteel
Gentle	مہربان	Kindly; soft; mild; of good family
Gentry	اعلی سماجی جماعت	People of standing(rank or position); people of good family or high social position; class of people just below nobility
Genuflect	رکوع کرنا	Bend the knee as in worship
Genus	گروہ	Division of animals or plants, below a family and above a species
Geriatrics	بوڑھوں کی دیکھ بھال	Medical treatment and care of old age
Germ	بیج	Earliest form of an organism; seed or bud; something that may develop into something larger or more important; microbe
Germane	مناسب، موزوں	Pertinent; bearing upon(having connection with) the case at hand appropriate
Germinal	تخلیقی	Pertaining to a germ; creative; ex. Germinal idea
Germinate	پھوٹنا	Cause to sprout; sprout
Gerontocracy	ضعیفوں کی حکومت	Government ruled by old people
Gerontology	علم ضعف عمری	Study of the sociological phenomena associated with old age
Gerrymander	کسی سیاسی جماعت کے فایدے کیلئے حلقہ بندی کرنا	Change voting district lines in order to favor a political party; n. Cf Elbridge gerry + (sala)mander
Gestate	پیدائش سے پہلے	Evolve as in prenatal growth; n. Gestation: period of development from conception until birth

Gesticulation	اشارہ	Motion, gesture; v. Gesticulate: make gestures (while speaking)
Ghastly	خطرناک	Horrible; terrifying, resembling ghosts; cf. Aghast
Gibberish	احمقانہ	Nonsense, nonsensical or unintelligible talk or writing; babbling
Gibe	مذاق اڑانا	Mock; make jeering remarks; n. jeering remarks
Giddy	نرم دل	Light-hearted; not serious; frivolous; dizzy; causing dizziness, ex. Giddy youth; ex. Giddy climb/height
Gild	سنہری تہہ سے لپیٹنا	Cover with a thin layer of gold
Gingerly	محتاط	Very carefully; adj.
Girth	احاطہ، محیط	Distance around something; circumference
Gist	خلاصہ	Essence; main point; substance
Glacial	مثل گلیشیئر	Like a glacier; of an ice age; extremely cold; ex. Glacial epoch; cf. Iceberg
Glamor	جاذبیت	Compelling charm; adj. Glamorous
Glare	گھورنا غصے سے	Shine intensely and blindingly; stare fixedly and angrily; n.
Glaring	نمایاں	(of something bad) highly conspicuous; harshly bright; shining intensely and blindingly
Glaze	تہہ لگانا	Cover with a thin and shiny surface; apply a glaze to; n: thin, smooth, shiny coating (as for pottery); ex. Unglazed pottery
Gleam	چمک	Brief flash of light; glow; v.
Glean	تھوڑا تھوڑا جمع کرنا	Gather leavings; gather grain left behind by reapers; gather bit by bit (facts or information) often with difficulty
Glib	رواں	Fluent (with insincerity or superficiality); facile; slick
Glimmer	چمکنا	Shine erratically; twinkle; n: dim or unsteady light; faint indication; ex. Glimmer of hope
Glitter	چمکنا	Shine brightly with flashing points of light; ex. Glittering diamond ring n: sparkling light; attractiveness; glamor; ex. Glitter of the sun on the waves
Gloat	بری نیت سے دیکھنا	Express evil satisfaction; look at or think about with evil satisfaction; view malevolently; ex. The thief gloated over the stolen jewels.
Gloss	حاشیہ	Brief explanation note or translation of a difficult expression; v.
Gloss_over	دھوکہ دہی کی نیت سے ترجمہ کرنا	Explain away with the intention of deceiving or hiding faults
Glossary	خلاصہ	Brief explanation of words used in the text
Glossy	نرم اور چمکدار	Smooth and shining; n. Gloss: shiny brightness on a surface; superficially attractive appearance; ex. Gloss of good manners
Glow	چمکنا	Shine brightly without a flame (as of eyes or metals); show redness and heat (in the face) after hard work or because of strong feelings, n; light produced by a heated body; brilliance of a color
Glower	دیکھنا، گھورنا	Scowl; glare; look or stare angrily
Glut	زیادہ پر ہونا	Overstock; fill beyond capacity (with food); fill to excess; n: oversupply
Glutinous	گاڑھا	Sticky; viscous; gluey
Glutton	بسیار خور	Someone who eats too much; adj. Gluttonous: given to gluttony; greedy; cf. Gluttony: habit of eating too much
Gnarl	درخت پہ نکلی ہوئی	Protruding knot on a tree; v.
Gnarled	ٹیڑھا	Twisted

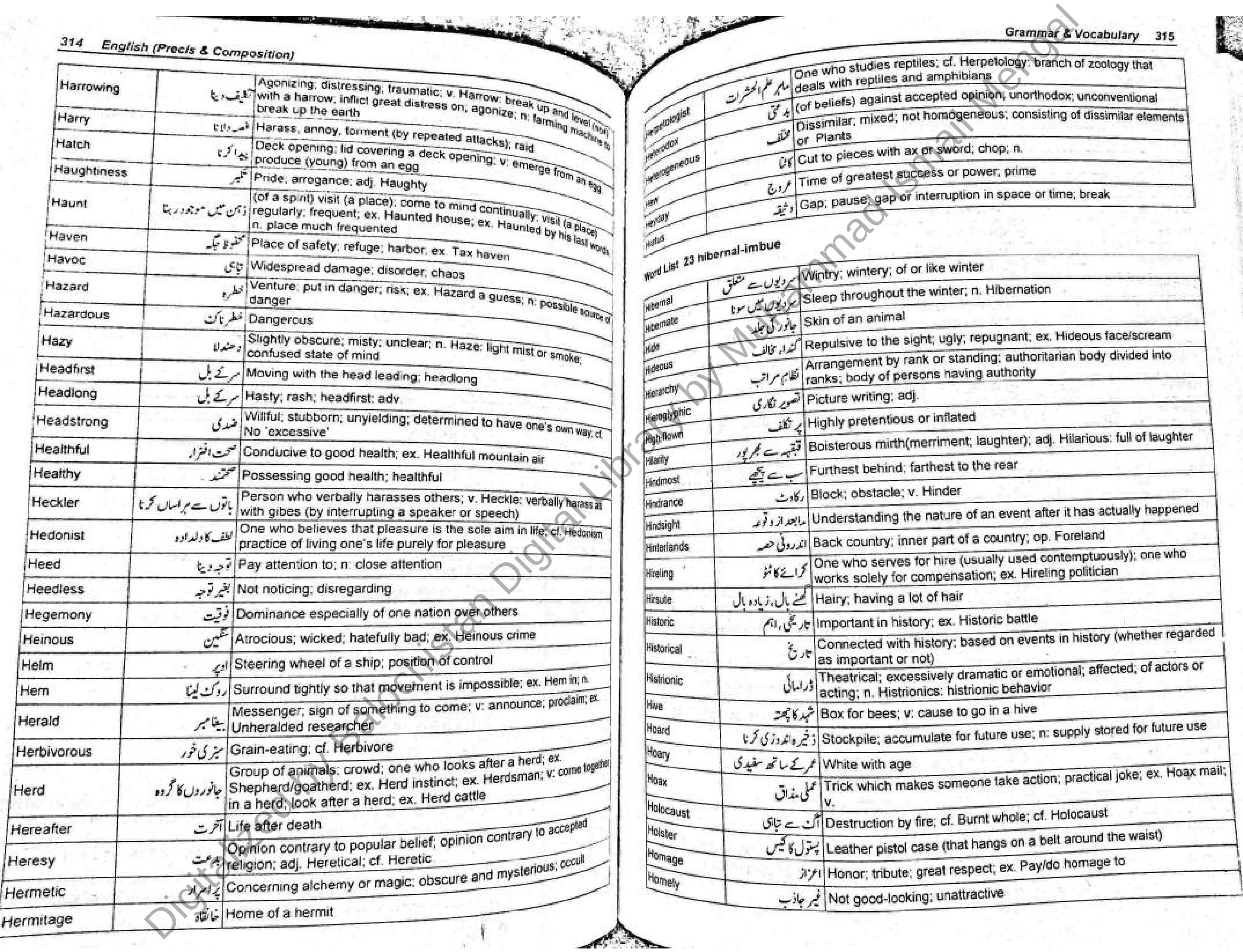
Gnome	چھوٹا، بونا	Dwarf; underground spirit who guards treasure hoards
Goad	ابھارنا	Urge on; drive with a goad; cause (someone) to do something by continued annoyance; ex. They goaded him into doing it by saying he was a coward; n: sharp-pointed stick for driving cattle; stimulus; cf. Annoy continually
Gobble	تیزی سے کھانا	Eat very quickly
Gorge	اندر پھکا (خوراک) ڈالنا	Stuff oneself (with food); glut; cf. Gorgeous: dazzlingly beautiful
Gory	خونی	Bloody; n. Gore: blood (from a wound)
Gossamer	بہت ہلکا	Sheer; very light; like cobwebs; n: soft and sheer fabric; cobweb

Word List 22 gouge-hiatus

Gouge	اوورچارج کرنا	Overcharge (with high price); extort from; ex. Gouge the public; cf. Usury
Gourmand	خوش خوراک	Epicure; person who takes excessive pleasure in food and drink
Gourmet	نقاد خوراک	Connoisseur of food and drink; epicure
Gracious	شفیق	Kind in a generous way (to someone less important)
Gradation	درجہ بندی	Series of gradual stages; degree in such a progression
Graduate	درجہ بندی کرنا	Arrange into categories or grades; divide into marked intervals (for use in measurement); ex. Graduated ruler
Graduated	درجہ بندی شدہ	Arranged by degrees (of height, difficulty, etc.)
Granary	گودام	Storehouse for grain
Grandeur	عظمت	Impressiveness; stateliness; majesty
Grandiloquent	فصیح و بلیغ	(of a person or speech) using high sounding or important-sounding language; pompous; bombastic
Grandiose	عظیم	Affectedly grand; pretentious; high-flown; ridiculously exaggerated; impressive; great in size or scope; grand; ex. Grandiose ideas
Granulate	دانہ دانہ کرنا	Form into grains or granules; n. Granule: grain or particle
Graphic	واضح بیان	Pertaining to the art of delineating; vividly described
Graphite	گریفائٹ	Black form of carbon used in lead pencils
Grapple	پکڑنا	Wrestle; come to grips with; take hold of and struggle with; ex. Grapple with
		The burglar
Grate	شور کرنا	Make a harsh noise; have an unpleasant effect; shred by rubbing against a rough surface; ex. Grated cheese n: framework of metal bars to hold fuel in a fireplace
Gratify	خوش کرنا	Please; satisfy; ex. Gratify a desire
Gratis	بغیر فیس کے	Free; without charge; adj.
Gratuitous	بلاوجہ	Given freely, unwarranted; uncalled for; done without good reason, ex. Gratuitous comment
Gratuity	انعامیہ جو ملازمین کو اختتام ملازمت پر یک مشت ملے	N. Money given to sb who has done one a service; tip ;
Gravity	سنجیدگی	Seriousness; adj. Grave

Graze	چرنا	(of an animal) feed on growing grass; cause (an animal) to feed on grass; scrape (esp. The skin) or touch lightly in passing; brush; ex. We can't graze the cattle till summer; n: surface wound
Gregarious	سماجی، ملنسار	Sociable; (of an animal) tending to form a group
Grievance	شکایت	Cause of complaint; complaint
Grill	شدید سوال کرنا	Question severely; cook on a grill; broil; n: cooking surface of paralle metal bars
Grim	خوفناک	Causing great fear; unrelenting; determined in spite of fear; ex. Grim smile
Grimace	چہرے کا مروڑ	Facial distortion to show feeling such as pain, disgust, etc; v.
Grisly	خوفناک طریقے سے	Ghastly; horrifying; ex. Grisly remains of the bodies
Groom	محروم کرنا	Man employed to take care of horses; v: make neat and trim; clean and brush (an animal)
Groove	مقررہ راستہ، نالی	Long narrow channel made in a surface to guide the movement of something; ex. Groove of the record
Gross	مکمل	Total; fragrant; clearly wrong; (of people's behavior) coarse; corpulent; ex. Gross insolence/behavior; v: earn as a total amount; n: 12 dozens
Grotesque	عجیب، غیر فطری	Fantastic; comically hideous; strange and unnatural (causing fear or amusement)
Grotto	قدرتی یا مصنوعی غار	Small cavern
Grouch	شکایتی	Bad-tempered complaint; person who keeps complaining; v: complain; grumble
Grouse	شکایت کرنا	Complain; fuss; grumble; grouch; n: plump chickenlike game bird
Grovel	رینگنا	Crawl or creep on ground; remain prostrate; behave in a servile manner
Growl	ہلکی ڈرانے والی آواز	Low, guttural, menacing sound (as of a dog)
Grudge	غصہ	Deep feeling of dislike; ex. Grudge fight; v.
Grudging	ہچکچاہٹ کا شکار	Unwiiling; reluctant; stingy(giving reluctantly)
Gruel	پتلا دلیہ	Thin liquid porridge
Grueling	تھکا دینے والا	Exhausting; ex. Grueling marathon race
Gruesome	خوفناک	Grisly; horrible
Gruff	غیر شائستہ	Rough-mannered; (of a voice) rough; hoarse
Grumble	شکایت کرنا	Complain; mutter discontentedly; grouch; n.
Grunt	زوردار آواز نکالنا	Utter a deep guttural sound (as a pig does); n.
Guffaw	زوردار قہقہہ	Boisterous laughter; v.
Guile	دھوکا	Deceit; duplicity; wiliness; cunning; ex. Persuade her by guile
Guileless	بغیر دھوکا	Without deceit
Guise	ظاہر روپ	Outward appearance; costume; ex. In a new guise
Gull	چال چلنا	Trick; deceive; hoodwink; n: person who is easily tricked; dupe
Gullible	جو آسانی سے دھوکہ میں آ سکے	Easily deceived
Gush	مائع کا باہر نکالنا	(of liquid) pour out in large quantities from a hole; make an excessive display of feeling (without true feeling); ex. Blood gushed from the wound.

Gust	ہوا کا جھکڑ	Strong abrupt rush of wind; v. Cf. Bluster
Gustatory	ذائقہ سے متعلق	Affecting or relating to the sense of taste
Gusto	پرعزم	Eager enjoyment; zest; enthusiasm
Gusty	ہوا سے متعلق	Windy
Guy	تار یا زنجیر	Cable or chain attached to something that needs to be braced or steadied; cf. Guide
Gyroscope	آلہ سمت و توازن	Apparatus used to maintain balance, ascertain direction, etc.
Habitat	مسکن	Natural home of a plant or animal; cf. Habitation
Habituate	عادی ہونا	Accustom or familiarize; addict
Hackles	کتے کی پیٹھ اور گردن بال	Hairs on back and neck, especially of a dog; ex. Make someone's hackles rise
Hackneyed	عام	Commonplace; trite
Haggard	ضائع شدہ	Wasted away; gaunt; ex. Haggard faces of the rescued miners
Haggle	سودے بازی کرنا	Argue about prices (in an attempt to bargain)
Hail	اولے پڑنا	Frozen rain drop; v: salute or greet; precipitate hail
Halcyon	پرامن	Calm; peaceful; ex. Halcyon days
Hale	صحتمند	Healthy
Halfhearted	جوش کی کمی	Exhibiting little interest or enthusiasm
Hallowed	مقدس	Blessed; consecrated; ex. Hallowed ground; v. Hallow: set apart as holy
Hallucination	سراب، دھوکہ	Delusion; false idea; false perception of objects with a compelling sense of their reality; objects so perceived; v. Hallucinate; adj. Hallucinatory
Halting	ہچکچاہٹ کا شکار	Hesitant; faltering; not fluent; ex. Halting steps/voice; v. Halt: proceed or act with uncertainty; falter; hesitate; waver; stop
Hamper	روکنا	Obstruct; prevent the free movement of;
Handsome	زیادہ	Large in quantity; generous; ex. Handsome reward
Hap	موقع، قسمت	Chance; luck
Haphazard	بے ترتیب سے	Random; by chance; happening in an unplanned manner; ex. Haphazard growth of the town
Hapless	بدقسمت	Unfortunate; luckless
Harangue	جذباتی تقریر	Long, passionate, and vehement speech; v.
Harass	ہراساں کرنا	Annoy by repeated attacks
Harbinger	علامت، نشانی	Forerunner (which foreshadows what is to come)
Harbor	سہارا دینا	Give protection (by giving food and shelter); provide a refuge for; hide; keep in mind (thoughts or feelings); ex. Harbor a grudge/criminal; n: place of shelter; refuge
Hardy	مضبوط	(of people or animals) sturdy; robust; (of plants) able to stand inclement(stormy) weather
Harping	ایک ہی چیز کی رٹ لگانا	Tiresome dwelling on a subject; v. Harp: dwell on(think or speak a lot about) tediously

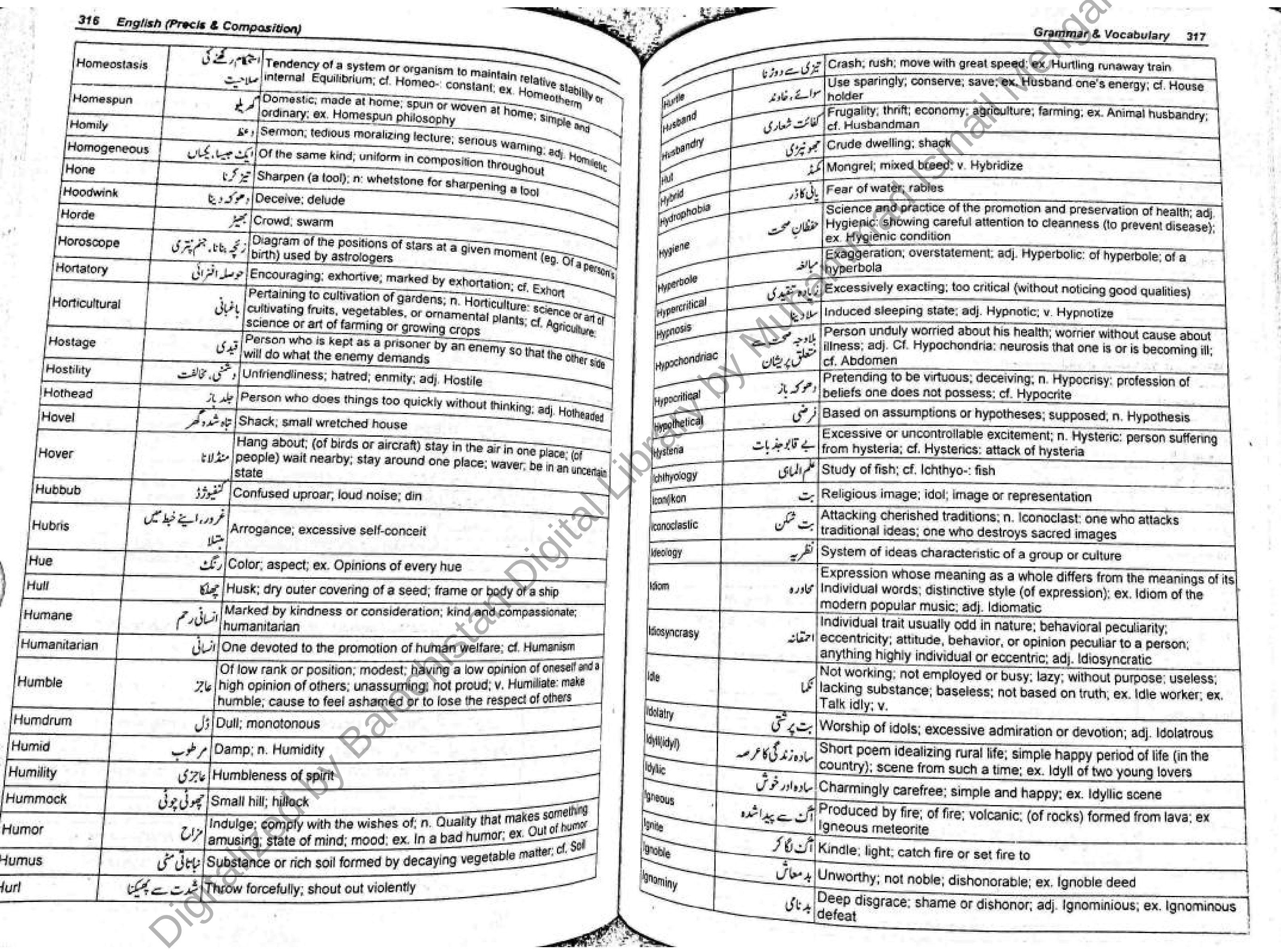


Harrowing	تکلیف دینا	Agonizing; distressing; traumatic; v. Harrow: break up and level (soil) with a harrow; inflict great distress on; agonize; n: farming machine to break up the earth
Harry	غصہ دلانا	Harass, annoy, torment (by repeated attacks); raid
Hatch	پیدا کرنا	Deck opening; lid covering a deck opening; v: emerge from an egg produce (young) from an egg
Haughtiness	تکبر	Pride; arrogance; adj. Haughty
Haunt	ذہن میں موجود رہنا	(of a spirit) visit (a place); come to mind continually; visit (a place) regularly; frequent; ex. Haunted house; ex. Haunted by his last words n. place much frequented
Haven	محفوظ جگہ	Place of safety; refuge; harbor; ex. Tax haven
Havoc	تباہی	Widespread damage; disorder; chaos
Hazard	خطرہ	Venture; put in danger; risk; ex. Hazard a guess; n: possible source of danger
Hazardous	خطرناک	Dangerous
Hazy	دھندلا	Slightly obscure; misty; unclear; n. Haze: light mist or smoke; confused state of mind
Headfirst	سر کے بل	Moving with the head leading; headlong
Headlong	سر کے بل	Hasty; rash; headfirst; adv.
Headstrong	ضدی	Willful; stubborn; unyielding; determined to have one's own way; cf. No 'excessive'
Healthful	صحت افزا	Conducive to good health; ex. Healthful mountain air
Healthy	صحتمند	Possessing good health; healthful
Heckler	باتوں سے ہراساں کرنا	Person who verbally harasses others; v. Heckle: verbally harass as with gibes (by interrupting a speaker or speech)
Hedonist	لطف کا دلدادہ	One who believes that pleasure is the sole aim in life; cf. Hedonism practice of living one's life purely for pleasure
Heed	توجہ دینا	Pay attention to; n: close attention
Heedless	بغیر توجہ	Not noticing; disregarding
Hegemony	فوقیت	Dominance especially of one nation over others
Heinous	سنگین	Atrocious; wicked; hatefully bad; ex. Heinous crime
Helm	اوپر	Steering wheel of a ship; position of control
Hem	روک لینا	Surround tightly so that movement is impossible; ex. Hem in; n.
Herald	پیغامبر	Messenger; sign of something to come; v: announce; proclaim; ex. Unheralded researcher
Herbivorous	سبزی خور	Grain-eating; cf. Herbivore
Herd	جانوروں کا گروہ	Group of animals; crowd; one who looks after a herd; ex. Shepherd/goatherd; ex. Herd instinct; ex. Herdsman; v: come together in a herd; look after a herd; ex. Herd cattle
Hereafter	آخرت	Life after death
Heresy	بدعت	Opinion contrary to popular belief; opinion contrary to accepted religion; adj. Heretical; cf. Heretic
Hermetic	پراسرار	Concerning alchemy or magic; obscure and mysterious; occult
Hermitage	خانقاہ	Home of a hermit

Herpetologist	ماہر علم الحشرات	One who studies reptiles; cf. Herpetology: branch of zoology that deals with reptiles and amphibians
Heterodox	بدعتی	(of beliefs) against accepted opinion; unorthodox; unconventional
Heterogeneous	مختلف	Dissimilar; mixed; not homogeneous; consisting of dissimilar elements or Plants
Hew	کاٹنا	Cut to pieces with ax or sword; chop; n.
Heyday	عروج	Time of greatest success or power; prime
Hiatus	وقفہ	Gap; pause; gap or interruption in space or time; break

Word List 23 hibernal-imbue

Hibernal	سردیوں سے متعلق	Wintry; wintery; of or like winter
Hibernate	سردیوں میں سونا	Sleep throughout the winter; n. Hibernation
Hide	جانور کی جلد	Skin of an animal
Hideous	گندا، مخالف	Repulsive to the sight; ugly; repugnant; ex. Hideous face/scream
Hierarchy	نظام مراتب	Arrangement by rank or standing; authoritarian body divided into ranks; body of persons having authority
Hieroglyphic	تصویر نگاری	Picture writing; adj.
High-flown	پر تکلف	Highly pretentious or inflated
Hilarity	قہقہہ سے بھرپور	Boisterous mirth(merriment; laughter); adj. Hilarious: full of laughter
Hindmost	سب سے پیچھے	Furthest behind; farthest to the rear
Hindrance	رکاوٹ	Block; obstacle; v. Hinder
Hindsight	مابعد از وقوعہ	Understanding the nature of an event after it has actually happened
Hinterlands	اندرونی حصہ	Back country; inner part of a country; op. Foreland
Hireling	کرائے کا ٹٹو	One who serves for hire (usually used contemptuously); one who works solely for compensation; ex. Hireling politician
Hirsute	گھنے بال، زیادہ بال	Hairy; having a lot of hair
Historic	تاریخی، اہم	Important in history; ex. Historic battle
Historical	تاریخ	Connected with history; based on events in history (whether regarded as important or not)
Histrionic	ڈرامائی	Theatrical; excessively dramatic or emotional; affected; of actors or acting; n. Histrionics: histrionic behavior
Hive	شہد کا چھتہ	Box for bees; v: cause to go in a hive
Hoard	ذخیرہ اندوزی کرنا	Stockpile; accumulate for future use; n: supply stored for future use
Hoary	عمر کے ساتھ سفیدی	White with age
Hoax	عملی مذاق	Trick which makes someone take action; practical joke; ex. Hoax mail; v.
Holocaust	آگ سے تباہی	Destruction by fire; cf. Burnt whole; cf. Holocaust
Holster	پستول کا کیس	Leather pistol case (that hangs on a belt around the waist)
Homage	اعزاز	Honor; tribute; great respect; ex. Pay/do homage to
Homely	غیر جاذب	Not good-looking; unattractive



Homeostasis	استحکام رکھنے کی صلاحیت	Tendency of a system or organism to maintain relative stability or internal Equilibrium; cf. Homeo-: constant; ex. Homeotherm
Homespun	گھریلو	Domestic; made at home; spun or woven at home; simple and ordinary; ex. Homespun philosophy
Homily	وعظ	Sermon; tedious moralizing lecture; serious warning; adj. Homiletic
Homogeneous	ایک جیسا، یکساں	Of the same kind; uniform in composition throughout
Hone	تیز کرنا	Sharpen (a tool); n: whetstone for sharpening a tool
Hoodwink	دھوکہ دینا	Deceive; delude
Horde	بھیڑ	Crowd; swarm
Horoscope	زائچہ بنانا، جنم پتری	Diagram of the positions of stars at a given moment (eg. Of a person's birth) used by astrologers
Hortatory	حوصلہ افزائی	Encouraging; exhortive; marked by exhortation; cf. Exhort
Horticultural	باغبانی	Pertaining to cultivation of gardens; n. Horticulture: science or art of cultivating fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants; cf. Agriculture: science or art of farming or growing crops
Hostage	قیدی	Person who is kept as a prisoner by an enemy so that the other side will do what the enemy demands
Hostility	دشمنی، مخالفت	Unfriendliness; hatred; enmity; adj. Hostile
Hothead	جلد باز	Person who does things too quickly without thinking; adj. Hotheaded
Hovel	تباہ شدہ گھر	Shack; small wretched house
Hover	منڈلانا	Hang about; (of birds or aircraft) stay in the air in one place; (of people) wait nearby; stay around one place; waver; be in an uncertain state
Hubbub	کنفیوژڈ	Confused uproar; loud noise; din
Hubris	غرور، اپنے خبط میں مبتلا	Arrogance; excessive self-conceit
Hue	رنگت	Color; aspect; ex. Opinions of every hue
Hull	چھلکا	Husk; dry outer covering of a seed; frame or body of a ship
Humane	انسانی رحم	Marked by kindness or consideration; kind and compassionate; humanitarian
Humanitarian	انسانی	One devoted to the promotion of human welfare; cf. Humanism
Humble	عاجز	Of low rank or position; modest; having a low opinion of oneself and a high opinion of others; unassuming; not proud; v. Humiliate: make humble; cause to feel ashamed or to lose the respect of others
Humdrum	ڈل	Dull; monotonous
Humid	مرطوب	Damp; n. Humidity
Humility	عاجزی	Humbleness of spirit
Hummock	چھوٹی چوٹی	Small hill; hillock
Humor	مزاح	Indulge; comply with the wishes of; n. Quality that makes something amusing; state of mind; mood; ex. In a bad humor; ex. Out of humor
Humus	نباتاتی مٹی	Substance or rich soil formed by decaying vegetable matter; cf. Soil
Hurl	شدت سے پھینکنا	Throw forcefully; shout out violently

Hurtle	تیزی سے دوڑنا	Crash; rush; move with great speed; ex. Hurtling runaway train
Husband	سوائے، خاوند	Use sparingly; conserve; save; ex. Husband one's energy; cf. House holder
Husbandry	کفایت شعاری	Frugality; thrift; economy; agriculture; farming; ex. Animal husbandry; cf. Husbandman
Hut	جھونپڑی	Crude dwelling; shack
Hybrid	[illegible]	Mongrel; mixed breed; v. Hybridize
Hydrophobia	پانی کا ڈر	Fear of water; rabies
Hygiene	حفظانِ صحت	Science and practice of the promotion and preservation of health; adj. Hygienic: showing careful attention to cleanness (to prevent disease); ex. Hygienic condition
Hyperbole	مبالغہ	Exaggeration; overstatement; adj. Hyperbolic: of hyperbole; of a hyperbola
Hypercritical	زیادہ تنقیدی	Excessively exacting; too critical (without noticing good qualities)
Hypnosis	سلا دینا	Induced sleeping state; adj. Hypnotic; v. Hypnotize
Hypochondriac	بلاوجہ صحت سے متعلق پریشان	Person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness; adj. Cf. Hypochondria: neurosis that one is or is becoming ill; cf. Abdomen
Hypocritical	دھوکہ باز	Pretending to be virtuous; deceiving; n. Hypocrisy: profession of beliefs one does not possess; cf. Hypocrite
Hypothetical	فرضی	Based on assumptions or hypotheses; supposed; n. Hypothesis
Hysteria	بے قابو جذبات	Excessive or uncontrollable excitement; n. Hysteric: person suffering from hysteria; cf. Hysterics: attack of hysteria
Ichthyology	علم الماہی	Study of fish; cf. Ichthyo-: fish
Icon/ikon	بت	Religious image; idol; image or representation
Iconoclastic	بت شکن	Attacking cherished traditions; n. Iconoclast: one who attacks traditional ideas; one who destroys sacred images
Ideology	نظریہ	System of ideas characteristic of a group or culture
Idiom	محاورہ	Expression whose meaning as a whole differs from the meanings of its Individual words; distinctive style (of expression); ex. Idiom of the modern popular music; adj. Idiomatic
Idiosyncrasy	احمقانہ	Individual trait usually odd in nature; behavioral peculiarity; eccentricity; attitude, behavior, or opinion peculiar to a person; anything highly individual or eccentric; adj. Idiosyncratic
Idle	نکما	Not working; not employed or busy; lazy; without purpose; useless; lacking substance; baseless; not based on truth; ex. Idle worker; ex. Talk idly; v.
Idolatry	بت پرستی	Worship of idols; excessive admiration or devotion; adj. Idolatrous
Idyll(idyl)	سادہ زندگی کا عرصہ	Short poem idealizing rural life; simple happy period of life (in the country); scene from such a time; ex. Idyll of two young lovers
Idyllic	سادہ اور خوش	Charmingly carefree; simple and happy; ex. Idyllic scene
Igneous	آگ سے پیدا شدہ	Produced by fire; of fire; volcanic; (of rocks) formed from lava; ex Igneous meteorite
Ignite	آگ لگا کر	Kindle; light; catch fire or set fire to
Ignoble	بدمعاش	Unworthy; not noble; dishonorable; ex. Ignoble deed
Ignominy	بدنامی	Deep disgrace; shame or dishonor; adj. Ignominious; ex. Ignominous defeat

Illicit	غیر قانونی	Illegal
Illimitable	بے حد	Infinite; limitless
Illuminate	روشن کرنا	Brighten; clear up or make understandable; enlighten; enable to understand; ex. Illuminating remarks
Illusion	دھوکہ/سراب	Misleading vision or visual image; false idea or belief; cf. Delusion
Illusive	سرابی	Deceiving; based on illusion; causing illusion; deceptive
Illusory	غیر حقیقی	Illusive; deceptive; not real
Imbalance	عدم توازن	Lack of balance or symmetry; disproportion
Imbecility	ذہن کی کمزوری	Weakness of mind; state of being an imbecile; n. Imbecile: stupid person; fool
Imbibe	پینا	Drink in
Imbroglio	پیچیدہ صورتحال	Complicated situation (as in a play); painful or complex misunderstanding (as in a play); entanglement; confused mass (as of papers); v. Embroil
Imbue	بھرنا	Saturate(soak thoroughly); fill; ex. Imbue someone with feelings

Word List 24 immaculate-incessant

Immaculate	بے عیب	Spotless; flawless; absolutely clean
Imminent	قریب	Impending; near at hand
Immobility	ساکن	State of being immovable
Immolate	آگ سے جلانا	Offer or kill as a sacrifice (by fire)
Immune	مستثنیٰ ہونا	Resistant to; free or exempt from; n. Immunity
Immure	قید ہونا	Imprison; shut up in confinement; cf. Wall
Immutable	غیر متبدل	Unchangeable
Impair	زخمی کرنا	Injure; hurt; damage
Impale	چھیدنا	Pierce (with a sharp point); ex. Impaled by the spear
Impalpable	جو چھوا نہ جاسکے	Imperceptible(not easily understood); intangible; op. Palpable: tangible; easily perceptible
Impart	حصہ دینا	Grant a share of; make known; ex. News to impart
Impartial	غیر جانبدار	Not biased; fair; n. Impartiality
Impassable	ناقابل عبور	Not able to be traveled or crossed
Impasse	بڑی رکاوٹ	Predicament(dangerous condition) from which there is no escape; situation allowing for no further progress
Impassioned	جذباتی	(of speech) filled with passion; fervent
Impassive	جذبات سے عاری	Without feeling; expressionless; imperturbable; stoical; ex. Impassive face
Impeach	مؤاخذہ کرنا	Charge (a public official) with crime in office; raise doubls about; indict; ex. Impeach a witness's credibility
Impeccable	بے عیب	Faultless
Impecunious	بغیر پیسے کے	Without money
Impede	روکنا	Hide; retard or obstruct the progress of; block

Impediment	رکاوٹ	Hindrance; stumbling-block; speech defect preventing clear articulation; ex. Speech impediment
Impel	کسی عمل پر ابھارنا	Drive or force onward; drive to take action; urge to action
Impending	قریبی	Nearing; approaching; about to happen
Impenetrable	ناقابل گزر	Not able to be pierced or entered; beyond understanding; impossible to understand; ex. Impenetrable mystery
Impenitent	غیر پشیماں	Not repentant
Imperative	لازمی	Absolutely necessary; that must be done; critically important; expressing command; ex. It is imperative that; n: something that must be done
Imperceptible	ناقابل محسوس	Unnoticeable; impossible to perceive; undetectable
Imperial	شاہانہ	Like an emperor; related to an empire; cf. Imperialism
Imperil	خطرہ میں ڈالنا	Put in danger
Imperious	حاکمانہ	Domineering; too commanding; haughty; cf. Imperial/emperor
Impermeable	ناقابل [illegible]	Impervious; not permitting passage through its substance; impossible to permeate
Impersonal	غیر شخصی، غیر جذباتی،	Not being a person; not showing personal feelings; ex. Impersonal
	ناقابل عبور	Force/manner/organization
Impertinent	غیر شائستہ	Insolent; rude; not pertinent; n. Impertinence
Imperturbable	پرسکون	Unshakably calm; placid
Impervious	ناقابل گزر	Impenetrable; incapable of being damaged or distressed; incapable of being affected (in one's opinions); ex. Impervious to water/criticism
Impetuous	متشدد	Violent; hasty; rash; impulsive; without careful thought; ex. Impetuous decision
Impetus	محرک	Moving force; momentum; force of a moving body; incentive; stimulus; impulse
Impiety	بے احترامی	Irreverence; lack of respect for god or piety
Impinge	اثر کرنا	Infringe; encroach; influence; touch; collide with; ex. The effects are impinging on every aspect of our lives.
Impious	بے احترام	Irreverent
Implacable	جو پرسکون ہوسکے	Incapable of being pacified; impossible to appease; ex. Implacable enemy
Implausible	غیر یقینی	Unlikely (to be true); unbelievable; ex. Implausible alibi
Implement	عمل درآمد کرنا	Put into effect; enforce; carry out; supply with tools; ex. Implement the plan/suggestion; n: tool or instrument
Implicate	فرد جرم عائد کرنا	Incriminate; involve incriminatingly; show to be involved (in a crime); ex. Implicate someone in the crime
Implication	اشارہ	Something hinted at or suggested; implying; implicating
Implicit	خفیہ	Understood but not stated; implied; unquestioning and complete; ex. Implicit trust
Implode	پھٹنا	Burst inward; cf. Vaccum tube
Implore	مانگنا	V. Ask or beg earnestly; beseech
Imply	اشارہ کرنا	Suggest a meaning not expressed; signify
Impolitic	بیوقوف، غیر تجربہ کار	Not wise; not expedient; not politic
Imponderable	بے وزن	Weightless; that cannot undergo precise evaluation; cf. Pound

Import	اہمیت	Significance; importance; meaning
Importunate	مانگنا	Urging; always demanding; troublesomely urgent or persistent
Importune	مانگتے رہنا	Beg persistently; make repeated requests (in an annoying way)
Imposture	بہروپ/اختیار کرنا	Assuming a false identity; masquerade; cf. Impostor
Impotent	کمزور	Weak; ineffective; lacking in physical strength or power
Impoverish	غریب ہونا	Make poor; deprive of natural strength or something important; ex. Impoverished soil
Imprecation	لعنت	Curse; swearword
Impregnable	ناقابل شکست	Invulnerable; impossible to capture or enter by force; ex. Impregnable fort/argument; cf. Take
Impregnate	بھر دینا	Make pregnant; fill thoroughly; saturate
Impromptu	فی البدیہ	Without previous preparation; off the cuff(end of a sleeve); on the spur of the moment
Impropriety	ناموزوں	Improperness; unsuitableness
Improvident	کنجوسی	Thriftless; not providing for the future
Improvise	فی البدیہ	Compose on the spur of the moment
Imprudent	بے احتیاط	Lacking caution; not prudent; injudicious
Impudence	ناموزوں	Impertinence; insolence
Impugn	متضاد ہونا	Dispute or contradict (often in an insulting way); attack as false or questionable; challenge; gainsay; cf. Fight
Impuissance	بے طاقت	Powerlessness; feebleness
Impunity	استثنیٰ	Freedom from punishment or harm; cf. Punish
Impute	منسوب کرنا	Attribute; ascribe; charge; n. Imputation
Inadvertently	غیر ارادی طور پر	Unintentionally; by oversight; carelessly
Inalienable	ناقابل انتقال	Not to be taken away; nontransferable; ex. Inalienable rights
Inamorata	محبوبہ	Woman whom a man loves
Inane	بے وقوف	Silly; senseless; ex. Inane remarks; n. Inanity
Inanimate	بے جان	Lifeless; not animate
Inarticulate	صحیح بات نہ کرسکنا	Speechless; producing indistinct speech; not articulate; not expressing oneself clearly
Inaugurate	افتتاح کرنا	Begin formally; install in office; induct into office by a formal ceremony; n. Inauguration; adj. Inaugural
Incandescent	چمکدار	Strikingly bright; shining with intense heat; emitting visible light when heated; ex. Incandescent light bulb; cf. Candle
Incantation	جادو ٹونہ	Singing or chanting of magic spells; magical formula; (the saying of) words used in magic; cf. Enchant
Incapacitate	نااہل کردینا	Disable; n. Incapacity: lack of capacity
Incarcerate	قید کرنا	Imprison
Incarnate	جسمانی ہونا	Endowed with flesh; invested with bodily form; personified; ex. Devil incarnate; v: give bodily form to; embody
Incarnation	جسمانی صورت میں آنا	Act of assuming a human body and human nature; one who personifies something; personification; ex. Previous incarnation/reincarnation

Incendiary	آگ کا باعث	Arsonist; adj: causing fire; of arson; ex. Incendiary bomb
Incense	غصہ دلانا	Enrage; infuriate(make furious); make extremely angry; outrage; n: aromatic substance burned to produce a pleasant odor
Incentive	محرک	Spur; motive; something which encourages one to greater activity
Inception	آغاز	Start; beginning
Incessant	مستقل	Uninterrupted; unceasing

Word List 25 inchoate-infraction

Inchoate	بنیادی لگاتار	(of desire, wish, plan) recently begun; not explicit; at the beginning of development; rudimentary; elementary; ex. Inchoate mass
Incidence	واقعہ ہونا	Rate of occurrence; particular occurrence; ex. High incidence of infant mortality
Incident	واقعہ	Event; event that causes a crisis
Incidental	اتفاقی	Not essential; minor; n: something incidental
Incinerate	جل کے راکھ ہونا	Burn to ashes
Incipient	ابتدائی حالت میں	Beginning; in an early stage
Incisive	تیز	(appreciatively) cutting; sharp; ex. Incisive remarks; v. Incise: make a cut into
Incite	اشتعال دلانا	Arouse to action; goad; motivate; induce to exist; ex. Incite a riot/the crowd to rebellion
Inclement	بے رحم	Stormy; unkind; unmerciful; cf. Clement
Incline	جھکنا، مائل ہونا	Slope; slant; ex. Steep incline
Inclined	میلان، جھکاؤ	Tending or leaning toward; bent; v. Incline: slant; dispose; be disposed; tend
Inclusive	شمول	Tending to include all; all-inclusive; ex. Inclusive charge
Incognito	غیر معروف	With identity concealed; using an assumed name; adj.
Incoherent	بے ربط	Unintelligible; muddled; unable to express one's thoughts in an orderly manner; illogical; lacking cohesion; not coherent
Incommodious	تنگ	Not spacious; inconvenient
Incompatible	ہم آہنگی نہ ہونا	Inharmonious; n. Incompatibility
Incongruity	بے تناسب	Lack of harmony; absurdity; adj. Incongruous: lacking in harmony; inappropriate
Inconsequential	غیر اہم	Insignificant; unimportant
Inconsistency	عدم استقلال	State of being self-contradictory; lack of uniformity or steadiness; adj. Inconsistent: displaying a lack of consistency; erratic; contradictory; incompatible
Incontinent	بے قابو	Lacking self-restraint; not continent; licentious
Incontrovertible	حتمی	Indisputable; impossible to dispute; not open to question; unquestionable
Incorporate	شامل کرنا	Introduce something into a larger whole; include; embody; give material form to; adj.
Incorporeal	غیر مادی	Without a material body; insubstantial
Incorrigible	ناقابل تصحیح	Uncorrectable
Incredulity	عدم یقین	Tendency to disbelief

Incredulous	شکی، متشکک	Withholding belief, skeptical; showing disbelief
Increment	بڑھنا	Increase
Incriminate	الزام جرم	Accuse of or implicate in a crime; serve as evidence against; cause to seem or make guilty of a crime; ex. Incriminating evidence
Incrustation	سخت تہ	Hard coating or crust; v. Incrust: encrust, cover with a crust
Incubate	انڈوں پہ بیٹھنا	Hatch; warm (eggs) with the body to promote hatching; maintain at optimal environment conditions for development; be holding in one's body an infection which is going to develop into a disease; n. Incubation: cf. Incubation disease
Incubus	بوجھ	Burden; very worrying problem; mental care; nightmare; male devil, cf. Succubus
Inculcate	پڑھانا	Teach (ideas or principles); instill
Incumbent	فرض	Obligatory; imposed as an obligation; currently holding an office; n person who holds an office
Incur	اپنے اوپر لانا	Bring upon oneself
Incursion	حملہ	Temporary invasion; cf. Excursion: short journey
Indecision	فیصلہ نہ کر سکنا	Irresolution; inability to make up one's mind
Indecisive	فیصلہ نہ کر سکنے والا	Marked by indecision; inconclusive; ex. Indecisive battle
Indefatigable	نہ تھکنے والا	Tireless; untiring; showing no sign of getting tired
Indelible	ان مٹ	Not able to be erased
Indemnify	تلافی کرنا	Make secure against damage or loss; compensate for damage or loss; cf. Make uninjured
Indentation	گڑھا، شگاف	Notch; deep recess; v. Indent; cf. Tooth
Indenture	غلامی / شاگردی میں دینا	Bind as servant or apprentice to master; bind by indenture; n: contract binding one party into the service of another for a specified time (as between an apprentice and his master)
Indeterminate	غیر یقینی	Uncertain; not clearly fixed; indefinite
Indicative	اشارہ کرنا	Suggestive; implying; serving to indicate
Indices	اشارے	Signs; indications; ex. Indices of a student's potential; cf. Index: something that reveals or indicates; sign; ex. Cost-of-living index
Indict	فرد جرم عائد کرنا	Charge; n. Indictment
Indifferent	عدم توجہ	Unmoved or unconcerned by; having no interest in; mediocre; neither good nor bad
Indigence	غربت	Poverty
Indigenous	مقامی	Native; ex. Plant indigenous to the new world
Indigent	غریب	Poor; destitute
Indignation	غصہ / ناگواری	Anger at an injustice; ex. Righteous indignation; adj. Indignant
Indignity	جارحانہ	Treatment or situation that causes shame or loss of dignity, respect; offensive or insulting treatment; humiliating or degrading treatment; ex. I suffered the indignity of having to say that in front of them.
Indiscriminate	بلا امتیاز	Choosing at random; confused; not based on careful distinctions
Indisputable	شک سے بالاتر	Too certain to be disputed; beyond doubt
Indissoluble	مستقل، پکا	Permanent; impossible to dissolve or disintegrate

Indite	لکھنا	Write; compose
Indoctrinate	تعلیمات قبول کروانا	Cause to accept a doctrine without questioning it; ex. Indoctrinated with mindless anti-communism
Indolent	سست	Lazy
Indomitable	ناقابل فتح	Unconquerable; unyielding
Indubitable	یقینی / سوال سے بالاتر	Unable to be doubted; which cannot be doubted; unquestionable
Induce	قائل کرنا	Persuade; lead to do something; bring about; n. Inducement
Induct	بھرتی کرنا	Place formally in office; install; admit as a member; initiate; n. Induction: inducting; process of deriving general principles from particular facts
Inductive	منطقی	Pertaining to induction or proceeding from the specific to the general
Indulge	حوالے کرنا	Yield to; gratify; allow oneself a special pleasure; ex. Indulge one's every whim/a child/in a big cigarette; n. Indulgence
Indulgent	حوالے کرنیوالا	Humoring; yielding; lenient; showing indulgence
Industrious	محنتی	Diligent; hard-working; n. Industry
Inebriate	نشہ میں مبتلا	Make drunk; intoxicate; n. Intoxicated person
Inebriated	نشہ میں	Habitually intoxicated; drunk; n. Inebriety
Ineffable	ناقابل بیان	Unutterable; not to be uttered; taboo; that cannot be expressed in speech; indescribable; unspeakable; inexpressible; ex. Ineffable name/joy
Ineffectual	غیر موثر	Not effective; not having a desired effect; weak
Ineluctable	ناگزیر	Irresistible; not to be escaped; unavoidable
Inept	نامناسب	Unsuited; inappropriate; lacking skill; incompetent; cf. Inapt: (of statements or ideas) inappropriate
Inequity	عدم مساوات	Unfairness; adj. Inequitable
Inerrancy	معصومیت	Infallibility
Inert	سست ساکن	Inactive; lacking power to move; unable to move or act; ex. Chemically inert; n. Inertia: state of being inert; force which keeps a thing in the position or state
Inestimable	ناقابل تخمینہ	Impossible to estimate; (apprec) invaluable; of immeasurable worth
Inevitable	ناگزیر	Unavoidable
Inexorable	بے رحم	Relentless; unyielding; implacable; not capable of being changed by entreaty or efforts; ex. Inexorable price rises
Inextricable	چھٹکارا نا ممکن	From which it is impossible to get free; that cannot be untied; ex. Inextricable troubles; ex. Inextricable two histories
Infallible	معصوم	Unerring; never making mistakes
Infamous	بد نام	Notoriously bad; notorious; well known for being bad; ex. Infamous behavior; n: infamy; infamous act; evil fame or reputation
Infantile	بچگانہ	Childish; infantlike
Infer	اخذ کرنا	Deduce; conclude; n. Inference
Infernal	جہنمی	Pertaining to hell; devilish; n. Inferno: place of fiery heat or destruction
Infest	نقصان پہنچانا	Inhabit in numbers large enough to be harmful; ex. Mice infested the house; ex. Shark-infested waters
Infidel	کافر	Unbeliever (with respect to a particular religion)

Infiltrate	داخل ہونا	Pass into or through; penetrate or enter (an organization) sneakily; ex. Infiltrate the troops into enemy territory; cf. Infiltrator
Infinitesimal	بہت چھوٹا	Very small
Infirmity	کمزوری	Weakness
Inflated	مبالغہ آمیز	Exaggerated; pompous; enlarged (with air or gas)
Influx	بہاؤ	Flowing into
Infraction	پامال کرنا	Violation (of a rule or regulation); breach

Word List 26 infringe-invert

Infringe	دھجیاں اڑانا	Violate (a law); encroach (the right of another person)
Ingenious	ذہین، فطین	Marked by inventive skill; clever; resourceful; n. Ingenuity
Ingenue	نوجوان معصوم لڑکی	Ing\'enue; young innocent girl
Ingenuous	سادہ/معصوم	Naive and trusting; young; unsophisticated; candid
Ingrained	جڑیں مضبوط ہونا	Deeply established; firmly rooted; ex. Ingrained dirt/prejudice
Ingrate	ناشکرا	Ungrateful person (not expressing thanks)
Ingratiate	مشہور ہونا	Become popular with; bring (oneself) in favor of another; ex. Ingratiate himself with the boss
Inherent	موروثی	Firmly established by nature or habit; intrinsic
Inhibit	روکنا	Restrain; prohibit; retard or prevent; n. Inhibition
Inhibited	اظہار نہ کر سکنا	(of a person) unable to express what one really feels
Inimical	مخالف	(of someone) unfriendly; hostile; (of something) harmful; detrimental; cf. Enemy
Inimitable	بے مثال	Matchless; not able to be imitated
Iniquitous	غیر اخلاقی	Wicked; immoral; unrighteous; n. Iniquity; ex. Den of iniquity
Initiate	شروع کرنا	Begin; originate; receive into a group; introduce to a new field or activity; ex. Initiate someone into the mysteries of a secret religion; n. one who has been initiated
Injurious	نقصان دہ	Harmful; causing injury
Inkling	اشارہ	Hint; slight indication
Innate	پیدائش	Inborn
Innocuous	بے ضرر	Harmless
Innovation	تبدیلی، ایجاد	Change; something newly introduced; introduction of something new; v. Innovate: begin or introduce (something new); be creative; adj. Innovative
Innuendo	بلاواسطہ اشارہ	Indirect or subtle (derogatory) hint; insinuation, ex. Sexual innuendo
Inopportune	بے وقت	Untimely; inappropriate or ill-timed; poorly chosen
Inordinate	زیادہ/بے قابو	Beyond reasonable limits; unrestrained; excessive; ex. Inordinate demands
Inquisitive	مشتاق	Eager for knowledge; unduly curious
Inquisitor	تفتیشی	Questioner (especially harsh); investigator; person making an inquisition

Inroad	حملہ	Hostile invasion; advance that lessens the quantity or difficulty of something; ex. The long illness made serious inroads on his savings; cf. Raid
Insalubrious	غیر صحت افزا	Unwholesome; not healthful; ex. Insalubrious place
Insatiable	ناقابل اطمینان	Not easily satisfied; unquenchable; ex. Insatiable appetite
Inscrutable	پراسرار	Difficult to understand; impenetrable; not readily understood; mysterious
Insensate	احمقانہ، جذبات سے عاری	Without feeling; lacking sense; foolish
Insensible	بے خبر	Unconscious; unresponsive; insensitive; unaware; imperceptible; ex. Insensible of his danger/to pain; ex. Insensible change; cf. Not the opposite of sensible
Insidious	باغیانہ	Treacherous; stealthy; sly; working or spreading harmfully in a stealthy manner; ex. Insidious spreading of dry rot
Insightful	پُربصیرت	Discerning; perceptive
Insinuate	اشارہ کرنا	Hint; imply; suggest indirectly; creep in; introduce or insert (oneself) by artful means; ex. Insinuate himself into the boss's favor; cf. Ingratiate
Insipid	عدم دلچسپی	Lacking in flavor; lacking interest; dull; ex. Insipid food/character
Insolence	بے احترامی، غرور	Impudent disrespect; haughtiness; adj. Insolent; cf. Haughty + rude
Insolvent	دیوالیہ	Bankrupt; lacking money to pay; n. Insolvency
Insomnia	نیند نہ آنا	Wakefulness; inability to sleep
Insouciant	بے فکر	Without concern or care; unconcerned; indifferent
Instigate	ابھارنا	Start; urge; provoke; incite; ex. Instigate a search/quarrel
Institute	ادارہ	Organization for a special purpose; v: establish
Institution	ادارہ	Instituting; (building for the) organization; established custom, practice, or relationship in a society; mental hospital; ex. Institution of marriage
Institutionalize	ادارہ قائم کرنا	Make into an institution; put or confine in an institution
Insubordination	نافرمانی	Disobedience; rebelliousness; adj. Insubordinate
Insubstantial	غیر اہم	Lacking substance; insignificant; frail; immaterial
Insularity	تنگ ذہنی	Narrow-mindedness; isolation; adj. Insular: of an island; isolated, narrowminded; cf. Peninsula
Insuperable	ناقابل عبور	Insurmountable; unbeatable; ex. Insuperable difficulties
Insurgent	باغی	Rebellious; n.
Insurmountable	ناقابل عبور	Overwhelming; unbeatable; insuperable
Insurrection	بغاوت	Rebellion; uprising
Intangible	مبہم	Not able to be perceived by touch; vague
Integral	ضروری	Complete; necessary for completeness; ex. Integral part
Integrate	جمع کرنا	Make whole; combine; make into one unit
Integrity	ایمانداری	Honesty; uprightness; wholeness; state of being whole and undivided; completeness
Intellect	عقل	Higher mental powers; person of great intellectual ability
Intelligentsia	ادباء	Intellectuals; members of the educated elite (often used derogatorily)

Inter	دفن کرنا	Bury; n. Interment
Interdict	روکنا، منع کرنا	Prohibit; forbid; n.
Interim	عبوری، وقتی	Meantime; ex. In the interim; adj. Taking place during an interim; ex. Interim paper
Interjection	استعجابیہ	Exclamation; ex. "ouch"
Interloper	مدخل	Intruder; one who interferes
Intermediary	ثالث	Intermediate; acting as a mediator; n: mediator; go-between
Interminable	ناختم ہونیوالا	Endless
Intermittent	وقفہ وقفہ سے	Periodic; on and off; stopping and starting at intervals
Internecine	باہمی مہلک	Mutually destructive
Interpolate	مابین داخل کرنا	Insert between
Interregnum	وقفہ	Period between two successive reigns or governments
Interrogate	تفتیش کرنا	Question closely; cross-examine; cross-question
Interstice	تنگ راستہ	Narrow space between things
Intervene	دخل دینا	Come between; interfere; ex. Intervened to prevent a fight; n. Intervention
Intimate	اطلاع دینا	Hint; suggest; imply; adj: marked by close relationship; familiar; private; personal; ex. Intimate knowledge/thoughts in the diary; n: close friend or confidant; cf. Intimacy
Intimidate	ڈرانا	Frighten; n. Intimidation
Intolerant	عدم رواوار	Not willing to accept ways of thinking different from one's own; cf. Tolerant; cf. Tolerate
Intoxicate	نشہ میں ہونا	Make drunk; stimulate or excite; ex. Intoxicated by all the money he might win
Intractable	ناقابل حکومت	Unruly; difficult to manage; ex. Intractable problem/child
Intransigence	غیر مصالحتی	Refusal of any compromise; stubbornness; adj. Intransigent: uncompromising
Intrepid	بے ڈر	Fearless
Intrigue	سازش	Make secret plans; plot; arouse the curiosity of; n: secret scheme; plot; secret love affair
Intrinsic	لازمی، اندرونی	Essential; inherent; built-in
Introspective	محاسبہ کرنا	Looking within oneself; n. Introspection: self-examination
Introvert	خود کے متعلق سوچنے والا	One who is introspective or inclined to think more about oneself; adj Introverted
Intrude	مداخلت کرنا	Put or force in without being asked; trespass; enter as an uninvited person; ex. Intrude one's own opinion into the report; cf. Thrust in
Intuition	وجدان	Immediate insight; power of knowing without reasoning; adj Intuitive v. Intuit: know by intuition
Inundate	سیلاب	Flood; overflow; submerge; cover completely; ex. Inundated with work
Inured	عادی ہونا	Accustomed; hardened; ex. Inured to the alaskan cold; v. Inure: make used to something undesirable; harden; cf. Unfeeling
Invalid	کالعدم	One incapacitated(disabled) by a chronic illness; adj: incapacitated by illness; not valid; null; v: allow to leave (a military force) because of ill-health

Invalidate	کمزور کالعدم کرنا	Weaken; destroy; make invalid; nullify
Invective	گالی دینا	Abuse
Inveigh	کے خلاف بولنا	Denounce; utter censure or invective; ex. Inveigh against the evils of drink
Inveigle	دھوکہ دینا	Deceive; lead astray by deception; wheedle(cajole); ex. Inveigle her into joining the club; cf. Interest dishonestly
Inverse	مخالف، منعکس	Opposite
Invert	الٹادینا	Turn upside down or inside out; reverse the position or condition of

Word List 27 inveterate-laggard

Inveterate	عادی	Deep-rooted; habitual; cf. Grow old
Invidious	حسد بھڑکانا	Designed to create ill will or envy; tending to rouse ill will or envy; ex. Invidious comparison
Invincible	ناقابل تسخیر	Unconquerable
Inviolable	محفوظ	Secure from corruption, attack, or violation(or profanation); unassailable; ex. Inviolable oath/rights; n. Inviolability
Invocation	دعا	Prayer for help (used in invoking); calling upon as a reference or support; act of invoking
Invoke	دعا کرنا	Call and bring into use (a right or law); call on/upon (a higher power or god) for help; ask for; beg for; conjure (a spirit); ex. Invoke the veto power; ex. Invoke one's advisor/god
Invulnerable	محفوظ	Incapable of injury; impossible to damage or injure
Iota	تھوڑا سا	Very small quantity
Irascible	جو جلدی سے طیش میں آجائے	Irritable; easily angered
Irate	طیش میں	Angry; cf. Ire: anger; wrath
Iridescent	قوس قزح جیسے رنگ ظاہر کرنا	Exhibiting rainbowlike colors; ex. Iridescent oil slick; n. Iridescence
Irksome	غصہ دلانا	Annoying; tedious; v. Irk: annoy
Ironic	طنزیہ	Expressing irony; occurring in an unexpected and contrary manner
Irony	طنز، تنقید	Hidden sarcasm or satire; use of words that seem to mean the opposite of what they actually mean; use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning
Irreconcilable	ناقابل سمجھوتہ	Impossible to reconcile; incompatible; not able to be resolved
Irrefutable	ناقابل تردید	Indisputable; incontrovertible; undeniable
Irrelevant	غیر متعلق	Not applicable; unrelated
Irremediable	ناقابل علاج	Incurable; uncorrectable; impossible to remedy
Irreparable	ناقابل تلافی	Not able to be corrected or repaired; impossible to repair
Irrepressible	جو روکا نہ جاسکے	Unable to be restrained or held back; impossible to hold back
Irreproachable	الزام سے پاک	Beyond reproach; blameless; impeccable; ex. Irreproachable conduct
Irresolute	کمزور عزم	Uncertain how to act; weak; lacking in resolution; indecisive; n. Irresolution

Irretrievable	جو ریکور نہ ہو سکے	Impossible to recover or regain; cf. Retrieve
Irreverence	احترام کی کمی	Lack of proper respect or reverence; adj. Irreverent
Irrevocable	ناقابل واپسی	Unalterable; irreversible; impossible to revoke
Isotope	ہم جا	Varying from of an element
Isthmus	خاکنائے	Narrow neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land
Itinerant	مسافر، آوارہ گرد	Wandering; traveling from place to place (to perform work), ex. Itinerant preacher
Itinerary	سیاحت منصوبہ	Plan of a trip; record of a trip
Jab	گھونسا/ٹکانا نوکدار آلے سے	Poke abruptly with something sharp; punch with short blows
Jabber	بڑبڑانا، مہمل باتیں کرنا	Chatter rapidly or unintelligibly
Jaded	تھکا ہوا	Tired or uninterested by surfeit; fatigued; surfeited; worn out; wearied ex. Jaded appetite
Jargon	خاص زبان	Language used by special group; technical terminology; gibberish; nonsensical or incoherent talk
Jaundice	یرقان	Medical condition in which the skin, the white part of the eyes, etc. Turn yellow; v: affect with jaundice; affect with prejudice, envy, or hostility; bias
Jaundiced	متعصب	Yellowed; prejudiced (envious, hostile, or resentful) from long and disappointing experience of human affairs; ex. With a jaundiced eye
Jaunt	مختصر سفر	Trip; short journey
Jaunty	خوش باش	Cheerful and pleased with life; lighthearted; animated; easy and carefree; dapper in appearance; ex. Jaunty person/hat
Jeopardize	خطرے میں ڈالنا	Endanger; imperil; put at risk; n. Jeopardy: danger
Jest	دل لگی کا فقرہ	Playful remark or act; v. Act or speak playfully
Jetsam	جو چیزیں جہاز کو ہلکا کرنے کیلئے پھینکی جائیں	Things thrown from a ship (to lighten the ship)
Jettison	پھینکنا	Throw overboard (from a ship or plane)
Jibe	اتفاق میں ہونا	Agree; be in harmony with; gibe
Jingoist	جنگجوانہ	Extremely aggressive and militant patriot; warlike chauvinist; n. Jingoism: extreme nationalism
Jocose	مذاقیہ	Given to(having a tendency of) joking
Jocular	مذاق میں	Said or done in jest or playfully; marked by joking
Jocund	خوشی	Merry
Jollity	خوشی/خوش	Gaiety; cheerfulness; adj. Jolly; merry; gay
Jostle	دھکا دینا	Shove; bump; push against (someone) rather roughly; ex. Jostled by the crowds
Jovial	خوش طبع	Good-natured; merry; cheerful
Jubilation	خوشی/ولولہ	Rejoicing; great joy
Judiciary	عدلیہ	Judicial branch of government
Judicious	منصفانہ	Sound on judgment; wise

Jug	گھڑا/جگ	Pitcher; container for holding liquids
Juggernaut	ناقابل مزاحمت قوت	Irresistible crushing force; overwhelming advancing force that crushes everything in its path
Jumble	مکس ہونا	Mix in a confused way
Juncture	بحران	Crisis; point in time; joining point; joint; act of joining
Junket	سرکاری خرچ پر سفر	Trip especially one taken for pleasure by an official at public expense
Junta	جتھا	Group of persons joined in political intrigue; cabal; group of military officers ruling a country after seizing power (by force)
Juridical	عدلیہ سے متعلق	Of the law and its administration; cf. Judicial: of courts of law; cf. Judiciary
Jurisdiction	دائرہ اختیار	Right and power to apply the law; authority
Jurisprudence	علم القانون	Science of law
Juxtapose	پہلو بہ پہلو رکھنا	Place side by side; cf. Next
Kaleidoscope	اشکال بین عکس نما	Tube in which patterns made by the reflection in mirrors of colored pieces of glass, etc. Produce interesting symmetrical effects; series of changing events; ex. Kaleidoscope of european history; cf. Beautiful
Ken	مرکزی/اہم حصہ	Range of knowledge; ex. Beyond one's ken
Kernel	گودا، مغز	Central or vital part; core; whole seed (as of corn)
Killjoy		Grouch; spoilsport; one who intentionally spoils the pleasure of others
Kindle	آگ جلانا	Start a fire; ignite; inspire; arouse
Kindred	رشتہ دار	Related; belonging to the same group; similar in nature or character; ex. Kindred languages; n: relative; kin; kinship
Kinetic	حرکت سے متعلق	Producing motion; of motion
Kismet	قسمت	Fate; destiny; ex. Kismet is the arabic word for fate.
Kleptomaniac	عادی چور	Person who has a compulsive desire to steal
Knack	خاص فن	Special talent; art
Knave	ناقابل اعتماد	Untrustworthy person; rogue; scoundrel; jack; n. Knavery
Knead	آٹا گوندھنا	Mix; work dough; mix and work into a uniform mass (with the hands), ex. Knead dough
Kneel	گھٹنوں کے بل	Go down on one's knee(s)
Knell	تباہی کا صور	Tolling of a bell especially to indicate a funeral, disaster, etc.; sound of the funeral bell; v.
Knit	بننا	Contract into wrinkles; grow together; join together closely; make (a fabric or garment) by interwining yarn or thread; ex. Knit the brow; ex. The bones should knit together in a few weeks.
Knoll	چھوٹی پہاڑی	Little round hill; hillock
Knotty	الجھا ہوا	Intricate; difficult; tangled; cf. Knot
Kudos	اعزاز	Honor; glory; acclaim or praise for exceptional achievement
Labile	غیر مستقل	Likely to change; unstable; ex. Emotionally labile; n. Lability
Laborious	محنتی	Demanding much work or care; tedious
Labyrinth	بھول بھلیاں	Maze
Lace	تسمہ	Cord used to draw and tie together two opposite edges (as of a shoe). delicate fabric made of fine threads; v: draw together by tying a lace

Laceration	چیر پھاڑ / دل آزاری	Torn ragged wound; v. Lacerate: tear (the skin as with broken glass); wound
Lachrymose	جو آنسو پیدا کریں	Producing tears; tearful
Lackadaisical	سست، ناتواں	Lacking interest or effort; lacking purpose or zest; lazy; halfhearted; languid
Lackluster	بے چمک، سست	Lacking luster(shine; gloss); dull
Laconic	مختصر	Brief and to the point; using few words; terse
Lag	آہستہ آہستہ نشوونما پانا	Move or develop more slowly; straggle; ex. Lag behind the rest; n.
Laggard	آہستہ	Slow, sluggish; n: one who lags; straggler

Word List 28 lagoon-loquacious

Lagoon	سمندر کے قریب جھیل	Shallow body of water or lake near a sea; lake separated from a sea by sandbars or coral reefs
Laity	عوام	Laypersons; laymen; persons not connected with the clergy
Lament	ماتم کرنا	Grieve; express sorrow; n. Lamentation
Lampoon	ہجو کرنا	Ridicule; n: written attack ridiculing or satirizing a person, group, or institution
Lance	کاٹ ڈالنا	Pierce with a lance; cut into; n: spearlike weapon
Lancet	نیزہ	Small surgical tool for making incisions
Languid	طاقت کی کمی	Lacking energy or vitality; weary; sluggish; listless
Languish	طاقت کھونا	Lose animation or strength
Languor	ذہنی / جسمانی	Lack of physical or mental energy; lassitude; depression
Lank	طاقت کی کمی	Long and thin; ex. Lank, gaunt, abraham lincoln
Lap	گود	Take in food or drink with one's tongue; splash gently; ex. Waves lapping the shore; n: front area from the waist to the knees of a seated person
Larceny	چوری	Theft; ex. Petit larceny
Larder	خوراک رکھنے کی جگہ	Pantry; place where food is kept
Largess	انعام	Generous gift (given to people who do not have enough)
Lascivious	شہوت سے بھرپور	Lustful
Lassitude	تھکا ہوا	Languor; weariness; listlessness
Latch	چٹخنی، کونڈی	Fastening or lock consisting of a movable bar that fits into a notch; v. close with a latch
Latent	خفیہ	Present but not yet noticeable or active; dormant; hidden; n. Latency; cf. Potential
Lateral	جانبی	Of or coming from the side
Latitude	طول بلد	Freedom from narrow limitations
Laud	تعریف کرنا	Praise; n. Adj. Laudable: praiseworthy; adj. Laudatory: expressing praise
Lavish	عالیشانہ	Liberal; wasteful; generous or wasteful in giving or using; abundant; profuse; great; ex. Decorated lavishly; v. Give in abundance
Lax	غافل	Careless; negligent; not paying enough attention; ex. Lax service

Layman	عام آدمی	Man who is not a cleric; man who is nonprofessional
Leash	کتے کے پٹے میں ڈالنے کا تسمہ	Restraining rope fastened to the collar of an animal (to control it); ex. A dog on a leash
Leaven	زندہ کرنا، روشن کرنا	Add leaven to; cause to rise or grow lighter; enliven; n: agent, such as yeast, that causes dough to rise (by fermentation); element that lightens or enlivens
Leave-taking	الوداع	Farewell or departure
Lechery	عیاشی، شہوت پرستی	Gross lewdness; lustfulness; adj. Lecherous; n. Lecher: lecherous man
Lectern	رحل	Reading desk or stand for a public speaker
Leery	مشکوک، بدنظر	(of someone) suspicious; wary; cautious
Leeway	اضافی، فالتو	Room to move; margin; latitude; ex. Leeway for the deadline
Legacy	میراث	Gift made by a will; something handed down from an ancestor
Legato		(of music) played smoothly
Legend	روایت / داستان	Explanatory list of symbols on a map
Legerdemain	کرتب، باتونی	Sleight(dexterity) of hand; cf. Light of hand
Legislature	مقننہ	Legislating branch of government; cf. Legislate: make laws
Leniency	نرمی	Mildness; permissiveness; adj. Lenient: not severe in judgment or punishment
Leonine	شیر کی طرح	Like a lion
Lethal	مہلک	Deadly
Lethargic	سست	Drowsy; dull; n. Lethargy: state of sluggishness and inactivity
Levee	دربار، اٹھانا	Earthen or stone embankment to prevent flooding; cf. Raise
Levitate	اڑنا، اڑانا	Rise and float in the air (especially by magical means); cf. Light
Levity	ہلکا پن	Lack of seriousness or steadiness; frivolity; lightness of manner
Levy	ٹیکس لگانا	Impose (a fine); collect (a payment); impose or collect (a tax); ex. Levy a tax on tobacco
Lewd	زناکار	Lustful
Lexicographer	لغت دان	Compiler of a dictionary; cf. Lexicography: work of compiling a dictionary
Lexicon	لغت	Dictionary
Liability	بوجھ، قرض	Drawback; handicap; debts; obligation; responsibility; condition of being liable; adj. Liable; likely; responsible (for paying)
Liaison	رابطہ، تعاون	Contact that keeps parties in communication; communication betwee groups; one that maintains communication; go-between; secret love affair; v. Liaise: keep a connection
Libel	توہین آمیز تحریر	Defamatory written statement; act of writing something that smears a person's character; v. Adj. Libelous
Libertine	عیاش، اوباش	Debauched person; dissolute or licentious person; rou\'e; cf. Free
Libidinous	شہوت پرست	Lustful
Libido	جنسی خواہش	Psychic and emotional energy or urges behind human activity; sexu desire
Libretto	گانے	Text of an opera or oratorio; cf. Book

License	حکم نامہ	Official or legal permission; latitude of action or speech; excessive freedom that causes harm or damage; v.
Licentious	بدکار، آوارہ	Amoral; lewd and lascivious; unrestrained
Lien	دعوی	Legal claim or right on a property
Ligneous	لکڑی کا سامان	Like wood
Lilliputian	بونا	Extremely small; cf. Lilliput in gulliver's travels
Limber	نرم، لچکدار	Flexible; supple; pliable; v.
Limbo	دوزخ	Region near heaven or hell where certain souls are kept; prison (slang); ex. Purgatory and limbo
Limn	خاکہ کھینچنا	Draw; outline; describe; cf. Line ?
Limp	لنگڑانا	Walk lamely; adj: lacking firmness; weak
Limpid	واضح شفاف	Crystal clear
Lineage	نسب	Descent; ancestry
Lineaments	خدوخال	Features especially of the face; distinctive shape or contour of the face; cf. Line
Linger	دیر تک رہنا	Loiter or dawdle; be slow in leaving; delay going; continue or persist; be slow to disappear; ex. The smell lingered for days.
Linguistic	لسانی	Pertaining to language
Lionize	ہیرو کی طرح عزت دینا	Treat (a person) as a celebrity
Liquidate	ادا کرنا	Settle accounts; pay off (a debt); clear up; eliminate; kill or abolish
List	جھکنا	Tilt (as of a ship); lean over (to one side)
Listless	بے پروا	Lacking in spirit or energy; languid
Litany	دعا باجماعت	Supplicatory prayer; prayer in which the priest calls out and the people replies in the same words
Lithe	لچکدار	Flexible; supple; cf. Limber
Litigation	قانونی چارہ جوئی	Lawsuit; n. Litigant: one party in a lawsuit; v. Litigate
Litotes	علم و بیان	Understatement for emphasis; ex. "Not bad(=pretty good)"
Litter	کوڑا کرکٹ	Waste material thrown away (as bits of paper scattered untidily); v: cover untidily with scattered litter
Livid	نیلگوں	Lead-colored; black and blue (as from a bruise); ashen; enraged; extremely angry
Loath	بے دل، غیر آمادہ	Reluctant; unwilling; disinclined; ex. Romeo and juliet were both loath for him to go.
Loathe	سخت نفرت کرنا	Detest; adj. Loathsome: arousing loathing; offensive; ex. Loathsome smell
Lode	کان میں کچی دھات کی پرت	Metal-bearing vein(long deposit of an ore)
Loft	بالائی منزل	Room or space under the roof; attic
Lofty	اعلی	Very high
Log	روزنامچہ	Record of a voyage or flight; record of day-to-day activities; section of a trunk; v.
Loiter	ٹھہرے ٹھہرتے چلنا	Hang about/around; stand idly about; linger

Loll	پڑے رہنا	Lounge about
Longevity	درازی عمر	Long life; long duration
Lookout	نگہبان	Act of keeping watch; high place commanding a wide view; person who keeps watch
Loom	دور سے بڑا دکھائی دینا	Appear or take shape (usually in an enlarged, indistinct, or distorted form); ex. The shadow of the gallows loomed threateningly. N: apparatus for making thread into cloth
Lope	لمبے لمبے قدم رکھنا	Move with long strids
Lopsided	جس کا ایک سائیڈ نیچے یا بھاری ہونا	Heavier or larger on one side than the other; ex. Lopsided way of walking
Loquacious	باتونی	Talkative; n. Loquacity
Lot	قسمت	Object used in making a determination at random; fate; piece of land
Lottery	لاٹری	Contest in which winners are selected in a drawing of lots
Lounge	پڑے رہنا	Stand, sit, or lie in a lazy, relaxed way

Word List 29 lout-maul

Lout	گنوار، دیہاتی	Clumsy person; adj. Loutish; cf. From countrysides?
Low	گائے، بیل کی آواز	Moo; make the sound of a cow
Lubricate	چکنا کرنا	Apply a lubricant to; n. Lubricant: substance that reduces friction
Lucid	روشن تاباں	Easily understood; clear; intelligible; n. Lucidity
Lucrative	منافع بخش	Profitable; producing wealth
Lucre	نفع	Money; profit; ex. Filthy lucre
Ludicrous	مضحکہ خیز	Laughable; ridiculous; trifling
Lugubrious	ماتمی، اداس	Mournful; sorrowful
Lull	تھم جانا	Moment of calm; period of reduced activity; ex. A lull in the rain; v: cause to become less active; cause to sleep or rest; ex. Lull the opponents into a false sense of security; cf. Lullaby
Lumber	فرسودہ سامان	Move heavily or clumsily; ex. The bear lumbered through the woods; n: timber
Lumen		Unit of light energy (one candle's worth)
Luminary	صاحب علم و فضل	Celebrity (in a specific field); dignitary; object that gives light (as a celestial body)
Luminous	روشن تاباں	Shining (esp. In the dark); issuing light; ex. Luminous paint/road signs
Lunar	قمری	Pertaining to the moon
Lunatic	پاگل	Insane; ex. Lunatic asylum
Lurid	دہشت ناک	Wild; sensational; graphic; gruesome; horrible; ex. Lurid details of the murder
Lurk	پوشیدہ ہونا	Stealthily lie in waiting; slink; exist unperceived
Luscious	خوش ذائقہ	Pleasing to taste or smell; delicious
Lush	سرسبز	(of a plant or grass) growing very well
Lust	خواہش نفسانی	Intense sexual desire; intense eagerness; v.

Luster	رونق، چمک	Shine, gloss (of a polished surface)
Lustrous	تاباں	Shining; brilliant; ex. Lustrous hair
Luxuriant	بے حساب پیدا ہونے والا	Abundant; growing healthily and in large amounts; excessively ornate, rich and splendid; fertile; ex. Luxuriant forests/prose; cf. Luxurious, luxuriate
Luxuriate	عیش و عشرت	Take pleasure in great comfort
Macabre	خوفناک	Gruesome; grisly; ghastly; cf. Of death
Mace	عصائے حکومت	Ceremonial staff used as a symbol of authority; clublike medieval weapon
Macerate	بھگو کر نرم کرنا	Soften by soaking in liquid; waste away; ex. Macerate powdered wood to make paper
Machiavellian	عیارانہ	Crafty; double-dealing; of the political doctrine of machiavelli, which holds that craft and deceit are justified in pursuing political power
Machinations	سازش، فتنہ	Evil schemes or plots; schemes or plots to achieve an evil end; v. Machinate
Maculated	داغدار	Spotted; stained; cf. Immaculate
Madrigal	عاشقانہ نظم	Pastoral song; song for several singers without instruments
Maelstrom	گرداب	Violent whirlpool; violent or tublent situation; cf. Stream
Magisterial	شاندار	Authoritative; imperious; commanding; of a magistrate; ex. Magisterial study of roman law; ex. Magisterial manner
Magistrate	حاکم فوجداری	Official with power to administer the law
Magnanimity	عالی ظرفی	Generosity; adj. Magnanimous: generous
Magnate	صاحب ثروت	Person of prominence or influence; powerful or influential person (in business or industry); ex. Oil magnate
Magniloquent	[illegible]	Boastful; pompous
Magnitude	عظیم ہونا	Greatness (in size or extent); extent
Maim	جسم کا حصہ کاٹ ڈالنا	Mutilate; injure lastingly; disable; cripple; ex. Maimed for life
Makeshift	عارضی بندوبست	Temporary expedient or substitute (in the case of urgent need); ex. Makeshift shelter
Maladroit	بھدا	Clumsy; not skillful; awkward; bungling
Malady	بیماری	Illness
Malaise	بے چینی	Uneasiness; vague feeling of ill health (without any particular pain or appearance of disease)
Malapropism	لفظوں کا مزاحیہ استعمال	Comic misuse of a word; cf. Mrs. Malaprop
Malapropos	نامناسب	Inappropriate; adv.
Malcontent	ناخوش	Person dissatisfied with existing state of affairs; discontented person; adj: discontented
Malediction	بددعا	Curse
Malefactor	غلط کار، بدمعاش	Evildoer; criminal
Maleficient	بدکار	Doing evil; n. Maleficience
Malevolent	خبیث، بدخواہ	Wishing evil; exhibiting ill will; n. Malevolence
Malfeasance	بدعنوانی	Wrongdoing; misconduct (by a public official)
Malicious	کینہ جو	Hateful; spiteful; expressing malice; n. Malice: desire to harm others; spite

Malign	بدنام کرنا	Speak evil of; bad-mouth(criticize spitefully); defame; adj: harmful; ex. Malign influence
Malignant	بدخواہ	Tending to cause death; highly injurious; aggressively malevolent; ex. Malignant tumor
Malingerer	کام کیلئے جھوٹ بولنا	One who feigns illness to escape duty; v. Malinger: feign illness to avoid work
Malleable	تغیر پذیر	(of a metal) capable of being shaped by pounding(beating); pliable; (of someone) impressionable(easily influenced); easily controlled; tractable
Malodorous	بدبودار	Foul-smelling
Mammal	ممیل	Vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young
Mammoth	بڑا، عظیم	Gigantic; enormous
Manacle	ہتھکڑیاں، بیڑیاں	Restrain; handcuff; n.
Mandate	فرمان، حکم	Order; charge; authoritative command; power to govern another country; power to given to a government; region under administration; v: give a mandate to; place under a mandate; ex. Mandated territory
Mandatory	لازمی	Obligatory; compulsory; of a mandate
Maneuver(manoeuver)	منصوبہ بندی کرنا	Strategic military or naval movement (done for training purposes); carefully planned process; stratagem; v: carry out a military maneuver; use maneuvers in gaining an end
Mange	کھجلی، خارش	Skin disease (esp. Of domestic animals) marked by loss of hair
Mangle	ٹکڑے ٹکڑے کرنا	Tear or cut to pieces; mutilate or disfigure; ex. Badly mangled bodies
Mangy	خارش	Shabby; wretched; suffering from mange; of bad appearance
Maniacal	خبطی	Raging mad; insane; n. Maniac: insane person; cf. Mania: disorder of the mind; intense enthusiasm
Manifest	آشکار، مبین	Evident; visible; obvious; v: show plainly
Manifestation	مظاہرہ	Outward demonstration; manifesting; indication of the presence of something; ex. Manifestation of his pronounced musical bent
Manifesto	منشور	Public declaration of principles; statement of policy
Manifold	زیادہ	Many in number or kind; numerous; varied
Manipulate	سلیقے سے کام کرنا	Operate with one's hands; control or play upon (people, forces, etc.) Artfully; maneuver; ex. How to manipulate publicity and men; adj. Manipulative
Mannered	بناہوا	Affected; not natural; ex. Mannered way of speech
Mannerism	مخصوص انداز	Distinctive behavioral trait; affected style in art (according to a set of styles)
Mantle	چغہ	Loose sleeveless outer garment; cloak; something that covers or envelops; the layer of the earth between the crust and the core
Manumit	آزاد کرانا	Emancipate; free from slavery or bondage
Mar	خراب کرنا	Spoil the appearance of
Maraud	لوٹ مار کرنا	Move in search of plunder; ex. Marauding army
Margin	حاشیہ	Border; room; allowance beyond what is needed; ex. Margin of safety
Marginal	حاشیہ پر لکھنا	Of a margin; barely within a limit; ex. Marginal effect/writing ability
Marital	شادی سے متعلق	Pertaining to marriage
Maritime	سمندری	Bordering on(adjacent to) the sea; nautical; of the ships or the sea. ex. Maritime provinces

Marked	نشان لگا ہوا	Noticeable; targeted for vengeance or attack; ex. Marked improvement/man
Maroon	ویران جگہ چھوڑ جانا	Leave helpless on a deserted island or coast; adj. Red brown
Marred	تباہ حال	Damaged; disfigured; v. Mar: spoil; disfigure
Marrow	گودا	Soft fatty tissue that fills most bone cavities and is the source of blood cells
Marshal	عمل میں لانا	Put in order; guide ceremoniously to the correct place; ex. Marshal the children into the museum; n: military officer; official
Marsupial		One of a family of mammals that nurse their offspring in a pouch(pocket of skin or leather); cf. Kangaroo, opossum, wombat
Martial	جنگجو، جنگی	Warlike; of war; ex. Martial art/law
Martinet	سخت گیر	Strict disciplinarian; person who demands total obedience to rules and orders; cf. Jean martinet
Martyr	شہید	One who voluntarily suffers death for his or her religion or cause; great sufferer; ex. Martyr to his rheumatism
Mash	کچلنا، مسلنا	Crush into mash; convert into mash; n: mixture of ground grain and nutrients fed to livestock and fowl
Masochist	خود اذیتی	Person who enjoys his own pain; cf. Masochism
Mason	معمار	One who builds or works with stone or brick; n. Masonry: work of a mason; stonework or brickwork
Masquerade	بہروپی ناچ	Wear a mask or disguise; pretend; n: costume party or ball at which masks are worn; pretense; disguise
Mass	دعا	Christian religious ceremony; cf. Mass: ceremony of the eucharist
Masticate	غذا کو چبانا	Chew
Mat	پائدان	Not shiny; matte; having a dull finish; n: flat piece of material used as a floor covering; v.
Materialism	مادیت	Preoccupation with physical comforts and things; excessive regard for worldly concerns (rather than spiritual matters)
Maternal	ماں کا	Motherly; n. Maternity: motherhood
Matin'ee(matinee)	تیسرے پہر کا	Dramatic or musical performance given in the afternoon
Matriarch	خاندان کی ماں/سردار	Woman who rules a family or larger social group
Matriculate	میٹرک کرنا	Enroll (in college or graduate school); cf. Matrix
Matrimony	شادی شدہ	State of being married
Matrix	قالب	Point of origin; array of numbers or algebraic symbols, mold or die, ex The matrix of western civilization
Maudlin	سرشار	Effusively sentimental
Maul	زدوکوب کرنا	Handle roughly; batter; injure by beating; ex. Mauled by his overexcited fans; n: heavy long-handled hammer

Word List 30 mausoleum-misnomer

Mausoleum	مقبرہ	Monumental tomb; large stately tomb; cf. Mausolos
Mauve	ہلکا ارغوانی رنگ	Pale purple
Maverick	غیر متعلقہ	Rebel; nonconformist (in a group)
Mawkish	مکروہ، ناگوار	Mushy(sentimental) and gushy; icky-sticky sentimental: excessively and objectionably sentimental

Maxim	مقولہ	Proverb; truth pithily stated
Mayhem	زخم ہونا	Injury to body; crime of willfully maiming or crippling a person; violent disorder; ex. Mayhem in the zoo; cf. Maim
Meager	ناکافی، تھوڑا سا	Scanty; inadequate
Mealymouthed	چرب زبان	Indirect in speech (when something unpleasant must be said); hypocritical; evasive
Meander	چکر کھاتے ہوئے بہنا	Wind or turn in its course; follow a winding or turning course; move aimlessly and idly
Meddlesome	مداخلت کرنیوالا	Interfering; v. Meddle: interfere
Mediate	ثالثی کرنا	Settle a dispute through the services of an outsider; act as an intermediary; produce by mediating; ex. Mediate a cease-fire
Mediocre	عامیانہ	Ordinary; commonplace; neither good nor bad
Meditation	تفکر، غوروفکر	Reflection; thought; v. Meditate
Medium	ذریعہ	Element that is a creature's natural environment; nutrient setting in which microorganisms are cultivated; appropriate occupation or means of expression; channel of communication; compromise; middle position between extremes; intervening substan
Medley	آمیزش	Mixture
Meek	عاجز	Submissive; patient and long-suffering
Megalomania	بڑائی کا خبط	Mania for doing grandiose things; mental disorder characterized by delusions of wealth, power, or importance
Melancholy	افسردہ، غمزدہ	Gloomy; morose; blue; n. Adj. Melancholic; cf. Melancholia
Melee	لڑائی	Fight
Mellifluous	آہنگ	(of words or a voice) sweetly or smoothly flowing; melodious; having a pleasant tune
Memento	ماضی کی بازگشت	Token; reminder of the past; keepsake; ex. Memento of your visit
Memoir	خودنوشت	Memoirs; autobiography; biography
Memorial	یادگار	Something, such as a monument or holiday, intended to honor the memory of a person or event; adj: commemorative
Memorialize	یادگار بنانا	Commemorate
Menace	دھمکی	Threat; v: threaten
Menagerie	وحوش خانہ	Collection of wild animals on exhibition; zoo
Mendacious	جھوٹا، دروغ گو	Lying; habitually dishonest; n. Mendacity
Mendicant	بھکاری	Beggar; adj: living as a beggar
Menial	معمولی، حقیر	Suitable for servants; lowly; mean; n: someone who does menial work (esp. Servant in a house)
Mentor	استاد، اقلیم	Counselor; teacher
Mercantile	تجارت سے متعلق	Concerning trade or merchants
Mercenary	کرائے کا فوجی	Motivated solely by money or gain; n.
Mercurial	متلون مزاج	Capricious; quick and changing; fickle; containing the element mercury; ex. Mercurial temper; cf. Mood
Meretricious	ظاہراً پُرکشش	Flashy; tawdry; attractive on the surface but of no real value; ex. Metericious argument/jewel; cf. Prostitute
Merger	ملاپ، گٹھ جوڑ	Combination (of two business corporations); act of merging

Merit	خوبی، میرٹ	Deserve; adj. Meritorious: deserving reward or praise
Mesmerize	سحر انگیز کرنا	Hypnotize; n. Mesmerism; cf. Franz mesmer
Metallurgical	دھات کاری کے متعلق	Pertaining to the art of removing metals from ores; n. Metallurgy: science that deals with extracting metals from ores
Metamorphosis	تبدیلی شکل	Change of form; ex. Metamorphosis of caterpillar to butterfly; v. Metamorphose: change by metamorphosis
Metaphor	استعارہ	Implied comparison; cf. Simile
Metaphysical	مابعدالطبعیات	Pertaining to speculative philosophy; of metaphysics; n. Metaphysics: branch of philosophy that examines the nature of reality
Mete	پیمائش کرنا	Measure; distribute; administer; ex. Mete out justice/punishment
Meteoric	شہاب ثاقب نما	Like a meteor; swift; momentarily brilliant; ex. Meteoric rise to fame; n. Meteor
Meter	وزن	Arrangement of words in the form of poetry (by accentual rhythm)
Methodical	ترتیب سے	Systematic; n. Method: systematic method of procedure
Meticulous	محتاط	Excessively careful (with great attention to detail); painstaking; scrupulous
Metrical	باوزن	Metric; written in the form of poetry; ex. Metrical translation of homer
Metropolis	بڑا شہر	Large city
Mettle	جرأت	Courage (to continue bravely in spite of difficulties); spirit; adj. Mettlesome
Miasma	بدبودار	Swamp gas; heavy vaporous atmosphere often emanating from decaying matter; pervasive corrupting influence; noxious atmosphere or influence
Microcosm	عالم اصغر	Small representative world; world in miniature; ex. Microcosm of english society
Migrant	مہاجر	Changing its habitat; wandering; ex. Migrant birds/workers; n. one that migrates
Migratory	ہجرت کرنیوالا	Wandering; v. Migrate: move from one region and settle in another; move periodically from one region to another
Milieu	سماجی ماحول	Social environment; means of expression; ex. Feel out of one's milieu; ex. His proper milieu is watercolor.
Militant	جنگجو	Combative; bellicose; n.
Militate	خلاف جانا	Work against; ex. Militate against the chances of promotion; cf. Serve as a soldier
Militia	ملیشیا	Army composed of ordinary citizens rather than professional soldiers
Millennium	ہزار سالہ	Thousand-year period (as in the new testament); hoped-for period of happiness and prosperity
Mime	نقل اتارنا	Pantomime(act without dialogue); mimicry; mimer; v: mimic; pantomime
Mimicry	نقل	Imitation
Minatory	دھمکانا	Menacing; threatening
Mincing	چھوٹے چھوٹے قدم اٹھانا	Affectedly dainty(delicate); v. Mince: cut (esp. Meat) into very small pieces; walk with exaggerated primness; walk in an unnatural way, taking little short steps; ex. The actor minced across the stage; cf. Mincemeat; cf. Mincer
Mingle	مل جانا	Mix together in close association
Miniature	چھوٹا ماڈل	Small model; small painting; adj: small

Minion	نوکر	Servile dependent; obsequious follower
Minuscule(miniscule)	بہت چھوٹا	Extremely small
Minute	تفصیلات	Extremely small; cf. Minutes: official record of the proceedings at a meeting
Minutiae	عام تفصیلات	Petty or trivial details; cf. Minutia
Mirage	سراب، دھوکہ	Unreal reflection; optical illusion
Mire	دھنس جانا	Entangle; stick in swampy ground; stick or sink in mire; n: bog; deep mud; ex. Sucked deeper into the mire
Mirth	قہقہہ	Merriment; laughter
Misadventure	بدقسمتی	Mischance; ill luck; ex. Death by misadventure
Misanthrope	جو آدمی سے نفرت کرے	One who hates mankind; misanthropist
Misapprehension	غلط فہمی	Error; misunderstanding; v. Misapprehend
Miscellaneous	متفرقات	Made up of a variety of parts
Miscellany	متفرقات	Mixture of writings on various subjects; collection of various items
Mischance	بدقسمتی	Ill luck
Mischief	شرارت، فتنہ	Behavior (of children) causing trouble with no serious harm; damage; harm; ex. Mischief to the crops; adj. Mischievous: causing mischief, playfully troublesome
Misconduct	بد انتظامی	Immoral behavior; bad management; v.
Misconstrue	غلط	Interpret incorrectly; misinterpret; misjudge
Miscreant	ولن	Wretch; wrongdoer; villain; ex. Kindness to the miscreant; cf Believe
Misdemeanor	جرم، غلط کام	Minor crime; misdeed; wrongdoing
Miserly	کنجوس	Stingy; mean
Misgivings	شکوک، غلط فہمیاں	Doubts
Mishap	بدقسمت واقعہ، غلط نام	Unfortunate accident
Misnomer	نامناسب نام، غلط ڈزائن	Wrong or improper name; incorrect designation

Word List 31 misogamy-nascent

Misogamy	شادی سے نفرت	Hatred of marriage
Misogynist	شادی سے متنفر	Hater of woman; cf. Misogyny
Missile	میزائل	Object to be thrown or projected
Missive	خط	Letter; written statement; cf. Sent
Mite	چھوٹا کیڑا	Very small object or insect-like creature, small coin
Mitigate	کم کرنا	Appease, moderate, make or become less in force or intensity
Mnemonic	یادداشت سے متعلق	Pertaining to memory; assisting the memory, n. device, such as as formula or rhyme, used as a mnemonic aid

Mobile	متحرک	Movable; not fixed; n. Mobility
Mock	مذاق اڑانا	Ridicule; deride; imitate often in derision
Mode	انداز	Prevailing style; current fashion; manner; way of doing something; ex. In the latest mode; ex. Simple mode of life
Modicum	تھوڑا سا	Limited quantity; small amount; ex. He does not have a modicum of sense; cf. Moderate
Modish	فیشنی	Fashionable; conforming to the current fashion
Modulate	شدت کم کرنا	Tone down in intensity; change the intensity or tone of; regulate; change from one musical key to another; ex. Modulate from e to g
Mogul	بااثر شخص	Powerful person; ex. Oil moguls; cf. Mogol, moghul; cf. Mongolian
Molecule	مالیکیول	The smallest particle (one or more atoms) of a substance that has all the properties of that substance
Mollify	ٹھنڈا کرنا	Soothe an angry person
Mollycoddle	تسکین دینا	Pamper; coddle; baby; indulge excessively
Molt(moult)	بالوں کا جھڑنا	Periodically shed or cast off hairs or feathers (for replacement by a new growth)
Molten	پگھلا ہوا	Melted; ex. Molten lava
Momentous	بہت اہم، ضروری	Very important; n. Moment; cf. Momentary
Momentum	قوت رفتار	Quantity of motion of a moving body; impetus; moving force
Monarchy	بادشاہت	Government under a single ruler
Monastic	راہبانہ	Related to monks or monasteries; removed from worldly concerns
Monetary	مالیاتی	Pertaining to money
Mongrel	مخلوط النسل	Plant or animal (esp. A dog) of mixed breed; adj.
Monochromatic	یک رنگا	Having only one color
Monochrome	ایک رنگ میں مصوری	Painting in only one color; adj.
Monogram	طغرا	Design composed of one or more initials of a name; v
Monograph	مخصوص موضوع کا رسالہ	Scholarly article
Monolithic	غیر متبادل، ایک ڈال کا	Solidly uniform; unchangeable; unyielding; n. Monolith: large block of stone
Monotheism	توحید	Belief in one god
Monotony	یکسانیت	Sameness leading to boredom; monotonousness; adj. Monotonous, cf. Monotone
Monumental	بہت بڑا	Massive; impressively large; built as a monument
Moodiness	غم کے دورے	Fits of depression or gloom; adj. Moody: given to changeable moods, subject to periods of depression; gloomy cf. Mood: | state of mind or emotion
Moratorium	قرضے کی ادائیگی میں مہلت	Legal delay of payment or action; ex. Declare moratorium on the building of new houses
Morbid	مریضانہ	Given to unwholesome or unhealthy thought; moody; characteristic of disease; ex. Morbid curiosity; n. Morbidity; cf. Disease

Mordant	شدید نکتہ چین	Biting; sarcastic; stinging; (apprec.) Incisive; cutting; ex. Mordant pen/wit
Mores	اخلاقی قدریں	Conventions; moral standards; moral customs
Morgue	مردہ خانہ	Mortuary; place where bodies are kept before burial or cremation
Moribund	جاں بلب	Dying; at the point of death; cf. Death
Morose	زود رنج	Ill-humored; sullen; sullenly melancholy
Mortar	چونا، گارا	Vessel in which substances are crushed with a pestle
Mortician	جنازوں کا منتظم	Undertaker; cf. Death
Mortify	زیر کرنا، نفس کشی کرنا	Humiliate by embarassing excessively; shame; punish the flesh; discipline (one's body) by self-denial; ex. Mortified by her blunder; ex. Mortify the flesh; cf. Cause to die
Mosaic	پچی کاری	Picture made of small colorful inlaid tiles; adj.
Mote	مٹی کا ذرہ	Small speck (esp. Of dust)
Motif	اصل مدعا، غرض	Theme; recurrent thematic element in a musical or literary work; single or repeated pattern; figure
Motility	فوراً حرکت کرنا	Ability to move spontaneously; adj. Motile: moving spontaneously
Motley	رنگا رنگ	Multi-colored (as of a garment worn by a jester); mixed; heterogeneous; cf. Jester: one who jests (as a paid fool at medieval courts)
Mottled	داغ دھبوں والا	Blotched in coloring; spotted, ex. Mottled face; v. Mottle. mark with blotches of different colors
Motto	دستور العمل	Brief statement used to express a principle
Mountebank	سفری دوا فروش	Charlatan; boastful pretender
Muddle	گڈمڈ کرنا	Confuse; mix up confusedly; n: state of confusion
Muggy	گیلا، نم	(of weather) warm and damp
Mulct	جرمانہ کرنا	Defraud a person of something; swindle; ex. Mulct the boy of his legacy
Multifarious	طرح طرح کا	Varied; greatly diversified, ex. Multifarious activities
Multiform	کثیر الاشکال	Having many forms
Multilingual	کثیر اللسان	Having many languages; fluent in several languages
Multiplicity	کثرت، بہتات	State of being numerous or multiple; large number; ex. Multiplicity of details; adj. Multiple: of more than one element
Mundane	دنیاوی	Worldly as opposed to spiritual; everyday; of the ordinary; ex Mundane existence; cf. World
Munificent	بہت مہربان	Very generous in giving; ex. Munificent benefactor; n. Munificience
Mural	دیوار کی پینٹنگ	Wall painting
Murky	تاریک، اندھیرا	Dark and gloomy; thick with fog; vague; ex. Murky night/fog, n. Murk partial or complete darkness; gloom
Murmur	دھر دھراہٹ	Low, indistinct, continuous sound; v. Cf. Mumble
Muse	فکر کرنا	Ponder at length; n: source of inspiration (esp. Of a poet)
Musky	مشکی	Having the odor of musk; n. Musk: odorous substance secreted by an asian deer
Muster	اجتماعی	Gather; assemble (troops); ex. Muster up one's strength for the ordeal; n.

Musty	باسی، بوسیدہ	Stale (in odor or taste); spoiled by age; cf. Moist
Mutability	قابل تبدیل	Ability to change in form; fickleness; adj. Mutable: able to change, fickle; cf. Mutate; cf. Mutant
Mute	خاموش	Silent, without speech; not pronounced; unable to speak; n: one who is incapable of speech; v: soften the sound, color, shade of
Muted	چپ	Silent; muffled; toned down; ex. Muted traffic noise
Mutilate	کوئی عضو کاٹ	Maim; injure lastingly; deprive of a limb or an essential part
Mutinous	باغی	Unruly; rebellious; ex. Mutinous teenagers; n. Mutiny: open Rebellion; cf. Mutineer
Mutter	بڑبڑا کر شکایت کرنا	Utter (complaining words) indistinctly in low tones
Myopic	تنگ نظر	Nearsighted; lacking foresight; n. Myopia
Myriad	زیادہ تعداد میں	Very large number; adj. Cf. Ten thousand
Mystic	پراسرار	Of hidden meaning and spiritual power; ex. Mystic ceremonies; n. Cf. Mysticism
Nadir	زوال کا وقت	Lowest point; point on the celestial sphere diametrically opposite the zenith
Naivet'e(naivety)	سادہ	Quality of being unsophisticated; simplicity; artlessness; gullibility; adj Naive(na\"ive): ingenuous; lacking worldliness; simple; credulous
Narcissist	خود پرست	Conceited person; n. Narcissism; cf. Narcissus
Narrative	تذکرہ	Related to telling a story; n: narrated account; story; v. Narrate: tell (a story); cf. Narration
Nascent	ابتدائی	Incipient; coming into being or existence; ex. Nascent ability in music
Natal	پیدائش	Connected with birth; cf. Prenatal; cf. Postnatal

Word List 32 natation-obsidian

Natation	تیراکی	Swimming
Natty	خوش لباس	Neatly or smartly dressed; dapper; smart; ex. Natty dresser
Nausea	متلی، کراہیت	Feeling of sickness and desire to vomit; disgust; cf. Seasickness
Nauseate	جی متلانا	Cause to become sick; fill with disgust; fill nausea
Nauseous	بدمزہ، قے آور	Causing nausea; feeling nausea
Nautical	بحری	Pertaining to ships or navigation
Navigable	جہاز رانی کے قابل	(of a body of water) wide and deep enough to allow ships to pass through; (of a ship or aircraft) able to be steered
Nebula	ستاروں کا گچھا	Diffuse mass of interstellar dust or gas; galaxy
Nebulous	غیر واضح، دھندلا	Vague; hazy; cloudy; of a nebula; ex. Nebulous proposal
Necromancy	کالا جادو، جادوگری	Black magic: sorcery; dealings with the dead: art that professes to communicate with the spirits of the dead so as to predict the future; cf. Necromancer; cf. Necro+divination; cf. Necro-: death; ex. Necropolis
Nectar	شہد	Drink of the gods; sweet liquid collected by bees
Nefarious	بے حد برا	Very wicked
Negate	نفی کرنا	Cancel out; nullify; cause to have no effect; deny; n. Negation
Negligence	غفلت	Neglect; failure to take reasonable care; adj. Negligent: neglectful, lax, not taking enough care

Negligible	بہت کم	So small, trifling, or unimportant as to be easily disregarded
Nemesis	پاداش، مکافات عمل	Someone seeking revenge; source of downfall or ruin; cf. Nemesis
Neologism	نئی اصطلاح میں بنانا	New or newly coined word or phrase
Neophyte	نو مرید	Recent convert; new member of a religious group; beginner; cf. Plant
Nepotism	اقربا پروری	Favoritism (to a relative); cf. Nephew
Nether	نچلا، زیریں	Lower; ex. Nether garments/regions
Nettle	تنگ کرنا، دق کرنا	Irritate; annoy; vex; adj. Nettlesome
Nexus	رابطہ، تعلق	Connection
Nib	نوک قلم	Beak(bill); pen point
Nicety	نزاکت	Precision; accuracy; minute distinction or difference; ex. To a nicety: exactly; precisely; ex. Distinguish between niceties
Niggardly	کنجوس	Meanly stingy; parsimonious; n. Niggard: stingy person
Niggle	چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر وقت ضائع کرنا	Spend too much time on minor points (esp. When finding fault); find fault; ex. Niggle over details; adj. Niggling
Nihilist	فرقہ عدمیہ کا فرد، منکر	One who considers traditional beliefs to be groundless and existence meaningless; absolute skeptic; revolutionary terrorist; cf. Nihilism; belief that nothing has meaning or value; belief that destruction of existing political or social institutio
Nimble	چست	Quick in movement; agile; quick in understanding; ex. Nimble climber/mind
Nip	چٹکی، گھونٹ	Snip off; stop something's growth or development; bite; make numb with cold; ex. Nip the plan; ex. A guard dog nipped the postman; ex. Fingers nipped by the extreme chill
Nirvana	نروانہ	In buddhist teachings, the ideal state in which the individual loses himself in the attainment of an impersonal beatitude
Nocturnal	رات سے متعلق	Done or active at night; ex. Nocturnal animals/raids; cf. Nocturne
Noisome	بدبودار	Foul smelling; very unpleasant; unwholesome
Nomadic	خانہ بدوش	Wandering; n. Nomad: tribe who migrates from place to place
Nomenclature	نظام اسماء	Terminology(system of specialized words); system of names or naming things
Nominal	برائے نام	In name only; of a name; trifling; (of a sum of money) very small; cf. Nominate: propose as a candidate; appoint
Nonchalance	عدم توجہی	Indifference; lack of concern; composure; adj. Nonchalant: unconcerned; cool; indifferent; ex. Nonchalant attitude to his debts
Noncommittal	غیر جانبدار	Neutral; refusing commitment to a particular opinion; unpledged; undecided
Nondescript	عام سا	Undistinctive; ordinary; ordinary-looking; ex. Nondescript fellow in a crowd
Nonentity	عدم موجود	Person of no importance; nonexistence
Nonplus	ہوش گم کر دینا	Put at a loss; bring to a halt by confusion; perplex; cf. No more
Nonsense	احمقانہ	Speech or writing with no meaning; foolish behavior or language; ex. Make (a) nonsense of: spoil; cause to fail
Noose	پھانسی کا پھندا	Loop formed in a rope
Nostalgia	یاد وطن کا عارضہ	Homesickness; longing for the past; ex. Nostalgia for the clothes of 1920s; adj. Nostalgic

Nostrum	اشتہاری دوا	Questionable medicine; quack medicine; cf. Our (remedy)
Notable	مشہور	Conspicuous, worthy of note, remarkable, important, distinguished noted
Notch	دندانہ	V-shaped cut in a surface, v.
Notoriety	رسوائی، بدنامی	Disrepute, ill fame
Nourish	پالنا، پوسنا	Provide with food necessary for life and growth
Nourishment	غذا	Something that nourishes, food
Nova	چمکدار ستارہ	Star that suddenly becomes much brighter and then returns to its original brightness
Novelty	جدت	Something new, newness, adj. Novel: new, original
Novice	مبتدی	Beginner
Noxious	موذی، مضر	Harmful, cf. Obnoxious
Nuance	باریک فرق	Shade of slight difference in meaning or color; subtle distinction
Nubile	شادی کے لائق	Marriageable; of marriageable age; cf. Connubial
Nugatory	بے قیمت	Worthless; futile
Nullify	منسوخ کرنا	Make invalid; make null; invalidate
Numismatist	سکے جمع کرانے والا	Person who collects coins; n. Numismatics: study or collection of money, coins, and medals
Nuptial	شادی سے متعلق	Related to marriage or the wedding ceremony; n. Nuptials: wedding ceremony
Nurse	دیکھ بھال کرنا	Suckle; take care of (as a nurse); bear in mind; ex. Nursing mother, ex. Nurse a hope/grudge against someone
Nurture	پالنا	Nourish, feed; educate; rear; care for while it is growing or developing; foster; cultivate; n: something that nourishes; rearing
Nutrient	خوراک، غذا	Nourishing substance; adj: providing nourishment
Nutrition	غذائیت، غذائی عمل	Process of nourishing or being nourished; cf. Malnutrition
Nutritious	مقوی	Providing nourishment
Oaf	احمق، احمقانہ	Stupid awkward person; cf. Elf
Oath	حلف	Solemn promise; blasphemous use of sacred words to express strong feelings, swear-word; ex. "For christ's sake"
Oatmeal	جئی کا آٹا	Crushed oats used for making porridge
Obdurate	سخت، تند	Stubborn; refusing to change one's belief
Obeisance	اظہار وفاداری	Bow (to show respect and obedience)
Obelisk	چوکونیا مینار	Tall column tapering(becoming gradually narrower toward the end) and ending in a pyramid
Obese	بہت فربہ، موٹا	Excessively fat; n. Obesity
Obfuscate	الجھن میں ڈالنا	Confuse; muddle; cause confusion; make needlessly complex; make so confused as to be difficult to understand
Obituary	وفات کا نوٹس	Death notice (esp. in a newspaper); adj.
Objective	معروضی، حقیقی	Not influenced by emotions; fair; n: goal; aim
Obligatory	فرض، لازم	Binding; required; compulsory; v. Oblige: constrain; make grateful; do a favor; accommodate

Oblique	بالواسطہ	Indirect; slanting (deviating from the perpendicular or from a straight line); ex. Oblique reference
Obliterate	مٹانا	Destroy completely; wipe out; ex. Obliterate the village
Oblivion	تغافل کا شکار	Obscurity; condition of being completely forgotten; forgetfulness
Oblivious	فراموش کنندہ	Inattentive or unmindful; unaware; wholly absorbed; forgetful(having the habit of forgetting)
Obloquy	بدنامی، رسوائی	Slander; disgrace; infamy
Obnoxious	نامعقول	Offensive; disagreeable; ex. Obnoxious smell
Obscure	تاریک	Dark; vague; unclear, not well known; ex. Obscure meaning/village; v: darken; cover; make unclear; ex. Obscure the moon/meaning
Obsequious	خوشامدی	Slavishly attentive; servile; full of servile compliance; sycophantic
Obsequy	جنازہ	Funeral ceremony
Obsessive	مسلط یا طاری	Related to thinking about something constantly; of an obsession; preoccupying; n. Obsession: compulsive preoccupation with a fixed idea; compulsive idea; v. Obsess; preoccupy the mind of excessively
Obsidian	کالی لاوا آمیز چٹان	Black volcanic rock

Word List 33 obsolete-overweening

Obsolete	متروک	Outmoded; no longer used
Obstetrician	وضع حمل کا	Physician specializing in delivery(assisting in giving birth) of babies; n. Obstetrics; cf. Midwife
Obstinate	ضدی	Stubborn; hard to control or treat; ex. Obstinate cough; n. Obstinacy
Obstreperous	بے حد شور	Boisterous; noisy and uncontrollable
Obtrude	خواہ مخواہ دخل دینا	Push (oneself or one's ideas) forward or intrude; impose (oneself or one's ideas) on others; butt in; stick out or extrude; thrust out; ex. Obtrude a on b; adj. Obtrusive; n. Obtrusion; cf. Unobtrusive
Obtuse	سست، غبی	Blunt; not sharp; stupid; slow in understanding
Obviate	تدارک کرنا	Make unnecessary; get rid of; ex. Obviate the need
Occident	مغرب	The west
Occlude	بند کرنا	Shut; close; obstruct; ex. A blood clot occluded an artery.
Occult	رمزی، پراسرار	Mysterious; secret; supernatural; beyond human comprehension; cf. Mysterious to human ?; op. Bare
Oculist	ماہر امراض چشم	Physician who specializes in treatment of the eyes
Odds	فرق، تفاوت	Chances; probability; disagreement; ex. The odds are that it will rain. Ex. At odds with
Odious	مکروہ قابل نفرت	Arousing strong dislike; hateful(causing hatred); vile
Odium	کینہ وری، نفرت	Detestation; quality of being odious; hatefulness; disrepute (resulting from hateful conduct)
Odoriferous	بو نکالنا	Giving off an odor
Odorous	بودار	Having an odor
Odyssey	بڑی رزمیہ نظم	Long, eventful, adventurous journey
Offensive	جارحانہ	Attacking; insulting; distasteful; v. Offend: violate; hurt the feelings of; n. Offense: offending; violating of a moral or social code; crime; attack. ex. First offense

Offhand	بغیر تیاری کے	Casual, done without prior thought or preparation
Officious	ناحق دخل دینے والا، مہربان	Meddlesome; excessively pushy in offering one's services; overly eager in offering unwanted services or advices; ex. Officious bellboy
Ogle	پیار سے دیکھنا	Look at amorously; make eyes at; ex. Old men ogling young girls
Olfactory	سونگھنے	Concerning the sense of smell
Oligarchy	امرائی حکومت	Government by a privileged few
Ominous	منحوس، نامبارک	Threatening, of an evil omen
Omnipotent	قادر مطلق	All-powerful; having unlimited power
Omnipresent	ہر جگہ موجود	Universally present; ubiquitous
Omniscient	ہر چیز کا جاننے والا	All-knowing
Omnivorous	ہمہ خور	Eating both plant and animal food, devouring everything
Onerous	بوجھ والا	Burdensome
Onomatopoeia	صوتی ترکیب	Words formed in imitation of natural sounds
Onslaught	حملہ	Vicious assault, fierce attack; ex. Unexpected onslaught of the enemy
Onus	بوجھ	Burden; responsibility
Ooze	خارج ہونا	(of a thick liquid) pass or flow slowly; n: mud or thick liquid as at the bottom of a river
Opalescent	چمکدار	Iridescent; lustrous; like an opal; n. Opalescence
Opaque	غیر شفاف	Dark; not transparent; n. Opacity
Opiate	افیم ملی دوا	Medicine to induce sleep or deaden pain; something that relieves emotions or causes inaction; sleep-producing drug containing opium
Opportune	بروقت	Timely; well-chosen
Opportunist	موقع پرست	Individual who sacrifices principles for expediency by taking advantage of circumstances; n. Opportunism
Opprobrium	تحقیر، رسوائی	Infamy; disgrace arising from shameful conduct; vilification(slander); scorn; contempt; ex. Opprobrium hurled against him; adj. Opprobrious: expressing contempt; shameful or infamous
Optician	عینک ساز	Maker and seller of eyeglasses
Optimist	پر امید	Person who looks on the bright side; n. Optimism
Optimum	زیادہ سے زیادہ	Most favorable; optimal; n. most favorable condition
Optional	اختیاری	Not compulsory; left to one's choice; n. Option: act of choosing; choice; freedom or power to choose; something available as a choice; ex. Have no option; ex. Two options
Optometrist	چشم ساز	One who fits glasses to remedy visual defects
Opulence	فراوانی، کثرت	Extreme wealth; luxuriousness; abundance; adj. Opulent: possessing great wealth; abundant
Opus	نغمہ نگاری	Work (esp. Musical composition); ex. Magnum opus: masterpiece; cf. Opera
Oracular	پیچیدہ، دو معنی دار	Of an oracle; prophetic; uttered as if with divine authority; mysterious or ambiguous; hard to understand; n. Oracle: wiser person; prophecy made by an oracle
Orator	مقرر	Public speaker

Oratorio	بھجن	Dramatic poem set to music; long musical work with singing but without acting; cf. Cantata
Ordain	حکم دینا	Decree or command; grant holy orders; predestine; install as a minister, Priest, or rabbi; n. Ordainment; cf. Ordination
Ordeal	آزمائش	Severe trial or affliction; difficult experience; trial(test of patience or endurance); affliction
Ordinance	فرمان	Decree; authoritative order
Ordination	پادری کی تقرری	Ceremony conferring holy orders; ceremony of ordaining a priest
Orgy	بدمستی، رنگ رلیاں	Wild drunken revelry; unrestrained indulgence in an activity; ex. Orgy of shopping
Orient	مشرق	Get one's bearings; adjust; make familiar with a situation; orientate
Orientation	سمت کا تعین	Act of finding oneself in society; orienting
Orifice	سوراخ	Mouthlike opening; small opening (esp. To a cavern or passage of the body); cf. Mouth
Ornate	سجانا	Excessively or elaborately decorated
Ornithologist	پرندوں کا علم	Scientific student of birds; n. Ornithology: scientific study of birds
Orthodox	روایتی	Traditional; (of someone) conservative in belief; adhering to an established doctrine
Orthography	صحیح ہجے کرنا	Correct spelling; cf. Ortho-: straight; correct; ex. Orthodontics
Oscillate	آگے پیچھے حرکت کرنا	Vibrate pendulumlike; waver
Osseous	ہڈی جیسا	Made of bone; bony
Ossify	ہڈی میں تبدیل کرنا	Change or harden into bone; become hard and unchanging in one's ideas
Ostensible	نمایاں	Apparent; appearing as such; professed(pretended); pretended; ex. Ostensible purpose of the expedition
Ostentatious	خود نمائی کرنیوالا	Showy; trying to attract attention; pretentious; n. Ostentation: showy display
Ostracize	جلاوطن کرنا	Banish from a group; exclude from public favor; ban; ex. His friends ostracized him. N. Ostracism
Oust	نکال باہر کرنا	Expel; drive out; force out; n. Ouster: ousting
Outcast	کم ذات	One that has been excluded from a society; adj.
Outfit	لباس	Clothing or equipment for a special purpose; ex. Cowboy outfit
Outgoing	سماجی	Sociable; eager to mix socially with others
Outlandish	عجیب	Bizzare; peculiar; unconventional
Outlaw	غیر قانونی قرار دینا	Fugitive from the law (excluded from legal protection); v: declare (someone) to be an outlaw; deprive of the protection of the law; declare illegal; ex. Drinking has been outlawed.
Outlook	صورت	Point of view; view from a particular place; expectation for the future; prospect; ex. Outlook on life; ex. Pleasing outlook; ex. Weather outlook
Outmoded	پرانا	No longer in fashion or use; no longer stylish; old-fashioned
Outrage	غصہ	Act of extreme violence or viciousness; resentful anger; v: commit an outrage on; produce anger in; adj. Outrageous: offensive
Outskirts	کنارے	Fringes; outer borders (as of a city); ex. Outskirts of boston
Outspoken	صاف گو	Candid; blunt
Outstrip	عبور کرنا	Outrun; surpass; outdo

Outwit	شکست، چال سے مات کرنا	Outsmart; defeat by behaving more cleverly
Ovation	پُرجوش استقبال	Enthusiastic applause
Overbearing	حاکمانہ	Bossy; domineering and arrogant; decisively important; ex Overbearing manner/importance; v. Overbear; dominate
Overblown	مبالغہ آمیز	Inflated; exaggerated
Oversee	نگہبانی کرنا	Watch over and direct; supervise; n. Oversight: unintentional failure to notice or do something, supervision
Overt	عیاں	Open to view; public; not secret; cf. Covert
Overthrow	تختہ الٹنا	Topple, n
Overture	ابتدائی پیشکش یا تجویز	Musical introduction to a long musical piece; first offer or proposal (to begin talks in the hope of reaching an agreement); ex. Overtures for peace
Overturn	الٹ دینا	Turn over, capsize; topple
Overweening	ضدی	Arrogant, presumptuous
Overwhelm	قوی، زبردست	(of water) cover completely; defeat completely by much greater force ex. Overwhelmed by grief

Word List 34 overwrought-peccadillo

Overwrought	بہت جوش میں	Nervous or excited; extremely agitated; hysterical; wrought-up; cf. Wrought: made or done
Ovoid	بیضوی	Egg-shaped: cf. Ovum; cf. Ovulate
Pachyderm	موٹی جلد والا جانور	Thick-skinned animal
Pacifist	صلح پسند	One opposed to force; antimilitarist; adj. N. Pacifism: opposition to war as a means of resolving disputes
Pacify	امن و امان بحال کرنا	Soothe; make calm or quiet; subdue; bring peace to
Padre	فوجی پادری	Chaplain (in the armed forces)
Paean	نغمہ، خوشی	Song of praise or joy; ex. Paeans celebrating the victory
Painstaking	جفاکش	Taking pains; showing hard work; taking great care; very careful and Through
Palatable	مزیدار، مرغوب	Agreeable; pleasing to the taste
Palate	تالو	Roof of the mouth; sense of the taste
Palatial	عظیم الشان	Of or suitable for a palace; magnificent
Paleontology		Study of prehistoric life or fossils; cf. Paleo-: ancient or prehistoric; ex. Paleography: study of ancient written documents
Palette	مصور کی رنگ کی تختی	Board on which painter mixes pigments(coloring matters)
Palimpsest	ثانوی مسودہ	Parchment or piece of writing material used for second time after original writing has been erased
Pall	بدمزہ	Become boring; grow tiresome
Pallet	موٹا گدا	Small poor bed; ex. Straw pallet
Palliate	تسکین پہنچانا	Ease pain (without curing); make less severe or offensive (a crime or illness)
Pallid	زرد	Pale; wan; ex. Pallid complexion
Palm	کف، ہتھیلی	Conceal in the palm of the hand; palm off: pass off; ex. Palm off some bad oranges onto the lady/the painting as a real renoir

Palpable	قابل لمس	Tangible; (of something bad) easily perceptible: obvious; ex. Palpable blunder
Palpitate	دھڑکن، دھک دھک کرنا	Throb; beat rapidly; flutter; tremble; ex. Her heart began to palpitate.
Paltry	ناچیز، معمولی سا	Insignificant; petty; trifling; contemptible; ex. Paltry sum; cf. Trash
Pan	سخت تنقید کرنا	Criticize harshly
Panacea	ہر مرض کی دوا	Cure-all; remedy for all diseases
Panache	طرہ امتیاز	Flair; manner of doing things without any difficulty (causing admiration); flamboyance; bunch of feathers (on a helmet); ex. With great panache;
Pandemic	وبائی	Widespread; affecting the majority of people; n: pandemic disease; cf. All people
Pandemonium	طوفان، بدتمیزی	Wild tumult(commotion); wild noisy disorder; cf. Paradise lost
Pander	سفلی جذبات کی تسکین کرنا	Cater to (the low desires of others)
Panegyric	مدح	Formal praise; encomium; ex. I don't deserve such panegyrics.
Pang	فوری درد کی	Sudden sharp feeling of pain
Panoramic	مسلسل منظر	Denoting an unobstructed and comprehensive view; n. Panorama: unbroken view of a wide area
Pantomime	خاموش اداکاری	Acting without dialogue; v.
Papyrus	نرسل کے بنے اوراق	Ancient paper made from stem of papyrus plant
Parable	تمثیل	Short simple story teaching a moral
Paradigm	نمونہ	Model; example that serves as a model; pattern; list of all the inflectional forms of a word
Paradox	تضاد	Something apparently contradictory in nature (that may nonetheless be true); statement that looks false but is actually correct
Paragon	شاندار نمونہ	Model of perfection; ex. Paragon of virtue
Parallel	متوازی	Similar; analogous; corresponding; n: parallel line; person or thing that is parallel (to another); similarity; ex. Know of no parallel to the case; ex. Without parallel; v: be similar to; make parallel; ex. Your experience parallels mine; cf. Unp
Parallelism	متوازی ہونا	State of being parallel; similarity; analogy
Parameter	حد	Limit; independent variable; ex. Parameters of the problem; ex. Within the parameters of the budget
Paramount	سب سے اہم	Foremost in importance; supreme; cf. Para-: beyond; above; ex. Paranormal
Paramour	عاشق	Illicit lover
Paranoia	خلل دماغ	Psychosis marked by delusions of grandeur or persecution; n: adj: paranoid, paranoiac
Paraphernalia	ساز و سامان	Equipment; odds and ends used in a particular activity; personal belongings; ex. Photographic paraphernalia; cf. Married woman's property exclusive of her dowry
Paraphrase	آسان ترجمہ	Restate a passage in one's own words while retaining thought of author; n: restatement of a text in other words
Parasite	طفیلیہ	Animal or plant living on another; toady; sycophant; cf. Para-: beside

Parched	خشک	Extremely dry; very thirsty; v. Parch: make or become extremely dry (by exposure to heat)
Parchment	جھلی، جھلی کاغذ	Writing material made from the skin of a sheep or goat
Pare	ناخن تراشنا	Cut away the outer covering or skin of (with a knife); trim; ex. Pare apples/expenses
Pariah	شودر	Social outcast, ex. Mariah the pariah
Parish	پادری کا علاقہ	Area in the care of a single priest and served by one main church
Parity	برابری	Equality; close resemblance; cf. Disparate
Parlance	زبان	Language; manner of speaking; idiom; ex. In legal/common parlance
Parley	بیٹھک	Conference (between opponents); cf. Speak
Parochial	تنگ نظر	Narrow in scope or outlook; provincial; related to parishes
Parody	چربہ	Humorous imitation; spoof; takeoff; travesty; v.
Paroxysm	دورہ	Fit or attack of pain, laughter, rage; sudden outburst
Parquet	لکڑی کا فرش	Floor made of wood strips inlaid in a mosaic like matter; cf. Strip: long narrow piece
Parry	بچانا، حملہ دفع کرنا	Ward off a blow; deflect; ex. He parried the unwelcome question very skillfully; n.
Parsimony	کنجوسی	Stinginess; excessive frugality; adj. Parsimonious
Partial	جزوی	Incomplete; favoring one side over another; having a liking for something
Partiality	جانبدارانہ	State of being partial; inclination; favorable bias; special fondness; preference
Partisan	کسی جماعت کا متعصب	One-sided; prejudiced; committed to a party (with dislike of any others); n: strong supporter of a party; guerrilla
Partition	تقسیم	Divide into parts
Parvenu	نیا امیر آدمی	Upstart; newly rich person
Passé	پرانا	Old-fashioned; past the prime
Passive	مجہول	Not active; acted upon; receiving an action without acting in return; accepting without resistance
Paste	پیسٹ	Smooth viscous mixture as of flour(powder made by crushing grain) and water (used as an adhesive); v: cause to adhere by applying paste
Pastiche	چربہ، نقل سازی	Imitation of another's style in musical composition or in writing; work of art openly imitating the works of other artists
Pastoral	دیہاتی	Rural; of rural life; idyllic; of a pastor
Pastry	پیسٹری	Paste of flour and water (eaten when baked)
Patent	نمایاں	Obvious; easily seen; open for the public to read; of or protected by a patent; ex. Patent to everyone; n.
Pathetic	افسوسناک، قابل رحم	Causing sadness, compassion, pity; touching
Pathological	مرضیاتی	Pertaining to disease; n. Pathology: study of disease
Pathos	درد، دلسوزی	Tender sorrow; pity; quality in art or literature that produces these feelings; ex. Pathos that runs through the novel
Patina	زنگار، زنگ خوردہ	Green crust on old bronze works or copper; tone slowly taken by varnished painting
Patois	مقامی لہجہ	Local or provincial dialect
Patriarch	قبیلے کا سردار سربراہ	Father and ruler of a family or tribe

Patrician	اعلیٰ، ارفع	Noble; aristocratic; n: person of high rank; aristocrat; cf. Member of the governing classes in ancient rome; cf. Plebian
Patrimony	وراثت	Property inherited from a father
Patronize	حمایت کرنا	Support; act superior toward; treat in a condescending manner; be a customer of; n. Patron: one that supports; regular customer; n. Patronage; cf. Boycott
Paucity	کمی، قلت	Scarcity; dearth
Pauper	بہت غریب	Very poor person
Peccadillo	خفیف سا نقص	Slight offense or fault; cf. Sin

Word List 35 pecuniary-philander

Pecuniary	مالیاتی	Pertaining to money
Pedagogue	استاد	Teacher; cf. Child leader
Pedagogy	فن تعلیم	Teaching; art of education
Pedant	فاضل	Scholar who overemphasizes book learning, trivial details of learning, or technicalities
Pedantic	کتابی	Bookish; showing off learning; marked by an excessive ostentatious concern for book learning; n. Pedantry
Peddle	پیدل چلن	Travel about selling (wares); cf. Foot
Pedestal	سپورٹ	Support or base as for a pillar or statue
Pedestrian	پیدل	Ordinary; dull; unimaginative(lacking in imagination); going on foot; ex. Pedestrian prose; n.
Pediatrician	ماہر امراض اطفال	Physician specializing in children's diseases; n. Pediatrics
Pedigree	نسب	Ancestry; lineage
Peer	برابر، منحصر	One who has equal standing with another; nobleman; v: look intently; n. Peerage; cf. Peeress
Peerless	بے مثال	Having no equal; incomparable
Peevish	بد مزاج	Bad-tempered; irritable; v. Peeve: make angry
Pejorative	منفی لفظ/ترکیب	(of a word or phrase) suggesting that someone is of little value; negative in connotation; having a belittling effect; ex. Many women now considers "housewife" a pejorative expression, because it patronized them.
Pell-mell	بے ترتیب	In confusion; disorderly; ex. Dash pell-mell
Pellucid	واضح، آشکار	Transparent; limpid(crystal clear); clear in meaning; easy to understand
Pen	محدود کرنے کی جگہ	Fenced enclosure for animals; confining space; ex. Sheep pen; v: confine in a pen; enclose
Penance	گناہ کی خود ساختہ سزا	Self-imposed punishment for sin; ex. Do penance for one's sins; cf. Penitent
Penchant	زیادہ میلان	Strong inclination; strong liking (esp. For something that is Disapproved of by other people); ex. Penchant for fast cars
Pendant(pendent)	لٹکا ہوا	Hanging down from something; pending; n: ornament (hanging from necklace etc.)
Pending	منتظر فیصلہ معلق	Not yet decided or settled; impending; ex. Pending decision; prep. While awaiting; until; ex. Delay the decision pending his return

Pendulous	معلق	Hanging; suspended
Penetrate	داخل کرنا	Enter into; pierce; permeate; see through; grasp the inner significance of; understand
Penitent	تواب	Repentant; n.
Penology	علم الحوالات	Study of prison management and criminal rehabilitation
Pensive	غمگین، فکر مند	Dreamily or deeply thoughtful; sadly thoughtful; thoughtful with a hint of sadness; contemplative; cf. Think over
Penumbra	جزوی گرہن	Partial shadow (in an eclipse); cf. Almost shadow
Penury	محتاجی، مفلسی	Extreme poverty; stinginess; adj. Penurious: very poor; stingy
Peon	چپڑاسی	Landless agricultural worker; bond servant; menial worker; n. Peonage
Perceptive	احساس	Insightful; showing a good ability at perceiving and understanding; aware; wise; of perception
Percussion	ٹھوکر، تصادم	Striking one object against another sharply; ex. Percussion instrument; n: striking together of two bodies; sound caused by percussion
Perdition	عذاب	Damnation; complete ruin; hell
Peregrination	سیر وسیاحت	Journey; v. Peregrinate
Peremptory	قطعی، اٹل	Demanding and leaving no choice; imperative; ex. Peremptory decree/knock
Perennial	دائمی، سدا رواں	Something long-lasting; perennial plant; adj: lasting through the year or many years; lasting for a long time; enduring
Perfidious	فریبی، دغاباز	Treacherous; disloyal; n. Perfidy: treachery
Perforate	چھید ڈالنا	Pierce; put a hole through
Perfunctory	رسمی، سرسری	Done routinely and with little care; superficial; not thorough; lacking interest, care, or enthusiasm; ex. Perfunctory kiss
Perigee	سورج سے قریب ترین	Point of moon's orbit when it is nearest the earth; cf. Apogee
Perimeter	حدود	Outer boundary; length of the outer boundary; circumference
Peripatetic	چلتا پھرتا	Walking about from place to place (to work); moving; ex. Peripatetic school of philosophy
Peripheral	محیط کا سا	Of a periphery; marginal; outer; of minor importance; not central; ex. Peripheral nerve/interest
Periphery	احاطہ، گھیرا	Outside edge especially of a round surface; perimeter; ex. Periphery of the town
Perjury	دروغ حلفی	False testimony while under oath; v. Perjure oneself: testify falsely under oath
Permeable	قابل نفوذ	That can be permeated; penetrable; porous; allowing liquids or gas to pass through; v. Permeate: spread or flow throughout; charge
Permissive	اجازت دہ	Allowing much freedom; lenient; ex. Permissive society
Pernicious	خطرناک	Very harmful; deadly; very destructive; ex. Pernicious effect/anemia
Peroration	وعظ کا خلاصہ	Conclusion of an oration; perorating; v. Perorate: conclude a speech; speak at great length
Perpetrate	ارتکاب کرنا	Commit an offense; do (something wrong)
Perpetual	متواتر	Everlasting
Perpetuate	زندہ رکھنا	Make perpetual; make something last for a long time; preserve from extinction; n. Perpetuity
Perquisite(perk)	اوپر کی آمدنی	Any gain above stipulated salary; ex. Perquisites such as free meals and a car

Persevere	ثابت قدم رہنا	Continue steadily in spite of difficulties
Persist	موجود رہنا	Continue in existence; last; continue in a course of action in spite of opposition; ex. Persist in/with something; adj. Persistent
Personable	جاذب	Attractive (in personality or appearance)
Personify	عملی شکل ہونا	Represent (an inanimate object) as a person; be the embodiment or perfect example of; ex. She is evil/patience personified; n. Personification
Perspicacious	تیز نظر، صاحب بصیرت	(of someone) having insight; penetrating; astute
Perspicuity	وضاحت	Clearness of expression; freedom from ambiguity
Perspicuous	واضح، صاف	(of something) plainly expressed; easy to understand; ex. Perspicuous comments
Pert	منہ پھٹ، شوخ	(esp. Of a girl or young woman) impertinent; forward; trim; jaunty; ex. Pert young miss/hat
Pertinacious	ثابت قدم	Holding tenaciously to an action; stubborn; persistent
Pertinent	برمحل	Suitable; to the point; relevant
Perturb	حواس باختہ کرنا	Disturb greatly
Peruse	مطالعہ کرنا	Read through with care; n. Perusal
Pervasive	پھیلنے والا	Spread throughout; v. Pervade: (of smells, ideas, feelings) spread throughout; charge; permeate
Perverse	اخلاق سوز	Purposely continuing to do something wrong; stubbornly wrongheaded; perverted; directed away from what is right; wicked and unacceptable; ex. Perverse satisfaction; ex. Hannibal lecter in a perverse mood; n. Perversity
Perversion	بے جا استعمال	Corruption; turning from right to wrong
Pervert	بدلنا، کج روی کرنا	Corrupt; turn from right to wrong; misuse; ex. Perverted sexual desire/scientific knowledge; n: person whose sexual behavior is not natural
Pessimism	ناامیدی	Belief that life is basically bad or evil; gloominess; tendency to take the gloomiest possible view of a situation; adj. Pessimistic
Pestilential(pestilent)	ضرر رساں	Causing plague; tending to cause death; baneful; n. Pestilence: fatal epidemic disease (esp. Bubonic plague)
Pestle	موسل، دستہ	Tool for mashing or grinding substances in a hard bowl or mortar
Petrify	پتھر بنا دینا	Turn to stone; cause to become stonelike; stun or paralyze
Petty	معمولی	Trivial; unimportant; very small; small-minded; petty-minded
Petulant	تند مزاج	Touchy; peevish; ill-tempered
Phalanx	فوج کا دستہ	Formation of infantry carrying overlapping shields and long spears; group of men packed together (for attack or defense)
Pharisaical	منافقانہ	Pertaining to the pharisees, who paid scrupulous attention to tradition; self-righteous; hypocritical
Pharisee	ظاہر پرست	Pharisee: member of an ancient jewish group that emphasized strict observance of the mosaic law (considering themselves very holy); hypocritical self-righteous person
Phenomena	مظہر، عمل	Observable facts; subjects of scientific investigation; sg. Phenomenon observable fact; very unusual person, thing, or event; marvel; wonder cf. Phenomenons; adj. Phenomenal: very unusual; extraordinary; of a phenomenon; ex. Phenomenal strength

Philanderer	عاشق مزاج	Faithless lover; flirt
Philanthropist	مخیر، انسان دوست	Lover of mankind; doer of good; n. Philanthropy

Word List 36

Philatelist	مہریں جمع کرنیوالا	Stamp-collector; n. Philately: stamp collecting
Philistine	غیر شائستہ	Narrow-minded person, uncultured and exclusively interested in material gain; uncultured person who is indifferent to artistic and cultural values; member of an ancient people in palestine; op. Aesthete
Philology	علم السان	Study of language or words
Phlegmatic	پرسکون	Calm and unexcitable; not easily disturbed, cf. Phlegm: sticky mucus produced in the respiratory tract
Phobia	خوف و ہراس	Morbid fear
Phoenix	ایک فرضی پرندہ	Symbol of immortality or rebirth; ex. Phoenix rising from its ashes
Phylum	فائلم	Major classification, second to kingdom, of plants and animals; category ranking below a kingdom and above a class; division
Physiognomy	چہرہ مہرہ	Face (as showing the character and the mind); art of judging human character from facial features
Physiological	عضو یاتی	Pertaining to the science of the function of living organisms; n. Physiology
Piebald	چتکبرا	Of different colors; mottled; spotted in different colors (esp. In black and white); ex. Piebald horse; cf. Pie+bald
Piecemeal	بتدریج	One part at a time; gradually; in stages; ex. Read a novel piecemeal
Pied	رنگارنگ	Piebald; variegated(many-colored); multicolored
Piety	تقویٰ	Devoutness; reverence for god; adj. Pious
Pigment	روغن	Coloring matter (usually powder to be mixed with water or oil)
Pilfer	تھوڑا تھوڑا چرانا	Steal things of small value; filch; snitch
Pillage	لوٹ کھسوٹ	Plunder
Pillory	تعزیری، شکنجہ	Punish by placing in a wooden frame or pillory; subject or expose to criticism and ridicule; n.
Pinch	چٹکی لینا	Squeeze between the thumb and a finger, or other edges; ex. I had to pinch myself to make sure i wasn't dreaming. N: amount that can be held between the thumb and a finger
Pine	سخت آرزو ہونا	Long for; yearn; languish from longing or grief; decline
Pinion	پنکھ	Restrain or immobilize by binding the wings or legs; n: bird's wing
Pinnace	چھوٹی کشتی	Small boat
Pinnacle	اوج	Peak; highest point; acme; ex. Pinnacle of fame
Pious	متقی	Devout; religious; n. Piety
Piquant	چٹ پٹا	Pleasantly tart-tasting; spicy; pleasantly stimulating; ex. Piquant situation when my old enemy asked for my help
Pique	ناراض کرنا	Irritation; resentment from wounded pride (eg. Loss in a contest); v. provoke; arouse; annoy; cause to feel resentment; ex. Pique her curiosity
Piscatorial		Pertaining to fishing; cf. Pisces

Pitfall	گڑھا، چھپا ہوا خطرہ	Hidden danger; concealed trap
Pith	گودا	Core or marrow; spongelike substance in the center of stems; essence; substance
Pithy	مختصر	Concise and meaningful; substantial; meaty
Pittance	تھوڑی رقم	Small amount (of money); small allowance or wage
Pivotal	مرکزی	Of a pivot; central; critical; crucial
Placate	پرسکون کرنا	Pacify; bring peace to; conciliate; appease
Placebo	بے ضرر دوا	Harmless substance prescribed as a dummy pill
Placid	پرسکون	Peaceful; calm; ex. Placid child/lake
Plagiarize	نقل کرنا	Steal another's ideas or writings and pass them off as one's own; ex. Ideas plagiarized from my article; n. Plagiarism; cf. Kidnap
Plaintive	ماتمی	Expressing sorrow; mournful; ex. Plaintive song
Plait	بالوں کی چوٹی باندھنا	Braid; interwine; interweave strands or lengths of; make by weaving strands together; ex. Plaited hair; n: braided length as of hair o fabric; cf. Pigtail, ponytail
Plane	رندہ	Carpenter's tool for smoothing and leveling wood; v. Cf. Flat
Plaster	پلستر	Paste that hardens to a smooth solid and is used for coating walls; v.
Plasticity	لچک	Ability to be molded; adj. Plastic: capable of being shaped or molded; ex. Plastic material such as clay
Platitude	فرسودہ بات	Trite remark; commonplace statement; adj. Platitudinous
Platonic	مخفی روحانی	Purely spiritual; theoretical; without sensual desire
Plaudit	نعرہ تحسین	Praise; enthusiastic approval; round(succession or series) of applause; adj. Plauditory; cf. Applaud
Plausible	معقول، بظاہر	Conceivably true; having a show of truth but open to doubt; specious
Plebeian	ادنی طبقے کا	Common; vulgar; pertaining to the common people; n: common people in ancient rome; cf. Patrician
Plebiscite	مردم شماری	Direct vote by the entire electorate (on an important issue)
Plenary	مکمل	(of power) complete; full; fully attended by all qualified members; ex. Plenary power
Plenitude	بہتات، کثرت	Abundance; plenty; great amount; completeness; fullness; cf. Plenary, plenty
Plethora	افراط، زیادہ	Excess; overabundance; ex. A plethora of excuses
Pliable	لچکدار	Flexible; easily influenced; yielding; adaptable
Pliant	لچکدار	Flexible; easily influenced
Plight	برا حال	Difficult condition; condition or state (esp. A bad state or condition); predicament
Ploy	چال	Strategem to gain an advantage; tactic; ex. Management ploy
Pluck	پر، بال اکھاڑنا	Courage; v: pull off or out; pull out the hair or feathers of; adj. Plucky: courageous; brave
Plumage	بال و پر	Feathers of a bird;
Plumb	پنسال، عمودی	Exactly vertical; n: weight on the end of a line; v: examine very carefully or critically in order to understand; measure depth (by sounding); ex. Plumb the depth of
Plumber	نل کار	One who installs and repairs pipes and plumbing(pipes)

Plume	کلغی	Feather esp Large or showy one; something that rises into the air (like the shape of a feather); ex. Plume of smoke
Plummet	[illegible]	Fall sharply; fall straight down; ex. Stock prices plummeted
Plump	[illegible]	Pleasantly fat, nicely rounded
Plutocracy	امیروں کی حکومت	Society ruled by the wealthy
Podiatrist	معالج امراض اقدام	Doctor who treats ailments of the feet; chiropodist; n. Podiatrics
Podium	[illegible]	Pedestal; raised platform
Poignancy	شدت، چبھن	Quality of being deeply moving; keenness of emotion; adj. Poignant touching, deeply moving; (of sorrow, grief, etc.) Painful; keenly distressing to the mind; ex. Poignant memory/anxiety; cf. Prick
Poise	توازن قائم کرنا	Good judgment with composure; balance; v: place in a carefully balanced position
Polar	قطبی	Of a pole, characterized by opposite extremes; ex. Polar opposites
Polarity	قطبیت	State of having two opposite qualities
Polarize	تقسیم کرنا	Split into opposite extremes or camps
Polemic	مباحثہ، مناظرہ	Attack or defense of an opinion; controversy or refutation; argument in support of point of view; n. Polemics: art of debate or controversy
Polemical(polemic)	مناظرانی	Aggressive in verbal attack; disputatious (rather than simply expressing opinions)
Politic	شائستہ، دانشمند	Prudent, judicious; well judged; expedient; well devised
Polity	ریاست	(particular form of) political organization; form of government of nation or state; ex. Student polity
Polygamist	کثیر الازدواج	One who has more than one spouse at a time; cf. Bigamy; cf. Polyandry
Polyglot	بسیار زبان	Speaking several languages; multilingual; ex. Polyglot person/society; n.
Pomposity	خود نمائی	Self-important behavior; acting like a stuffed shirt(pompous person); adj. Pompous: self-important
Ponderous	وزنی	Having great weight; weighty; unwieldy; lacking lightness; dull; ex. Ponderous body/style of writing
Pontifical	پاپائے اعظم کے شایان شان	Pertaining to a bishop or pope; pompous or pretentious; cf. Pontiff: pope; bishop
Pore	مسام، بغور مطالعہ کرنا	Study industriously; ponder; scrutinize; ex. Pore over the book; n.
Porous	مسام دار	Full of pores; like a sieve
Porridge	دلیا	Soft food made by boiling oatmeal
Portend	کا شگون ہونا	Foretell; presage; be a sign or warning of; n. Portent: sign; omen; forewarning
Portly	باوقار، عظیم الشان	Stout; corpulent
Pose	تصویر بنوانے کیلئے پوز بنانا	Assume a particular posture; put forward; present; affect a particular attitude (to impress others); ex. Pose a threat; n.
Poseur	ظاہر دار	Person who pretends to be sophisticated, elegant, etc., to impress others; person who poses; cf. Pose
Posterity	نسل	Descendants; future generations; ex. Go down to posterity; cf. Posterior, anterior
Posthumous	بعد از مرگ	After death (as of child born after father's death or book published after author's death); coming or occurring after one's death; ex. Posthumous fame/novel

Postmortem	پوسٹ مارٹم	Autopsy; adj: occurring after death; of a postmortem
Postulate	مفروضہ	Self-evident truth; something assumed without proof; v: assume the truth of (as a basis of an argument)
Posture	انداز نشست	Assume an affected pose; act artificially; n: pose, attitude
Potable	قابل نوش	Suitable for drinking; drinkable
Potent	طاقتور	Powerful; convincing; persuasive; greatly influential
Potentate	بادشاہ	Monarch; sovereign
Potential	مخفی	Expressing possibility; latent; n: capacity for growth
Potion	دوز/خوراک	Dose (of liquids); liquid dose
Potpourri	آمیزہ	Heterogeneous mixture; medley; mixture of dried flower petals a pot (to give a pleasant smell to a room)
Poultice	مالش کرنا	Soothing application applied to sore and inflamed portions of the body
Precis	خلاصہ، تلخیص	Abstract; concise summing up of main points; concise summary of a text
Practicable	عملی، قابل عمل	Feasible
Practical	عملی	Based on experience; of or acquired through practice (rather than theory); useful; ex. Practical man
Pragmatic	عملی	Practical (as opposed to idealistic); concerned with practical worth or impact of something; ex. Pragmatic test of the skill
Pragmatist	عملیت پسند	Practical person; n. Pragmatism: pragmatic way of dealing with things
Prance	پرجوش حرکت کرنا	Move about in a spirited manner (proudly and confidently)
Prank	شرارت	Mischievous trick
Prate	گپ مارنا	Talk idly; speak foolishly; boast idly
Prattle	بڑبڑانا	Talk idly; babble; n. Cf. Prate
Preamble	تعارفی	Introductory statement
Precarious	مشکوک، غیر یقینی	Unsafe; lacking in stability; uncertain; risky; ex. Precarious living
Precedent	مقدم، ماقبل	Preceding (in time, rank, etc.)

Word List 37 precept-propitiate

Precept	اصول، اخلاق	Practical rule guiding conduct; ex. Mother's precept
Precinct	ضلع، علاقہ	Division of a city for election or police purposes; precincts: space that surrounds a building; ex. Precincts of the college
Precipice	کھڑی چٹان	Cliff; dangerous position; ex. On the edge of the precipice
Precipitant	محلل	Something that causes a substance in a chemical solution to separate out in solid form; op. Solvent
Precipitate	سر کے بل گرنا	Hurl downward; throw headlong; hasten; cause to happen sooner; condense and fall as rain or snow; cause (a solid substance) to be separated from a solution; adj. Hasty; rash; premature; sudden
Precipitous	کھڑی چٹان والا	Steep; overhasty; precipitate
Precise	ٹھیک	Exact
Preclude	قبل از وقت، محروم کرنا	Make impossible; prevent; exclude; eliminate
Precocious		Advanced in development; n. Precocity

Precursor	پیش رو	Forerunner, predecessor
Predator	شکاری	Predatory animal or bird; predatory person; creature that seizes and devours another animal; person who robs or exploits others, adj. Predatory: living by preying on other organisms; plundering; n. Predation
Predecessor	پیش رو	Former occupant of a post
Predetermine	پہلے سے طے کرنا	Determine in advance; predestine; settle or decide beforehand; influence markedly
Predicament	ناگوار صورت حال	Difficult situation; tricky or dangerous situation; dilemma
Predilection	رغبت	Preference; partiality
Predispose	مائل کرنا	Give an inclination toward (in advance); make susceptible to; ex. Predispose people to certain cancer; n. Predisposition
Preeminent	فائق	Outstanding; superior
Preempt	پیش قدمی کرنا	Prevent in advance; head off(forestall); forestall by acting first; appropriate for oneself before others; supplant; take the place of; displace; ex. Preempt any attempts; adj. Preemptive
Preen	بننا، سنورنا	Make oneself tidy in appearance; feel self-satisfaction or pride; (of a bird) smooth or clean (feathers) with the beak; ex. Preen oneself on; cf. Prune
Prefatory	تعارفی	Introductory; of a preface
Prefigure	کا نشان ہونا	Be a sign of; foreshadow
Prehensile	قابل گرفت	Capable of grasping or holding (esp. By wrapping around); ex. Prehensile tails
Prelate	بڑا پادری	Church dignitary; priest of high position in the church (esp. Bishop)
Prelude	پیش لفظ	Introduction; introductory performance or event; forerunner
Premeditate	پہلے سے منصوبہ	Plan in advance; ex. Premeditated murder
Premise	خیال، مفروضہ	Assumption; postulate; proposition upon which an argument is based
Premonition	پہلے سے آگاہ کرنا	Forewarning; presentiment; foreboding
Premonitory	خبردار کرنا	Serving to warn
Preponderance	برتری، غلبہ	Superiority of power, quantity, etc.; v. Preponderate: be greater in power, weight, or importance; adj. Preponderant
Prepossessing	رغبت، میلان	Attractive; cf. Preoccupying ?
Preposterous	معکوس، خلاف فطرت	Absurd; completely unreasonable; ridiculous
Prerogative	استحقاق	Privilege; unquestionable right; cf. Ask before
Presage	آنے والے خطرات کا نشان	Foretell; be a warning or sign of; n: presentiment; foreboding; omen
Prescience	غیب دانی	Ability to foretell the future; knowledge of actions before they occur; adj. Prescient
Presentiment	پیش اندیشہ	Premonition; foreboding; feeling something will happen; anticipatory fear
Prestige	شہرت، عزت	Respect or admiration; impression produced by achievements or reputation; adj: causing admiration; adj. Prestigious: having prestige
Presume	قیاس کرنا	Take for granted; assume; act overconfidently; take liberties; presume on/upon: take unfair advantage of (someone's kindness or connection); n. Presumption

Presumptuous	ضدی، خیال	Going beyond what is right; excessively forward; arrogant; taking liberties
Pretend	ظاہرداری کرنا	Feign; pretend to: claim to possess; make pretensions to; ex. I don't pretend to much expertise; n. Pretense
Pretension	دعوی ڈھنگ	Pretentiousness; claim (without foundation); ex. I make no pretensions to skill as an artist.
Pretentious	نمود و نمائش والا	Ostentatious; showy; pompous; making unjustified claims: overambitious; ex. Pretentious films that claim to be art
Preternatural	مافوق الفطرت	Beyond what is normal in nature; supernatural; ex. Preternatural strength/forces
Pretext	عذر	Excuse
Prevail	پھیل جانا	Be widespread; triumph over; gain victory; prevail on: persuade; induce; ex. Justice has prevailed; ex. Prevail on someone to do something
Prevalent	موجودہ، پھیلا ہوا	Widespread; generally accepted
Prevaricate	جھوٹ بولنا	Lie; hide the truth (by equivocating)
Prey	شکار	Target of a hunt; victim; v: hunt and eat as prey; victimize; ex. Cats prey on mice.
Prim	بہت رسمی	Proper to the point of affectation; very precise and formal; exceedingly proper
Primal	اولین	First in rank or importance; being first in time; original; ex. Man's primal innocence
Primary	پہلا	First in rank or importance; principal; earliest in time; ex. Primary stages; n. Cf. First
Primate		Group of mammals including humans
Prime	عروج، اعظم	Period of ideal or peak condition; earliest or beginning stage; ex. In the prime of life; ex. Prime of the year(spring); adj: first in importance or rank; first; v: make ready; prepare
Primogeniture	پیدائشی فوقیت	Seniority by birth; state of being the first-born child; right of the eldest child (to inherit the entire property of one or bothparents)
Primordial	اولین	Existing at the beginning (of time); rudimentary
Primp	خود کو سجانا	Groom oneself with care; adorn oneself
Pristine	اپنی اصلی شان والا	Unspoiled; remaining in a pure state; characteristic of earlier times; primitive; ex. An old book in pristine condition
Privation	غربت	Lack of the basic necessities or comforts of life; hardship; want; cf. Deprive
Privy	شریک، رازدار	Secret; hidden; not public; made a participant in something secret; ex. Privy chamber government; ex. Be privy to a discussion. cf. Private
Prize	انعام	Pry; move with a lever; value highly; esteem; ex. His most prized possession; n: something captured during war-time (esp. An enemy ship)
Probe	تفتیش کرنا	Explore with a probe or tools; investigate; n: slender instrument used to explore a wound or body cavity; device designed to investigate an unknown region; thorough investigation; ex. Space probe
Probity	عفت، ایمانداری	Uprightness; honesty; incorruptibility
Problematic	مشکوک	Causing a problem; open to doubt; doubtful; unsettled; questionable; ex. Whether the arena will ever be completed is problematic.
Proclivity	میلان، رجحان	Inclination; natural tendency (esp. Towards something bad)
Procrastinate	ڈھیل کرنا	Postpone; delay or put off

Procurement	حاصل کرنا	Obtaining; v. Procure: obtain by effort; obtain (a prostitute) for another
Prod	چھیڑنا، گھسیڑنا	Poke (with a pointed object); stir up; urge; goad to action; n: pointed object used to prod; prodding
Prodigal	فضول خرچ	Wasteful; reckless with money; profuse; ex. A mind prodigal of ideas; n. Prodigality
Prodigious	عظیم، بہت بڑا	Enormous; marvelous; extraordinary; ex. Prodigious amount/memory
Prodigy	عظیم المرتبت	Highly gifted child; person with exceptional talents; marvel; wonder
Profane	دنیاوی	Violate; desecrate (something holy); treat unworthily; be profane for; adj: secular; nonreligious; irreverent for holy things
Profligate	بدکار، عیاش	Wasteful (of money); dissipated; wildly immoral; dissolute; n: profligate person; n. Profligacy
Profound	گہرا	Deep; not superficial; complete; ex. Profound thinker/remark/silence/deafness; n. Profundity
Profusion	کثرت، بہتات	Great amount; plenty; overabundance; excess; lavish expenditure; ex Profusion of choices; adj. Profuse: plentiful; copious; giving or given abundantly; extravagant
Progenitor	پدر، والد	Ancestor
Progeny	اولاد، نسل	Children; offspring; descendants
Prognosis	تشخیص مرض	Forecasted course of a disease; prediction; cf. Prognostic
Prognosticate	پیش گوئی کرنا	Predict (according to present indications)
Prohibitive	امتناعی	So high as to prohibit purchase or use; tending to prevent the purchase or use of something; prohibiting; inclined to prevent or forbid; ex. Prohibitive tax
Projectile	گولے کی طرح	Missile; fired or thrown object (such as stone or bullet)
Proletarian	عوامی، مزدور طبقے کا	Member of the working class; blue collar guy; n. Proletariat: working class (who have to work for wages)
Proliferate	تیزی سے بڑھنا	Grow rapidly (in numbers); spread; multiply; n. Proliferation
Prolific	بہتات سے نسل پیدا کرنیوالا	Producing offspring or fruit in abundance; fertile; fecund; abundantly fruitful; producing abundant works; ex. Prolific writer
Prolixity	لفاظی	Tedious wordiness; verbosity; adj. Prolix: wordy; verbose; diffuse
Prologue	پیش لفظ	Introduction (to a poem or play)
Prolong	لمبا کرنا	Lengthen; extend; draw out
Prominent	معروف	Protruding(sticking out); conspicuous; notable; eminent
Promiscuous	مخلوط	Mixed indiscriminately; indiscriminate; not choosing carefully; indiscriminate in the choice of sexual partners; irregular, particularly sexually; ex. Promiscuous life/girl; n. Promiscuity
Promontory	راس	Headland
Promote	ترقی پانا	Advance in rank; advance; help to flourish; advocate; help actively in forming; publicize or popularize; ex. Milk promotes health; ex. Promote a match/bill; ex. Promote a new product
Prompt	مستعد	Cause; urge; provoke; provide a cue (for an actor); adj: done without delay; done at the right time; punctual; on time; n: reminder or cue
Promulgate	اعلان کرنا	Announce; proclaim a doctrine or law; make known by official publication
Prone	اوندھا، پیٹ کے بل	Inclined to; likely to (suffer); prostrate; lying with the front downward; ex. Prone to disease/make mistakes; ex. Accident-prone

Prong	شاخ کانٹا	Pointed projecting part
Pronounced	نمایاں	Distinct; very noticeable; ex. Pronounced limp
Prop	سہارا	Support placed under or against something; v.
Propagate	اشاعت کرنا	Increase in number by producing young; multiply; spread; ex. Most plants propagate by seed; ex. Newspaper propagating their ideas
Propellant(propellent)	دھکیلنے والا	Substance which propels or drives forward (such as an explosive charge or a rocket fuel)
Propensity	میلان	Natural inclination
Prophetic	پیش گوئی کرنیوالا	Of a prophet or prophecy; having to do with predicting the future; n. Prophecy; v. Prophesy; n. Prophet
Prophylactic	مانع امراض	Used to prevent disease; n: something prophylactic; condom; n. Prophylaxis: prevention of disease
Propinquity	قرابت	Nearness (in space or relationship); proximity; kinship
Propitiate	منانا، راضی کرنا	Appease; conciliate; make peaceful; adj. Propitiatory

Word List 38 propitious-quarry

Propitious	موافق	Favorable; auspicious; advantageous; fortunate; ex. Propitious day/sign
Proponent	حمایتی	Supporter; backer; opposite of opponent
Propound	پیش کرنا	Put forth for consideration or analysis; set forth; ex. Propound a problem/theory
Propriety	مناسب ادب	Fitness; quality of being proper; correct conduct; conformity to prevailing customs and usages; cf. Proprietor, proprietary
Propulsive	آگے کو دھکیلنے والا	Driving forward; n. Propulsion
Prosaic	بے کیف بے مزہ	Lacking in imagination; dull and unimaginative; matter-of-fact(concerned with facts, not imagination or feelings); factual; cf. Prose
Proscenium	سٹیج کا حصہ	Part of stage in front of curtain; front arch of a stage
Proscribe	روکنا، جلاوطن کرنا	Prohibit; ostracize; banish; outlaw
Proselytize	تبلیغ کرنا	(induce someone to) convert to a religion or belief; n. Proselyte: new convert to a doctrine or religion
Prosody	علم العروض	Art of versification; study of the metrical structure of verse
Prosper	خوش حال ہونا	Become successful (esp. Financially); thrive; grow well; ex. Children prospering under his care
Prosperity	خوشحالی	Good fortune and financial success; physical well-being
Prosperous	خوشحال	Successful; rich; affluent; well-to-do; well-off
Prostrate	سجدہ کرنا	Stretch out full on ground; make prostrate; enervate; ex. Prostrating illness; adj: lying face down; having lost all strength
Prot'eg'e	نائب، ڈپٹی	Person receiving protection and support from a patron
Protagonist	ہیرو	Leader or noticeable supporter of an idea; chief character in a play or story
Protean	تغیر پذیر	Able to take on many forms; versatile; cf. Proteus: sea god to change his shape at will
Protocol	سفارتی آداب	Diplomatic etiquette; ceremony and etiquette observed by diplomats, first copy of a treaty before its ratification; ex. Protocol demands that the queen meet him at the airport.

Prototype	اولین نمونہ	Original work used as a model by others
Protract	لمبا کرنا	Prolong; lengthen in time; draw out
Protrude	باہر کو نکلنا	Stick out; jut; project; ex. Protruding teeth
Protuberance	ابھار، سوجن	Protrusion; swelling; bulge
Provenance	ماخذ	Place of origin; origin or source of something; ex. Gunpowder is of chinese provenance; cf. Come
Provender	خشک چارہ	Dry food for livestock; fodder
Proverb	مقولہ، محاورہ	Adage; someone or something well known for notoriety; adj. Proverbial: of a proverb; widely known; adv. Proverbially
Providence	عاقبت	Quality of being provident; divine care; god's care; providence: god; ex. It seemed like providence that the doctor happened to be there; adj. Providential: of divine providence; fortunate
Provident	محتاط	Providing for future needs; displaying foresight; thrifty; preparing for emergencies; op. Improvident
Provincial	متعصبانہ	Pertaining to a province; limited in outlook; narrow; unsophisticated
Provision	فراہمی	Act of providing; something provided; preparatory measure; provisions: necessary supplies (esp. Food); stipulation; condition in an agreement; ex. According to the provisions of the agreement
Provisional	عبوری	Tentative; temporary
Proviso	شرط	Stipulation; condition in an agreement; provision
Provocative	اشتعال انگیز	Arousing anger or sexual interest; annoying; ex. Provocative in tight jeans; v. Provoke: incite to anger; cause (an unpleasant action or feeling); n. Provocation
Prowess	شجاعت، حوصلہ	Extraordinary ability; military bravery; ex. Prowess in battle
Proximity	قرابت	Nearness; adj. Proximate
Proxy	وکالت، نیابت	Authorized agent; authority to act for another
Prude	مصنوعی رکھ رکھاؤ	Excessively modest or proper person (who is easily shocked by improper things, esp. Of a sexual nature); n. Prudery; adj. Prudish: excessively concerned with propriety
Prudent	دانشمند	Cautious; careful; prudential
Prune	کانٹ چھانٹ کرنا	Cut away; trim
Prurient	فحش خیالات کا	Having or causing lustful desires and thoughts; arousing immoderate sexual desire
Pry	راز جوئی کرنا	Inquire impertinently (someone else's private affairs); use leverage to raise or open something; prize; n. Pries: tool for prying
Pseudonym	تخلص	Pen name; fictitious name assumed by an author; adj. Pseudonymous
Psyche	نفس، روح	Soul; mind
Psychiatrist	طبیب نفسی	Doctor who treats mental diseases
Psychic	نفسیاتی	Of psyche; mental; of or possessing extraordinary mental powers
Psychopathic	نفسیاتی مریض	Pertaining to mental dearrangement; n. Psychopath: person with an antisocial personality disorder
Psychosis	دماغی خلل	Mental disorder; adj. N. Psychotic
Psychosomatic	نفسیاتی اثر	Of the influence of the mind on the body (esp. With respect to disease)
Pterodactyl		Extinct flying reptile; cf. Wing+finger

Pucker	سکیڑنا	Gather into wrinkles or folds; n: wrinkle or fold
Pudding	دلیا	Hot sweet dish
Puerile	بچگانہ، احمق	Childish; immature; cf. Puer: boy
Pugilist	پانہ ور	Boxer; cf. Pugilism: boxing
Pugnacity	نزاع پسند	Combativeness; disposition to fight; adj. Pugnacious: (of people) belligerent; combative in nature
Puissant	مضبوط	Powerful; strong; potent; n. Puissance: power
Pulchritude	نزاکت، خوبصورتی	Beauty; comeliness; adj. Pulchritudinous
Pulmonary	پھیپھڑوں سے متعلق	Pertaining to the lungs
Pulpit	منبر	Raised platform used in preaching (in a church)
Pulsate	دھڑکنا	Throb; beat regularly; vibrate regularly
Pulse	نبض	Rhythmical throbbing of arteries; brief sudden change in a normally constant quantity; v: pulsate
Pulverize	کچل ڈالنا	Crush or grind into very small particles
Pummel	لگاتار مکے مارنا	Pommel; beat or pound with fists
Punctilious	فرض شناس	Minutely attentive (perhaps too much so) to fine points; stressing niceties of conduct or form; n. Punctilio, punctiliousness: careful attention payed to every small exact detail
Pundit	ماہر، فاضل	Authority on a subject; expert; learned person
Pungent	بدبودار	Stinging; acrid; sharp in taste or smell; (of speech or writing) caustic; n. Pungency
Punitive	تادیبی، تعزیری	Punishing; ex. Punitive measures
Puny	لاغر، کمزور	Tiny; weak; insignificant
Purchase	مقام خریدنا	Secure grasp or hold; firm grasp or footing
Purgatory	کفارہ	Place of spiritual expiation; temporary state or place in which the souls must expiate their sins
Purge	صاف کرنا	Remove or get rid of something or someone unwanted; eliminate; free from blame or guilt; cleanse or purify (esp. Of sin, guilt, or defilement), n.
Purport	خلاصہ، منشا	Intention; purpose; meaning; v: claim; profess; ex. Order which purports to be signed by the general
Purported	مبینہ	Alleged; claimed; reputed or rumored; ex. Purported satanists
Purse	سکیڑنا	Pucker; contract (lips) into wrinkles; n: wallet
Purveyor	داروغہ رسد	Furnisher of foodstuffs; caterer; v. Purvey: supply (eg. Food); furnish; cf. Provide
Pushy	جارح	Disagreeably aggressive
Pusillanimous	ڈرپوک	Cowardly; lacking courage; fainthearted
Putative	فرضی	Supposed; reputed; generally regarded as such; ex. Putative father of the child
Putrefy	خراب ہونا	Make or become putrid; n. Putrefaction
Putrescent	خراب ہونا، گل سڑ جانا	Becoming putrid; putrefying
Putrid	گلا سڑا ہوا	Decayed and foul-smelling; foul; rotten; decayed; n. Putridity

Puzzle	پہیلی	Baffle or confuse by a difficult problem; ponder over a problem in an effort to solve, clarify or solve by reasoning; ex. Puzzle out the answer; n.
Pyromaniac	خبطِ آتش زنی	Person with an insane desire to set things on fire
Quack	عطائی، نیم حکیم	Charlatan; impostor
Quadruped	چوپایہ	Four-footed animal; adj. Cf. Biped
Quaff	غٹ غٹ پی جانا	Drink with zest; drink with relish(zest; hearty enjoyment); cf. Sip
Quagmire	دلدل	Bog; marsh; soft, wet, boggy land; predicament; complex or dangerous situation from which it is difficult to free oneself
Quail	دبنا، دبک جانا	Cower; shrink back in fear; lose heart
Quaint	نرالا، عجیب	Odd in an old-fashioned way; odd; old-fashioned; picturesque
Qualified	سند یافتہ	Limited; restricted; v. Qualify: limit the meaning of; modify
Qualify	کامیاب ہونا	Reach a necessary standard; limit the meaning of something stated
Qualms	گھبراہٹ، سستی	Uneasy feelings; misgivings; uneasy fears especially about matters of conscience; ex. I have no qualms about giving this assignment to helen.
Quandary	تذبذب	Dilemma; state of uncertainty; ex. She is in a quandary about whether to go.
Quarantine	طبی قید	Isolation of a person, place, or ship to prevent spread of infection; v: isolate in quarantine
Quarry	کھودنا	Dig into (to get stone); n: mine;

Word List 39 quash-recurrent

Quash	توڑنا، مسترد کرنا	Crush; suppress; squash; subdue; annul; ex. Quash a rebellion/the decision of the low court
Quay	پشتہ، گھاٹ	Dock; wharf; pier; landing place (for boats)
Queasy	جسے جلدی قے آجائے	Experiencing nausea; nauseated; easily nauseated; squeamish; ex. Feel a little queasy
Queer	نادر، عجیب	Strange; eccentric; deviating from the normal
Quell	شکست دینا	Suppress; put an end to; put down forcibly; extinguish; quiet; ex. "Army quells rebellion" in newspaper; cf. Kill
Quench	بجھانا، ٹھنڈا کرنا	Assuage or satisfy (thrust); slake; douse or extinguish; put out; suppress
Querulous	بدمزاج، چڑچڑا، کڑھنیوالا	Given to complaining; complaining; fretful; whining
Query	سوال	Inquiry; question; v.
Queue	صف	Line (of waiting people or vehicles)
Quibble	ٹال مٹول	Minor objection or complaint; v: raise minor objections; carp; cavil
Quicksilver	پارہ	Mercury
Quiescent	بے حرکت، ساکت	Dormant; temporarily inactive; at rest; n. Quiescence
Quietude	خاموشی	Tranquillity; calmness
Quintessence	جوہر	Purest and highest embodiment; perfect example; apotheosis; most essential element; ex. Quintessence of wit; adj. Quintessential; cf. Fifth essence
Quip	طعنہ، طنز	Taunt; clever sarcastic remark; v.

Quirk	حرکت،	Sudden sharp turn or twist; startling twist; caprice; idiosyncrasy; peculiarity of behavior; ex. By a quirk of fate
Quisling	غدار	Traitor who aids invaders; cf. Vidkun quisling
Quiver	کانپنا	Tremble; shake; n.
Quixotic	نیک دل، منصوبے باز	Idealistic but impractical; cf. Don quixote
Quizzical	تمسخر انگیز	Curious; suggesting puzzlement (without saying); questioning; teasing; mocking; bantering; ex. Quizzical glance
Quorum	لازمی تعداد	Minimal number of members necessary to conduct a meeting
Quotidian	روزانہ، یومیہ	Daily; commonplace; customary; ex. Quotidian routine
Rabble	ہجوم	Mob; noisy crowd
Rabid	باؤلا	Of or suffering rabies; like a fanatic; extremely zealous; furious; cf. Rabies: hydrophobia
Rabies	باؤلے کتے کے کاٹنے سے بیماری	Disease passed on by the bite of an infected animal (causing madness and death)
Raconteur	داستان گو	Story-teller; one who tells stories with wit and skill
Raffle	قرعہ اندازی	Lottery; v: award as a prize in a raffle; ex. Raffle off a new car
Rag	چیتھڑے	Scrap of cloth; adj. Ragged: old and torn; seeming unfinished and imperfect; ex. Ragged debut/performance
Ragamuffin	چیتھڑوں والا	Dirty child in torn clothes; person wearing tattered clothes
Rail	گالم گلوچ کرنا	Complain bitterly; scold; rant; ex. The weaker railing against injustices
Raiment	جامہ پوشاک	Clothing; garments; ex. I have no raiment fit to wear.
Rake	اوباش	Immoral or dissolute person
Rakish	عیاشانہ طور پر	Jaunty; stylish; sporty; morally corrupt; dissolute; ex. He wore his hat at a rakish and jaunty angle.
Rally	ترتیب سے جمع کرنا	Come or bring together; call up or summon (forces, vital powers, etc.); revive or recuperate (after illness or difficulty); n: act of rallying; mass gathering
Ram	مینڈھا	Male sheep; v. Strike or drive against with a heavy impact
Ramble	گشت کرنا	Wander aimlessly (physically or mentally); digress
Ramification	شاخوں میں تقسیم	Branching out; subdivision; one branch of a system; one of the results following from an action or decision; ex. Ramifications of a business/the decision
Ramify	شاخیں نکالنا	Branch out; divide into branches or subdivisions
Ramp	سلوپ	Slope; inclined plane or roadway (connecting two levels)
Rampant	دیوار، قلعہ	Growing or spreading uncontrollably; growing in profusion; unrestrained; ex. Rampant lawlessness/weed
Rampart	بندھ	Defensive mound of earth
Ramshackle	متزلزل، کمزور	(of a building or vehicle) poorly constructed; rickety; falling apart
Rancid	متعفن	Having the odor of stale or decomposing fat; rank
Rancor	بغض، عناد	Long-lasting hatred; bitterness; ex. Negotiation without rancor; adj. Rancorous
Random	بے قصور، انکل پچو سے	Without definite purpose, plan, or aim; haphazard; ex. Random shots; ex. Chosen at random

Rank	بدبودار	Offensive in odor or flavor
Rankle	مشتعل ہونا	Irritate; fester; annoy
Ransack	لوٹ مار کرنا	Search thoroughly; pillage (going through a place); ex. Enemy soldiers ransacked the town.
Rant	لمبی چوڑی ہانکنا	Speak violently or excitedly; rave; talk excitedly showing anger; scold; make a grandiloquent speech; ex. The priest ranted about the devil.
Rapacious	غارتگر، حریص	Voracious; ravenous; taking everything one can; excessively grasping; plundering; subsisting on live prey; ex. Rapacious birds
Rapport	دوستانہ، میل جول	Close relationship; emotional closeness; harmony
Rapt	مگن	Engrossed; absorbed; enchanted; ex. Rapt listener
Rapture	وجد	Great joy and delight; ecstasy; adj. Rapturous
Rare	نایاب	(of air) thin in density; rarefied; ex. Rare air of the mountains
Rarefied	مہذب کرنا	Made less dense (of a gas); v. Rarefy: make less dense; n. Rarefaction
Rasp	خاردار ریتی، ناگوار آواز	(of a sound) grate on (eg. Nerves); make a harsh noise; have an unpleasant effect; rub with something rough; ex. The cat's tongue rasped my hand.
Raspy	برہم کرنا	Making a harsh noise; grating; harsh
Ratify	تصدیق کرنا	Approve formally; confirm; verify
Ratiocination	اخذ کرنا	Reasoning; act of drawing conclusions from premises; v. Ratiocinate: reason logically
Ration	خوراک	Fixed portion; v: distribute as rations
Rational	معقول	(of a person) having reason; (of ideas) based on reason; logical
Rationale	جواز، دلیل	Fundamental reason or principle (on which a system or principle is based); fundamental reason or justification; grounds for an action
Rationalize	عقلی بنانا	Make rational; devise false reasons for (one's behavior); offer an excuse; give a plausible reason for an action in place of a true, less admirable ones; n. Rationalization
Raucous	کرخت انداز سے	(of voice) harsh and unpleasant; (of people) disorderly and boisterous; ex. Raucous shouts
Ravage	غارت کرنا	Devastate; plunder; despoil; ex. Crops ravaged by storms
Rave	تعریف	Overwhelmingly favorable review; v; talk wildly as if mad; ex. Raving lunatic
Ravel	بل ڈالنا	Fall apart into tangles; entangle; unravel or untwist
Ravenous	بے حد بھوکا	Extremely hungry; voracious
Ravine	تنگ، گہری وادی	Narrow valley with steep sides; gorge; cf. Gully, canyon
Raze	مسمار کرنا	Destroy completely; ex. Raze the city to the ground
Reactionary	رجعتی	Strongly opposed to social or political change; opposing progress; politically ultraconservative; n. Op. Radical
Realm	سلطنت	Kingdom; field or sphere; ex. Not within the realms of possibility
Reaper	کھیتی کاٹنے والا	One who harvests grain; ex. The grim reaper; v. Reap: cut and gather (crop); harvest a crop
Rebate	کٹوتی	Return of part of a payment; discount; v.
Rebuff	رد کرنا	Reject bluntly; snub; beat back; ex. She rebuffed his invitation; n.
Rebuke	سرزنش کرنا	Scold harshly; criticize severely

Rebus	الفاظ کی نمائش	Representation of words in the form of pictures or symbols; puzzle in which pictures or letters stand for words; ex. "R u 18" is a rebus for "are you 18".
Rebuttal	ابطال، تردید	Refutation; response with contrary evidence; v. Rebut: refute; disprove
Recalcitrant	ضدی، سرکش	Disobedient or resisting authority even after being punished; obstinately stubborn; determined to resist authority; unruly; ex. Recalcitrant child
Recant	ترک، بیان واپس لینا	Disclaim or disavow; retract a previous statement; openly confess error; ex. Recant one's faith/a statement
Recapitulate	خلاصہ بیان کرنا	Summarize
Recast	تشکیل نو کرنا	Reconstruct (a sentence, story, statue, etc.); fashion again
Receptive	قبول کرنے والا	Quick or willing to receive (ideas, suggestions, etc.); ex. Receptive to the proposal
Recess	وقفہ	Pause; temporary cessation; alcove; secret inner place; ex. Parliament in recess; v. Cf. Recessive
Recession	تخفیف، دست برداری	Withdrawal; retreat; time of low economic activity
Recidivism	جرم کو لوٹنا	Habitual return to crime (even after being punished); n. Recidivist
Recipient	وصول کنندہ	Receiver
Reciprocal	باہمی، متبادلہ	Mutual; given and received in return; exchangeable; interacting; ex. Reciprocal trade agreement
Reciprocate	تبادلہ کرنا	Do or give something in return; repay in kind; give or take mutually; interchange; move
Recital	تلاوت	Act of reciting publicly; detailed account; performance of music or dance (by a solo performer)
Recite	زبانی سنانا	Repeat aloud (something learned); describe; ex. Recite his complaints; n. Recitation
Reckon	حساب کرنا	Count; calculate; regard as; think; suppose
Recline	تکیہ لگانا	Lie down
Recluse	تارک الدنیا	Hermit; loner; adj. Reclusive
Reconcile	صلح کرنا	Make friendly again (after quarrel); make consistent (two ideas in opposition); correct inconsistencies; ex. Reconcile one's political principles with one's religious beliefs
Recondite	پوشیدگی، عمیق	Abstruse; not easily understood; profound; secret
Reconnaissance	جاسوسی	Survey of enemy by soldiers; reconnoitering; v. Reconnoiter: make a preliminary inspection of (esp. To gather military information)
Recount	دھرانا	Narrate or tell (a story); count over again
Recourse	رجوع	Resorting to help when in trouble; ex. Without recourse to
Recreant	بزدل، بے وفا	Disloyal; cowardly; n: disloyal and cowardly person
Recrimination	جوابی الزام	Countercharges; v. Recriminate
Rectify	درست کرنا	Set right; correct; cf. Rect-: right
Rectitude	دیانت داری	Moral correctness; moral uprightness; moral virtue; correctness of judgment
Recumbent	افتادہ	Reclining; lying down completely or in part
Recuperate	صحت یاب ہونا	Recover; return to health; regain; ex. Recuperate losses
Recurrent	بار بار ہونے والا	Occurring again and again

Word List 40 redolent-requite

Redolent	معطر	Odorous; fragrant; suggestive (of an odor); ex. Redolent of onions/mystery
Redoubtable	خوفناک	Formidable; causing fear
Redress	ٹھیک کرنا	Remedy; compensation; ex. Seek redress for the damage to your car; v: put right; remedy or rectify (a wrong); make amends for
Reduce	کم کرنا	Diminish; bring to a weaker or more difficult condition; demote; lower in rank; separate into components by analysis; ex. Reduced to the ranks; ex. Reduce the house to rubble; n. Reduction
Redundant	فضول، فالتو	Superfluous; more than is necessary; verbose; excessively wordy; repetitious
Reek	تبخارات نکلنا، نکلنا	Emit (an unpleasant odor or smoke); give off an unpleasant odor; give out smoke; ex. Reeking chimney; n: unpleasant odor; stench
Refectory	کمرہ طعام	Dining hall; room where meals are served (in a school)
Referendum	استصواب رائے	Direct vote by all the people
Refraction	منعطف ہونا	Bending of a ray of light
Refractory	ضدی، نافرمان	Unmanageable; disobedient and stubborn; ex. Refractory horse
Refrain	روکنا	Abstain from; resist; forbear; n: chorus
Refulgent	منور، روشن	Effulgent; brilliant; brightly shining; gleaming; ex. Refulgent moon
Refurbish	ازسرنو سجانا	Renovate; make clean, bright, or fresh (make new) again; make bright by polishing; ex. Refurbish an old theater; cf. Furbish: polish
Refuse	انکار کرنا	Anything discarded or rejected as worthless; trash
Refute	تردید کرنا	Disprove; prove to be false; n. Refutation
Regal	شاہی	Royal; of a monarch; ex. Regal manner
Regale	ضیافت کرنا	Entertain
Regatta	ناؤ	Boat or yacht race
Regeneration	نئی زندگی	Spiritual rebirth; ex. Regeneration of the prisoners; v. Regenerate: give or obtain new life; reform spiritually
Regent	شاہ کا قائم مقام	A person who governs in place of a ruler who is ill, absent, or still a child; adj. Ex. The prince regent
Regicide	بادشاہ یا ملکہ کا قتل	Murder of a king or queen
Regime	طرز حکومت	Method of system or government
Regimen	قاعدہ	Prescribed course of diet or exercise; prescribed diet and habits; ex. Daily regimen of a dancer
Regiment	ہزار جوانوں کا دستہ	Military unit; v: subject to strict order; ex. Regimented society
Rehabilitate	سابقہ حالت پر لانا	Restore to proper condition (health or useful life); restore the former rank of
Reimburse	واپس ادا کرنا	Repay; pay back
Reinstate	بحال کرنا	Restore to a previous condition or position
Reiterate	دھرانا	Repeat
Rejoinder	جواب دینا	Reply; retort; comeback; v. Rejoin: say in reply
Rejuvenate	جوان کرنا/ہونا	Make young again
Relapse	پھر آنا	Return to a former state (esp. After improvement); n.

Relegate	پیچھے کرنا	Put into a lower or worse place; banish to an inferior position; delegate; assign; ex. Relegate the old furniture to the children's room; ex. Relegated to the second division
Relent	نرم یا ملائم ہونا	Become less severe; give in(surrender); adj. Relentless: unyielding; continuously severe
Relevant	موزوں	Having importance; pertinent; referring to the case in hand; n. Relevance, relevancy
Relic	آثار	Surviving remnant (from an extinct culture); memento; keepsake; relics: corpse; ex. Ancient relics; ex. Relics of his travel; ex. His relics are buried at x.
Religious	مذہبی	Of religion; (of a person) pious; having reverence for a deity
Relinquish	چھوڑنا، ترک کرنا	Give up something (with reluctance); yield; release; ex. Relinquish power/the claim to the land/his hold on my arm
Relish	ذائقہ، مزہ	Enjoy; savor; n: enjoyment; zest
Remediable	قابل علاج	Reparable
Reminiscence	تذکرہ	Recollection; v. Reminisce: recollect the past
Reminiscent	گزرے ہوئے	Suggestive of something (in the past); of reminiscence
Remiss	دھیما، سست	Negligent; careless about a duty
Remission	تخفیف	Temporary moderation (of disease symptoms); remitting of a debt or punishment; cancelation of a debt; pardon; ex. The disease went into remission; ex. Christians pray for the remission of sins.
Remit	واپس کرنا	Transmit (money) in payment; free someone from a debt or punishment
Remittance		Remitting of money; amount of money remitted
Remnant	باقی ماندہ	Remainder
Remonstrate	احتجاج کرنا	Protest; objection; v. Remonstrate: say in protest
Remorse	ندامت، پشیمانی	Deep regret for wrongdoing; guilt; self-reproach
Remunerative	معاوضہ دینا	(of work) compensating; rewarding; profitable, well-paid, v Remunerate: reward; pay (someone) for work or trouble
Rend	چیرنا، پھاڑنا	Split; tear apart; n. Rent; cf. Heartrending: causing deep sorrow
Render	ترجمہ، تشریح کرنا	Give; deliver; provide; represent in verbal or artistic form; depict; perform; make; translate; ex. Render the song beautifully
Rendezvous	ملاقات کا مقام	Meeting place; meeting at a set time or place; v.
Rendition	حوالہ کرنا، ترجمہ کرانا	Rendering; translation; artistic interpretation of a song, etc
Renegade	غدار	Deserter; traitor; adj.
Renege	ترک کرنا	Break a promise; deny; go back on; ex. Renege on the contract/paying off the debt
Renounce	ترک کرنا	Abandon; give up (by formal announcement); disown; repudiate; ex. Renounce one's claim to the property/one's religion; n. Renunciation
Renovate	ازسرنو تجدید کرنا	Restore to good condition; renew
Renown	مشہور	Fame; adj. Renowned
Rent	چیر کر الگ کر دینا	Tear made by rending; rip; split
Reparable	قابل مرمت	Capable of being repaired
Reparation	تاوان	Compensation (for loss or wrong), amends, ex. Make reparation fo the damage; cf. Repair

Repartee	برجستہ جواب	Quick clever reply
Repast	ضیافت	Meal; feast; banquet
Repeal	منسوخ کرنا	Revoke; annul
Repel	دفع کرنا	Drive away; disgust; ex. Repel the attack/moisture; ex. Repelled by the dirty room; cf. Repulsion
Repellent	مکروہ، ناگوار	Driving away; disgusting; offensive; repulsive; unattractive; n.
Repercussion	گونج، صدائے بازگشت	Rebound; reaction; reverberation; ex. Serious repercussion
Repertoire	شعبدہ باز	List of works of music, drama, etc., a performer is prepared to present; cf. Repertory
Repine	ملول و افسردہ	Fret; complain; be annoyed; ex. Repine over the undone work
Replenish	پھر بھرنا	Fill up again
Replete	بھرا ہوا	Fully filled; filled to the brim or to the point of being stuffed; abundantly supplied; ex. Report replete with errors
Replica	نقل	Copy
Replicate	پیدا کرنا	Reproduce; duplicate
Repose	ساکن	Resting; state of being at rest; calmness; v: lie at rest; relax; put or place; ex. Repose our hopes in a single man
Repository	ذخیرہ خانہ	Storehouse
Reprehensible	قابل الزام	Deserving blame; blameworthy; v. Reprehend: blame
Representational	نمائش	(of a style of art) showing things as they actually appear in real life
Repress	روکنا، دبا دینا	Hold back (the natural expression of); restrain; crush; oppress; ex. Repressed child; ex. Repress a laugh/rebellion
Reprieve	ملتوی کرنا	Postponement or cancelation of a punishment; temporary stay; v: postpone or cancel the punishment of
Reprimand	جھڑکنا	Reprove severely; rebuke; n.
Reprisal	بدلہ	Retaliation
Reprise	بار بار ہونیوالا	Musical repetition; repeating of a piece of music; repeat performance; recurrent action; ex. Reprise in the finale; ex. Constant reprises
Reproach	ملامت کرنا	Blame (not angrily but sadly); express disapproval or disappointment; n. Adj. Reproachful
Reprobate	فاجر، غنڈہ	Morally disapproved person; person hardened in sin, devoid of a sense of decency; cf. Disapproved by god ?
Reprobation	مردود	Severe disapproval; cf. Approbation
Reprove	سرزنش کرنا	Censure; rebuke; n. Reproof
Repudiate	رد کرنا، باہر کر دینا	Disown; disavow; deny
Repugnance	تضاد، کراہت	Disgust; strong dislike; loathing; adj. Repugnant: arousing disgust; repulsive
Repulse	انکار کر دینا	Reject with rudeness or coldness (an offer or friendship); drive back (an enemy attack); cf. Repulse $\neq$ cause repulsion
Repulsion	کراہت، شکست	Distaste; disgust; act of driving back; adj. Repulsive: causing disgust; tending to drive away; v. Repel (not 'repulse')
Reputable	نیک نام	Respectable; having a good reputation
Reputed	مشہور	Supposed; ex. Reputed father of the child; v. Repute: consider; n. Repute: reputation; esteem

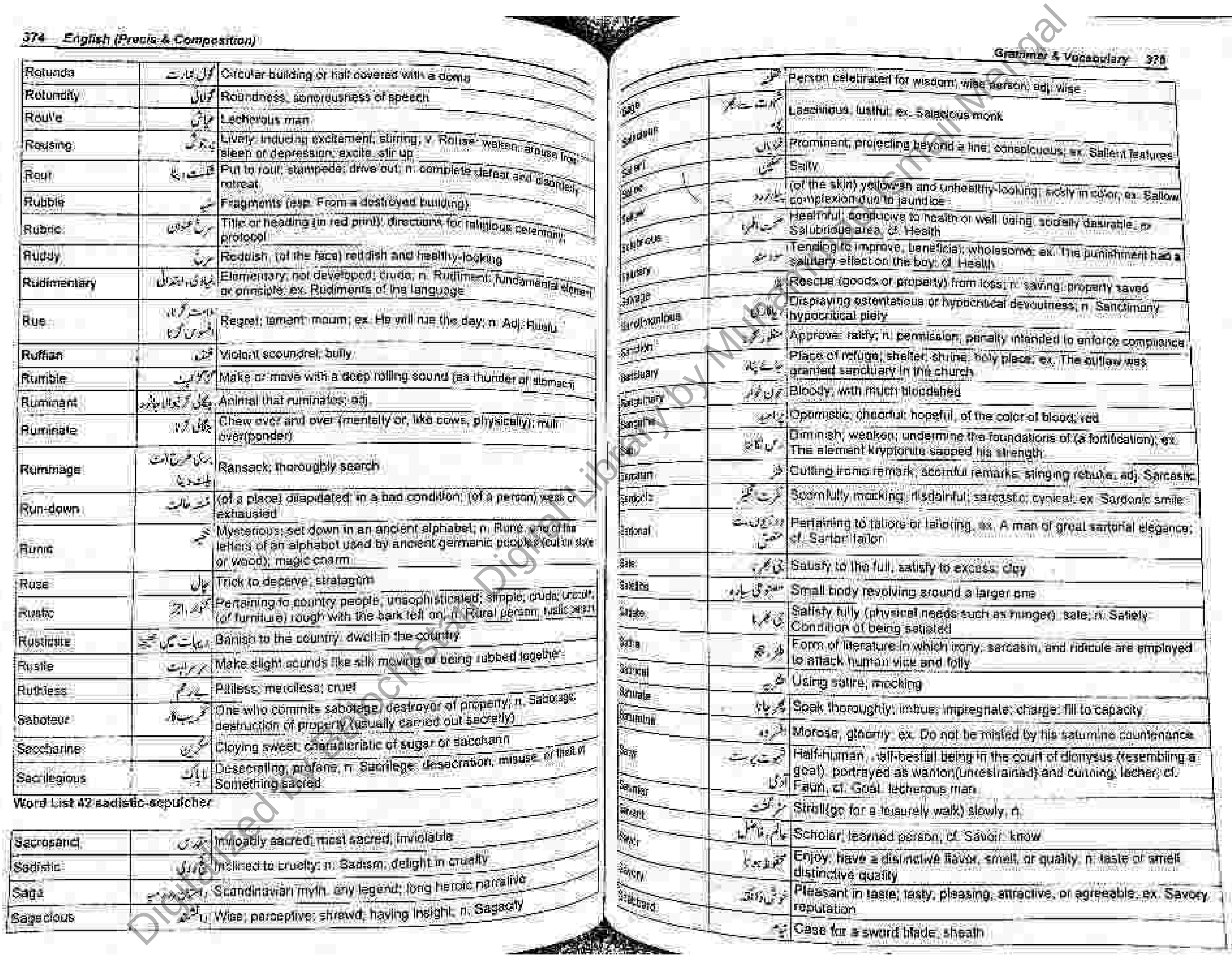
Requiem	فاتحہ/دعا مرحومین کیلئے	Mass for the dead; dirge
Requisite	مطلوب	Necessary requirement; something required; adj: required; necessary
Requisition	سرکاری مطالبہ	Formal demand or request; ex. Requisition for more computing equipment; v.
Requite	بدلہ، جزا	Make return for; repay; reciprocate; revenge; n. Requittal

Word List 41 rescind-sacrosanct

Rescind	منسوخ کرنا	Repeal; annul; cancel (a law, decision, or agreement)
Resentment	خفگی، غصہ	Indignation; bitterness; displeasure; v. Resent: feel anger about
Reserve	بچائے رکھنا	Self-control; self-restraint; formal but distant manner; reticence; ex. Without reserve: freely and openly; adj. Reserved: shy and uncommunicative
Residual	باقیات	Remaining; left over; of a residue; n: residue
Residue	بچا کھچا	Remainder; balance
Resign	استعفیٰ دینا	Give up (a position, right, or claim); submit (oneself) passively
Resignation	استعفیٰ	Patiently submissiveness; statement that one is quitting a job; adj. Resigned: acquiescent
Resilient	لچکدار	Elastic; having the power of springing back; able to recover quickly (as from
		Misfortune)
Resolution	عزم	Determination; resoluteness; adj. Resolute: firm or determined in purpose
Resolve	فیصلہ/عزم کرنا	Decide; settle; solve; separate; make a determined decision; n. Resolution
Resonant	صدائے بازگشت	(of a sound) echoing; resounding(sounding loudly); deep and full in sound; producing resonance; ex. Resonant voice; n. Resonance
Resort	رجوع	Turn to for help; ex. Resort to violence; n.
Resound	صدا پیدا کرنا	(of a place) be filled with sound; (of a sound) sound loudly; sound back; echo; ex. Hall resounded with laughter
Resourceful	حاضر دماغ	Clever and imaginative (in dealing with difficult situations); n. Resource, resourcefulness
Respiration	تنفس	Breathing; exhalation; adj. Respiratory
Respite	مہلت	Time for rest; interval of relief; delay in punishment; reprieve
Resplendent	نورانی، درخشاں	Brilliant; splendid in appearance; dazzling; glorious
Responsiveness	فوری رد عمل دینے والا	State of reacting readily to appeals, orders, etc.; adj. Responsive: readily reacting; ex. Responsive to treatment
Restitution	بحالی، تلافی	Returning something (lost or stolen) to the rightful owner; reparation; indemnification; compensation for loss, damage, or injury
Restive	بے چین	Impatiently restless (induced by external coercion or restriction); restlessly impatient; obstinately resisting control; ex. Restive horses because of wolves; cf. Not a general synonym for 'restless'
Restraint	خود پہ قابو	Moderation or self-control; controlling force; restriction
Resumption	دوبارہ حصول	Taking up again; recommencement; v. Resume: begin or take up again; take or occupy again; ex. Kindly resume your seats.
Resurge	دوبارہ ابھرنا	Rise again; flow to and fro; n. Resurgence; adj. Resurgent: (of ideas or beliefs) experiencing revival; surging again

Resurrect	زندہ کرنا	Revive
Resuscitate	زندہ کرنا	Revive; bring back to life or consciousness; ex. Resuscitate the drowned child
Retain	رکھنا	Keep; maintain possession of; employ (esp. A lawyer or advisor); n Retainer: servant; fee paid to retain an advisor
Retaliate	بدلہ لینا	Repay in kind (usually for bad treatment); v. Retaliate
Retard	رکاوٹ	Delay (in development); adj. Retarded: (as of a child) slower in development
Retentive	حافظ تیز یادداشت	Holding; able to retain things (esp. Facts in the mind); having a good memory
Reticent	خاموشی	Inclined to silence; uncommunicative; reserved; ex. He was reticent about the reasons; n. Reticence
Retinue	نوکر چاکر	Following; attendants
Retiring	شرمیلا	Shy and reserved (of a person); modest; ex. Her retiring personality
Retort	ترکی بہ ترکی جواب دینا	Quick sharp reply; v.
Retract	واپس لینا	Withdraw; take back; draw back; ex. Retract a statement/an offer/claws; n. Retraction; cf. Retractile
Retrench	کاٹنا	Cut down; cut down expenses; economize
Retribution	کیے کی سزا	Deserved punishment for wrongdoing; punishment for offenses; compensation; vengeance; cf. Pay back
Retrieve	درست کرنا	Recover; put right; find and bring in; regain; ex. Retrieve the situation
Retroactive	ماضی سے عمل میں آنا	Taking effect before its enactment (as a law) or imposition (as a tax); (of a law) having effect on the past as well as the future
Retrograde	پیچھے کی طرف جانیوالا	Go backwards; recede; degenerate; deteriorate; adj.
Retrospective	پیچھے کی طرف جانیوالا	Looking back on the past; n. Retrospection; v. Retrospect
Revelry	عیش و نشاط	Boisterous merrymaking; v. Revel: engage boisterous festivities; enjoy greatly; n: boisterous festivity or celebration
Reverberate	صدا گونجنا	Echo repeatedly; resound; ex. The thunder reverberated across the valley.
Reverend	محترم	Deserving reverence; n: priest
Reverent	معزز	Respectful; worshipful; v. Revere: regard with reverence; n. Reverence: profound respect
Reverie	خیالی پلاؤ	Daydream; abstracted musing
Revert	الٹ دینا	Relapse; backslide; turn back to; return to the former owner; n. Reversion
Revile	گالی دینا	Attack with abusive language; vilify(slander)
Revoke	منسوخ کرنا	Cancel; retract; cf. Irrevocable
Revulsion	تغیر ناگہانی، انقلاب	Sudden strong feeling of disgust; sudden violent change of feeling; negative reaction; ex. Revulsion from the scenes of torture
Rhapsodize	پرجوش تقریر کرنا	Speak or write in an exaggeratedly enthusiastic manner; ex. Rhapsodize over the beauty of the scenery

Rhapsody	خوشی کا اظہار	Excessively enthusiastic expression of feeling: musical composition of irregular form (as if made up as one plays it)
Rhetoric	فصاحت	Art of effective communication; art of using language effectively and persuasively; style of speaking or writing: grandiloquent language; ex. Political rhetoric; adj. Rhetorical; cf. Rhetorical question: question to which no answer is expected as
Ribald	کمینہ، فحش، بکنے والا	Marked by vulgar lewd humor; wanton; profane; n. Ribaldry: ribald language or joke
Rickety	ناقص	(of buildings) likely to break or fall apart; of rickets; cf. Rickets; cf. Vitamin
Riddle	چھید کرنا	Pierce with holes; permeate or spread throughout; ex. The gunman riddled the car with bullets; ex. The whole report is riddled with errors; n. Large sieve (separating earth from stone)
Rider	[illegible]	Amendment or clause added to a legislative bill
Rife	غالب	(of something bad) widespread; abundant, current
Rift	پھوٹ	Narrow opening in a large mass; break in a friendly relation; ex. Through a rift in the clouds; op. Reconcilation
Rig	پوشاک پہنانا	Arrangement of masts and sails; v: equip (a ship) with rigging; adj. Rigging: ropes that hold up a ship's sails
Righteous	نیک	Morally upright; just
Rightful	حقدار	Legally correct; ex. Rightful owner
Rigid	سخت	Hard and unbending; stiff and unyielding; fixed in behavior or views; strict; rigorous; ex. Rigid rule
Rigor	شدت	Severity; ex. Rigors of the russian winter
Rile	غصہ دلانا	Irritate; vex; muddy
Rip	چیر پھاڑ کر دینا	Tear or be torn quickly and violently; ex. The sail ripped under the force of the wind; n.
Rivet	میخ، کھونٹی	Metal pin used for fastening metal plates together; v. fasten with a rivet; engross
Riveting	جاذب	Holding one's attention; absorbing, engrossing
Rivulet	ندی، نالہ	Small stream; cf. Rill < rivulet < river
Robust	مضبوط	Strong; vigorous
Rococo	مزین	Ornate; highly decorated; n. Cf. 18th century
Roil	بے چین کرنا	Make liquids murky by stirring up sediment, disturb
Rolling	مرحلہ وار مستقل ہونا	(of land) rising and falling in long gentle slopes; happening continuously by stages; ex. Rolling devolution of power to local governments
Romp	کھیل کود	Play or frolic boisterously; gambol, n.
Rooster	مرغا	Cock; adult male chicken
Roseate	گلابی ہوا، پرامید	Rosy; optimistic; ex. Roseate views
Roster	فہرست	List (of names)
Rostrum	چبوترہ	Raised platform for speech-making, pulpit
Rote	رٹا لگانا	Repetition; memorization through repetition without understanding, ex. Learn poetry by rote
Rotund	گول مٹول، موٹا	(of a person) fat and round



Rotunda	گول عمارت	Circular building or hall covered with a dome
Rotundity	گولائی	Roundness, sonorousness of speech
Roue	عیاش	Lecherous man
Rousing	پرجوش	Lively; inducing excitement; stirring; v. Rouse: waken; arouse from sleep or depression; excite, stir up
Rout	شکست دینا	Put to rout; stampede; drive out; n. complete defeat and disorderly retreat
Rubble	ملبہ	Fragments (esp. From a destroyed building)
Rubric	سرخ عنوان	Title or heading (in red print); directions for religious ceremony; protocol
Ruddy	سرخ	Reddish, (of the face) reddish and healthy-looking
Rudimentary	بنیادی، ابتدائی	Elementary; not developed; crude; n. Rudiment: fundamental element or principle; ex. Rudiments of the language
Rue	[illegible] افسوس کرنا	Regret; lament; mourn; ex. He will rue the day; n. Adj. Rueful
Ruffian	غنڈہ	Violent scoundrel; bully
Rumble	گڑگڑاہٹ	Make or move with a deep rolling sound (as thunder or stomach)
Ruminant	جگالی کرنے والا جانور	Animal that ruminates; adj.
Ruminate	جگالی کرنا	Chew over and over (mentally or, like cows, physically); mull over(ponder)
Rummage	[illegible]	Ransack; thoroughly search
Run-down	خستہ حالت	(of a place) dilapidated; in a bad condition; (of a person) weak or exhausted
Runic	[illegible]	Mysterious; set down in an ancient alphabet; n. Rune: one of the letters of an alphabet used by ancient germanic peoples(cut on stone or wood); magic charm
Ruse	چال	Trick to deceive; stratagem
Rustic	گنوار، اجڈ	Pertaining to country people; unsophisticated; simple; crude; uncouth; (of furniture) rough with the bark left on; n. Rural person; rustic person
Rusticate	دیہات میں بھیجنا	Banish to the country; dwell in the country
Rustle	سرسراہٹ	Make slight sounds like silk moving or being rubbed together
Ruthless	بے رحم	Pitiless; merciless; cruel
Saboteur	تخریب کار	One who commits sabotage; destroyer of property; n. Sabotage: destruction of property (usually carried out secretly)
Saccharine	شیریں	Cloying sweet; characteristic of sugar or saccharin
Sacrilegious	ناپاک	Desecrating; profane; n. Sacrilege: desecration; misuse of that of Something sacred

Word List 42 sadistic-sepulcher

Sacrosanct	مقدس	Inviolably sacred; most sacred; inviolable
Sadistic	[illegible]	Inclined to cruelty; n. Sadism: delight in cruelty
Saga	[illegible]	Scandinavian myth; any legend; long heroic narrative
Sagacious	دانشمند	Wise; perceptive; shrewd; having insight; n. Sagacity

Sage	[illegible]	Person celebrated for wisdom; wise person; adj. wise
Salacious	شہوت پرست	Lascivious; lustful; ex. Salacious monk
Salient	نمایاں	Prominent; projecting beyond a line; conspicuous; ex. Salient features
Saline	نمکین	Salty
Sallow	زرد رو	(of the skin) yellowish and unhealthy-looking; sickly in color; ex. Sallow complexion due to jaundice
Salubrious	صحت افزا	Healthful; conducive to health or well being; socially desirable; ex. Salubrious area; cf. Health
Salutary	سود مند	Tending to improve; beneficial; wholesome; ex. The punishment had a salutary effect on the boy; cf. Health
Salvage	[illegible]	Rescue (goods or property) from loss; n. saving; property saved
Sanctimonious	[illegible]	Displaying ostentatious or hypocritical devoutness; n. Sanctimony: hypocritical piety
Sanction	منظور کرنا	Approve; ratify; n. permission; penalty intended to enforce compliance
Sanctuary	پناہ گاہ	Place of refuge; shelter; shrine; holy place; ex. The outlaw was granted sanctuary in the church
Sanguinary	خون آلود	Bloody; with much bloodshed
Sanguine	پرامید	Optimistic; cheerful; hopeful; of the color of blood; red
Sap	کمزور کرنا	Diminish; weaken; undermine the foundations of (a fortification); ex. The element kryptonite sapped his strength
Sarcasm	طنز	Cutting ironic remark; scornful remarks; stinging rebuke; adj. Sarcastic
Sardonic	[illegible]	Scornfully mocking; disdainful; sarcastic; cynical; ex. Sardonic smile
Sartorial	درزی سے متعلق	Pertaining to tailors or tailoring; ex. A man of great sartorial elegance; cf. Sartor: tailor
Sate	سیر کرنا	Satisfy to the full; satisfy to excess; cloy
Satellite	[illegible]	Small body revolving around a larger one
Satiate	سیر کرنا	Satisfy fully (physical needs such as hunger); sate; n. Satiety: Condition of being satiated
Satire	طنز	Form of literature in which irony, sarcasm, and ridicule are employed to attack human vice and folly
Satirical	طنزیہ	Using satire; mocking
Saturate	[illegible]	Soak thoroughly; imbue; impregnate; charge; fill to capacity
Saturnine	افسردہ	Morose; gloomy; ex. Do not be misled by his saturnine countenance
Satyr	شہوت پرست آدمی	Half-human, half-bestial being in the court of dionysus (resembling a goat), portrayed as wanton(unrestrained) and cunning; lecher; cf. Faun, cf. Goat; lecherous man
Saunter	[illegible]	Stroll(go for a leisurely walk) slowly; n.
Savant	عالم، فاضل	Scholar; learned person; cf. Savoir: know
Savor	لطف اٹھانا	Enjoy; have a distinctive flavor, smell, or quality; n. taste or smell; distinctive quality
Savory	خوش ذائقہ	Pleasant in taste; tasty; pleasing; attractive, or agreeable; ex. Savory reputation
Scabbard	میان	Case for a sword blade; sheath

Scad	زیادہ	A great quantity; ex. Scads of clothes
Scaffold	پھانسی کا تختہ	Temporary platform for workers (to work at heights above the ground); bracing framework; platform for execution
Scale	عبور کرنا	Climb up; ascend; remove or come off in scales; n: flake of epidermis; ascending or descending series of musical tones
Scanty	قلیل	Meager; insufficient
Scapegoat	قربانی کا بکرا	Someone who bears the blame for others; whipping boy; cf Escape+goat
Scavenge	گندگی اٹھانا	Hunt through discarded materials for usable items or food; search, especially for food; n. Scavenger: one who scavenges; animal that feeds on refuse and carrion
Scenario	منظر	Plot outline; screenplay(script for a movie); opera libretto; outline of possible future events
Schematic	خاکہ	Of a schema or scheme; relating to an outline or diagram; using a system of symbols; n. Schema: diagrammatic representation; outline
Scheme	منصوبہ	Systematic plan; plot; clever dishonest plan; orderly arrangement of elements; ex. Health insurance scheme; ex. A scheme to escape taxes; ex. A color scheme; ex. A story with no scheme; v: contrive a scheme
Schism	تقسیم	Division into factions (esp. Within a religious body); split
Scholarly	عالمانہ	Full of learning; erudite; like a scholar; ex. Scholarly journal
Scintilla	ذرہ	Trace; minute amount; shred; least bit; ex. There is not a scintilla of truth; cf. Spark
Scintillate	دمکنا چمکنا	Sparkle; flash; be animated; be full of life; ex. Scintillating conversation
Scion	وارث	Detached plant shoot used in grafting; descendant
Scoff	ہنسا، مذاق اڑانا	Laugh (at); mock; ridicule; ex. Scoff at their threats
Scorch	جھلسنا	Sear; n.
Score	نمبر	Number of points; written form of a musical composition; reason; group of 20; notch or incision; ex: Full/vocal score; ex. Don't worry on that score; v: mark with lines or notches; ex. Score the paper to make it easy to fold
Scotch	مٹا دینا	Stamp out(put an end to); thwart; hinder; ex. Scotch the rumor; Cf. Cut; cf. Mm wm
Scourge	تازیانہ، کوڑا	Lash; whip (formerly used for punishment); source of severe punishment; v: whip; afflict
Scowl	بدمزاجی	Frown angrily; n: angry frown
Scrap	بے کار چیزیں	Small bit or fragment; discarded waste material; fight; ex. A scrap of paper/cloth; v: break into parts for disposal; discard as worthless; fight; quarrel
Scrappy	جھگڑالو	Quarrelsome
Scraps	بچی کھچی خوراک	Leftover food
Screech	زوردار چیخ	Unpleasant high sharp sound; shriek; v.
Scrimmage	کشمکش	Disorderly fight between two or more people
Scruple	ہچکچاہٹ، ضمیر کی خلش	Hesitate for ethical reasons; fret about; ex. She did not scruple to read his diary; n: uneasy feeling arising from conscience; conscience
Scrupulous	محتاط	Conscientious; extremely thorough; ex. Scrupulous worker

Scrutinize	چھان بین کرنا	Examine closely and critically; n. Scrutiny
Scuffle	دھینگا مشتی	Struggle confusedly; move off in a confused hurry; n. Cf. Scuffling twins ?
Scurrilous	فحش	Abusive; obscene; indecent; ex. Scurrilous remark
Scurry	تیز تیز چلنا	Move hastily; hurry; move briskly
Scurvy	کمینہ	Contemptible; despicable; n: disease caused by deficiency of vitamin c
Scuttle	جہاز کے پیندے میں چھید کرکے ڈبو دینا	Sink (a ship) by cutting holes in the hull; scrap; discard; n: small hatch in a ship's deck or hull
Seamy	ناخوشگوار	Sordid; base; filthy; unwholesome; ex. Seamy side of city life
Sear	جھلسانا	Burn the surface of; char or burn; brand; parch; cause (a plant) to wither
Season	مسالہ ڈالنا	Enhance the flavor of by adding a spice, etc.; inure; harden; n. Seasoning: something used in seasoning
Seasonable	بروقت	Occurring at the proper time or season; opportune; ex. Seasonable intervention in the dispute
Seasonal	موسمی	Of a particular season; ex. Seasonal rise in employment
Seasoned	آزمودہ کار	Experienced
Secession	علیحدگی	Withdrawal; v. Secede: withdraw formally from membership
Seclusion	تنہائی	Isolation; solitude; v. Seclude: set apart from others; isolate
Secrete	چھپانا	Conceal; hide away or cache; produce and release a substance into an organism; cf. Secretive
Sect	فرقہ	Separate religious body; faction; group of people with common beliefs within a larger group
Sectarian	تفرقہ بازی	Of a sect; narrow-minded; parochial; n: member of a sect; narrow-minded person
Secular	دنیاوی	Worldly; not pertaining to church matters or religion; temporal
Sedate	سنجیدہ	Composed (with no excitement); grave; v: administer a sedative to; cf. Sedative
Sedentary	بے حس و حرکت	Requiring sitting; done while sitting; not moving from one place to another; settled; ex. Sedentary job/population
Sedition	بغاوت	Conduct or language inciting rebellion; rebellion; resistance to authority; insubordination; adj. Seditious
Seduce	گمراہ کرنا	Lead away from proper conduct; entice; adj. Seductive
Sedulous	محنتی	Diligent; assiduous; paying attention; n. Sedulity
Seedy	تخم دار	Run-down; decrepit; disreputable; having many seeds; ex. Seedy downtown hotel
Seemly	مناسب	(of behavior) proper; appropriate
Seep	رسنا، ٹپکنا	Pass slowly through small openings; ooze; trickle; n. Seepage
Seethe	ابلنا، جوش آنا	Be violently disturbed; boil; (of a liquid) move about wildly as if boiling ex. The nation was seething with discontent.
Seine	جال	Seine net; net for catching fish
Seismic	زلزلے سے متعلق	Pertaining to earthquakes

Selective	مخصوص	Careful in choosing; having an effect only on certain things; not general; ex. Eclectic weed killer
Self-indulgence	تن پرور	Excessive indulgence of one's own desire
Self-righteous	اپنی نظر میں نیک	Sure of one's own righteousness; moralistic
Semblance	مشابہت	Outward appearance; guise; ex. We called in the troops to bring a/some semblance of order to the city.
Seminal	تخلیقی، نیا	Related to seed or semen; germinal; creative; providing a basis for further development; influencing future developments; ex. Seminal research in a new field
Seminary	پادریوں کی درس گاہ	School for training future ministers; secondary school, especially for young women
Senility	ضعیفی	Old age; feeblemindedness of old age; adj. Senile: resulting from old age; showing the weakness of body or mind from old age; ex. Senile dementia
Sensitization	سنسنی پھیلانا	Process of being made sensitive or acutely responsive to an external agent or substance; v. Sensitize: make or become sensitive
Sensual	جنسی	Devoted to the pleasures of the sense; camal; voluptuous; ex. Sensual woman/curves/lips
Sensuous	جنسی	Giving pleasure to the senses; pertaining to the physical senses; operating through the senses; sensuous feeling of soft velvet on the skin
Sententious	مختصر	Pithy; terse; concise; aphoristic
Sentient	باخبر	Capable of sensation and conscious; aware; sensitive; ex. Sentient creature; n. Sentience
Sentimental	جذباتی	Swayed by sentiment; appealing to the sentiments
Sentinel	پہرے دار	Sentry; lookout
Septic	عفونت دار	Of or causing sepsis; putrid; producing putrefaction; n. Sepsis: poisoning of part of the body (producing pus)
Sepulcher	قربت، خانقاہ	Tomb; v: place in a sepulcher; adj. Sepulchral

Word List 43 sequester-somatic

Sequester	علیحدہ کرنا	Isolate; segregate; seclude; retire from public life
Sere	جھلسانا	Sear; parched; dry
Serendipity	انعام	Gift for finding valuable things by accident; accidental good fortune or luck; cf. The three princes of serendip
Serenity	پرسکون ہونا	Calmness; placidity; adj. Serene
Serpentine	بل دار	Winding; twisting; of or like a serpent; ex. Serpentine course of the river; n. Serpent: snake
Serrated	آرے کی طرح دندار	Having a sawtoothed edge; ex. Serrated leaf
Servile	غلامانہ	Slavish; cringing; n. Servility
Servitude	غلامی	Slavery; compulsory labor imposed as a punishment
Sever	الگ کرنا	Separate; cut off (a part) from a whole; break up (a relationship); n. Severance; cf. Severance pay: extra pay given an employee upon leaving a position

Severity	سختی	Harshness; intensity; sternness; austerity; adj. Severe: harsh; strict; extremely violent or intense
Sextant	زاویہ پیما	Navigation tool used to determine a ship's latitude and longitude (by measuring the altitudes of stars)
Shack	جھونپڑا	Crude cabin
Shackle	قید کرنا	Chain; fetter; confine with shackles; n.
Shade	رنگوں میں تغیر	Slight difference in degree; nuance; degree of color; ex. Shades of meaning/grey
Sham	بناوٹی	Pretend; feign; adj: not genuine; fake; ex. Sham jewelry; n: something that is not what it appears; impostor; pretense; ex. The agreement was a sham.
Shambles	ابتر	(place or scene of) complete disorder or ruin; wreck; mess; ex. After the hurricane, the coast was a shambles.
Shangri-la	خیالی جنت	Imaginary remote paradise on earth; cf. Lost horizon
Shard	ٹکڑے	Fragment generally of broken pottery (glass, clay bowl, or cup)
Shaving	شیونگ برش	Very thin piece, usually of wood (cut from a surface with a sharp blade)
Sheaf	گٹھا	Bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle of things tied together
Shear	کاٹنا، تراشنا	Remove (fleece or hair) by cutting; remove the hair or fleece from; cut with or as if with shears; n: shears; pair of scissors
Sheathe	نیام	Place into a case; insert into or provide with a sheath; ex. He sheathed his dagger; n. Sheath: case for a blade
Shed	چھپر	Small roofed structure for storage and shelter; v: pour forth; lose by natural process; repel without allowing penetration; radiate; cast; ex. Shed tears/light/water/skin/leaves
Sheer	محض، سراسر	Pure; thin and transparent; very steep
Sherbet	شربت	Flavored dessert ice
Shift	تبدیل کرنا	Change position or place; exchange (one thing) for another; change in direction or position; ex. Shift the stolen goods; n. Group of workers which takes turns with other groups; working period of such a group
Shimmer	چمکنا	Shine with a flickering light; glimmer intermittently; ex. The moonlight shimmered on the water; n.
Shirk	کام چوری کرنا	Avoid (responsibility, work, etc.); malinger
Shoddy	گھٹیا	Made of inferior material; sham; not genuine; inferior; dishonest; ex. Shoddy goods/trick
Shoot	نئی بڑھوتری	New growth from a plant
Shove	دھکا دینا آگے کو	Push forward; push roughly; ex. Pushing and shoving to get on the bus; n.
Shrew	بدمزاج عورت	Scolding woman; very small mouselike animal
Shrewd	شاطر	Clever; astute
Shrivel	سکڑنا	Make or become shrunken and wrinkled (often by drying)
Shudder	تھرتھرانا	Shake uncontrollably; tremble; v.
Shuffle	درہم برہم کرنا	Mix together; jumble; move (something) from one place to another; slide (the feet) along the ground while walking; ex. Shuffle papers from one pile to another; n.
Shun	کنارہ کرنا	Keep away from; avoid deliberately; ex. She has been shunned by her neighbors.

Shunt	پٹڑی بدلنا	Move (a railway train) from one track to another; turn aside; divert; sidetrack; ex. Shunt traffic around an accident; n.
Shyster	قابل اعتراض وکیل	Lawyer using questionable methods; unscrupulous practioner
Sibling	بہن بھائی	Brother or sister
Sibylline	پیش گوئی کرنیوالا	Prophetic; oracular; n. Sibyl: woman prophet (in the ancient world)
Sidereal	ستاروں سے متعلق	Relating to stars; ex. Sidereal day
Sidetrack	شاہراہ سے ہٹا ہوا	Switch (a railroad car) to a siding; divert from a main issue; n. Cf. Siding: short section of railroad track connected by switches with a main track
Sift	چھان بین کرنا	Put through a sieve to separate fine from coarse particles; sort or examine carefully
Significant	با معنی، معنی خیز	Expressing a meaning; important; ex. Significant smile; n. Significance: importance; meaning; v. Signify: denote; mean; signal; make known; matter; be significant
Silt	گاد، مٹی جو دریا میں بہ جائے	Sediment deposited by running water (at the entrance to a harbor or by a bend in a river)
Simian	بندروں سے متعلق	Monkeylike; n: ape or monkey
Simile	تشبیہ	Comparison of one thing with another, using the word like or as
Simper	بناوٹی ہنسی	Smirk; smile in a silly way; smile affectedly
Simplistic	زیادہ سادہ	Oversimplified
Simulate	نقل کرنا	Feign; imitate
Sinecure	بے کام کی نوکری	Well-paid position with little responsibility; cf. Sine cure: without care; cf. San serif
Sinewy	پٹھے، عضلات	(of meat) tough; strong and firm; muscular; n. Sinew: tendon; strong cord connecting a muscle to a bone
Singular	انوکھا، انفرادی	Being only one; individual; unique; extraordinary; odd; ex. Singular beauty/behavior
Sinister	منحوس	Evil; ominous
Sinuous	ٹیڑہ میڑہ	Twisting; winding; bending in and out; not morally honest
Siren	سائرن	Apparatus for making sounds; womanlike creature
Skeptic	متشکک	Sceptic; doubter; person who suspends judgment until he has examined the evidence supporting a point of view; adj. Skeptical; n. Skepticism; scepticism
Skiff	ہلکی کشتی	Small light sailboat or rowboat
Skim	سرسری مطالعہ کرنا	Read or glance through quickly; touch lightly in passing; brush; remove from the surface of a liquid
Skimp	ناپ تول کم کرنا	Provide or use scantily; live very economically; ex. Skimp on necessities; adj. Skimpy: inadequate in amount; scanty; stingy; niggardly
Skinflint	کنجوس	Miser; stingy person
Skirmish	جھڑپ	Minor fight; minor battle in war; v.

Skittish	شوخ، ڈرپوک	Inconstant; capricious; frivolous; not serious; ex. Charming but skittish young woman; cf. Skit
Skulduggery (skullduggery)	بے ایمانی	Dishonest behavior or action; ex. Skulduggery in the election
Skulk	جی چرانا	Move furtively and secretly; ex. He skulked through the less fashionable sections of the city.
Slack	کاہل، سست	Moving slowly; sluggish; inactive; (of a rope) loose; negligent; lax; ex. Slack season; ex. Slack in one's work; n. V.
Slacken	سست ہونا	Slow up; loosen; make or become slack
Slag	دھات کا میل	Glassy residue from smelting metal; dross; waste matter
Slake	پیاس بجھانا	Satisfy (thirst); quench; sate
Slander	تہمت آمیز	Defamation; utterance of false and malicious statements; v. Adj. Slanderous
Slap	تھپڑ رسید کرنا	Hit quickly with the flat part of the hand; n. Cf Smack
Slapdash	اندھا دھند	Hasty and careless; haphazard; sloppy(carelessly done)
Slaughter	ذبح کرنا	Killing of animals for food; massacre; v: butcher (animals) for food; kill in large numbers
Slavish	غلامانہ	Of or like a slave; servile; showing no originality; copied very closely; ex. Slavish devotion/copy of the original
Sleazy	کمزوری، ہلکا پن	Shabby and dirty; flimsy; insubstantial; ex. Sleazy back-street hotel/fabric
Sledge	ہتھوڑا	Large sled drawn by work animals
Sleek	شائستہ	Smooth and shining (as from good health); v.
Sleeper	خوابیدہ	One that achieves unexpected success; something originally of little value or importance that in time becomes very valuable
Sleigh	برف گاڑی	Large vehicle drawn by a horse over snow or ice
Sleight	ہاتھ کی صفائی	Dexterity; cf. Sleight of hand: legerdemain; quickness of the hands in doing tricks
Slew	زیادہ	Large quantity or number; ex. Slew of errands left
Slick	صاف، ملائم	Make smooth or glossy; n: smooth surface; ex. Oil slick; adj: smooth; glossy; deftly executed; adroit; glib
Slight	تذلیل	Insult to one's dignity; snub; v: treat as if of small importance; insult; snub; adj. Small in size; of small importance
Slink	چپکے سے چل پڑنا	Move furtively; adj. Slinky: stealthy; furtive; sneaky (as in ambush)
Slipshod	آزاد، غیر محتاط	Slovenly; careless; sloppy; untidy; shabby; ex. Slipshod work
Slither	پھسلنا	Slip or slide
Sloth	سستی، کاہلی	Slow moving tree-dwelling mammal; laziness; adj. Slothful: lazy; indolent
Slough	سانپ کی کینچلی	(of a snake) shed or cast off (dead outer skin); n: outer layer that is shed
Slovenly	میلا کچیلا	Untidy; careless in work habits; slipshod; n. Sloven: one who is habitually untidy or careless
Sluggard	کاہل الوجود	Lazy person
Sluggish	آرام طلب	Lazy; slow; inactive; lethargic; cf. Slug: nail with no shell
Sluice	پانی کا پھاٹک	Artificial channel for directing or controlling the flow of water (with gate to regulate the flow)

Slur	حروف کی آواز کو ایسے ملانا کہ سمجھ نہ آئے	Pronounce indistinctly; speak indistinctly; mumble
Sly	دھوکہ میں تیز	Clever in deceiving; secretive; not telling one's intentions
Smart	ذہین، شاطر	Intelligent; quick and energetic; fashionable; ex. Smart pace/restaurant; v: cause or feel a sharp pain; n: smarting pain
Smattering	شدبد	Slight knowledge; small scattered number or amount; ex. Smattering of german
Smear	چکنائی لگانی	Spread or cover with a sticky substance; n: mark made by smearing
Smelt	پگھلانا	Melt (ore) for separating and removing the metal; melt or blend ores changing their chemical composition
Smirk	بناوٹ یا حماقت	Conceited smile; offensively self-satisfied smile (often at someone else's misfortune); v.
Smolder	سلگنا	Smoulder; burn slowly without flame; be liable to break out at any moment; exist in a suppressed state; ex. Smoldering anger
Smother	دم بند کرنا	Kill from lack of air; suppress; cover thickly; ex. Smothered in little stickers
Smudge	داغدار	Dirty mark with unclear edges made by rubbing; v.
Smug	اپنی ذات میں	Self-satisfied; complacent
Sneak	چپکے سے چلنا، مخفی	Move, give, or take in a quiet, stealthy way; n: one who sneaks; adj. Sneaky
Snicker	ہی ہی کرنا	Half-stifled(suppressed) laugh; v.
Snip	کترنا	Short quick cut with scissors; v: cut with scissors
Snivel	آنسو بہانا	Complain or whine tearfully; run at the nose; snuffle; ex. Don't come back sniveling to me.
Snub	ڈانٹنا، نظر انداز کرنا	Ignore or behave coldly toward; ex. I made a suggestion but she snubbed me; n.
Snuffle	ناک میں بولنا	Sniffle; sniff repeatedly (in order to keep liquid from running out of the nose)
Soar	اوپر کو اڑنا	Rise or fly high in the air; ex. The rocket soared into the sky.
Sober	سنجیدہ	Serious; solemn; not drunken; abstemious or temperate; v: make or become sober
Sobriety	سنجیدگی	Moderation (especially regarding indulgence in alcohol); seriousness
Sodden	خوب بھیگا ہوا	Thoroughly soaked; dull or stupid as if from drink
Sojourn	عارضی، ٹھہراؤ	Temporary stay; v: stay for a time
Solace	تسکین	Comfort in sorrow or trouble; consolation; v: comfort or console in time of sorrow or trouble
Solder	جوڑنا	Repair or make whole by using a metal alloy; n: metal alloy (usually tin and lead) used in the molten state to join metallic parts
Solecism	قواعد کی غلطی	Nonstandard grammatical construction; construction that is flagrantly incorrect grammatically; violation of social etiquette
Solemnity	سنجیدگی	Seriousness; gravity
Solicit	التجا کرنا	Entreat; request earnestly; seek to obtain; ex. Solicit votes; cf. Solicitor: one who solicits; chief law officer
Solicitor	قانونی مشیر	Lawyer in the lower court of law

Solicitous	فکر	Anxious; worried; concerned; eager; ex. Solicitous to do something; n. Solicitude
Soliloquy	خود کلامی	Talking to oneself (esp. in a play); cf. Monologue: soliloquy; long speech by one person (often monopolizing a conversation)
Solitude	تنہائی	State of being alone; seclusion; adj. Solitary: existing or living alone (esp. By choice); remote or secluded; single; sole; ex. Solitary life/inn; ex. No solitary piece of proof
Solstice	راس الرطان	Point or time at which the sun is farthest from the equator
Soluble	منحل، قابل تحلیل	Able to be dissolved in a liquid; able to be worked out or solved
Solvent	محلل، حل کرنے والا	Substance that dissolves another; adj: capable of dissolving another substance
Somatic		Pertaining to the body; bodily; physical

Word List 44 somber-sublime

Somber	تاریک، افسردہ	Dark; gloomy; melancholy; depressing; cf. Shadow
Somnambulist	نیند میں چلنے والا	Sleepwalker; v. Somnambulate; n. Somnambulism
Somnolent	اونگھ میں	Half asleep; drowsy; n. Somnolence
Sonic	صوتی	Of sound or its speed in air; cf. Subsonic, supersonic
Sonnet	چودہ مصرع کی نظم	14-line poetic verse form with a fixed rhyme pattern
Sonorous	پر تاثیر	Resonant; producing a full deep sound; producing sound
Soothsayer	نجومی	One who foretells the future
Sophist	غلط دلیلوں سے دھوکہ دینے والا	Teacher of philosophy; quibbler; employer of fallacious reasoning; n. Sophism: plausible but fallacious argument
Sophisticated	شائستہ	Worldly wise and urbane; refined; complex; n. Sophistication; v. Sophisticate
Sophistry	غلط استدلال	Seemingly plausible but fallacious reasoning; sophism
Sophomoric	کچا	Immature; half-baked; like a sophomore
Soporific	خواب آور دوا	Sleep-causing; marked by sleepiness; drowsy
Sordid	برانگیختہ	Filthy; foul; base; vile; ex. Sordid bed/story
Sound	مضبوط، اچھی	In good condition; showing good judgment or good sense; thorough; complete; ex. Sound mind/investment/training
Sour	کھٹا، ترش	Having a sharp or acid taste; acid; tart; bad-tempered; v.
Sovereign	حاکم اعلیٰ	Ruler in a monarchy; adj: (of a country) independent and self-governing; having supreme power; supreme; excellent
Sovereignty	حاکمیت اعلیٰ	Complete independence and self-government (of a country); supremacy of authority; power to govern
Sow	بونا	Plant or scatter seed
Spangle	سلمہ ستارہ	Small shiny metallic piece sewn to clothing for ornamentation
Spare	بچا رکھنا، چھوڑ دینا	Give; use; refrain from harming; save from experiencing; exempt; ex. Spare me 5 minutes; ex. Take this money and spare my life; ex. The emperor was spared the onus; adj: kept in reserve; free for other use unoccupied; ex. Spare time

Sparse	تتر بتر، منتشر	Not thick; thinly scattered: scanty
Spartan	سخت کوش	Without attention to comfort; lacking luxury and comfort, sternly disciplined; ex. Spartan living condition/life
Spasmodic	غیر مسلسل دورے کی طرح	Fitful; periodic; of or like a spasm; n. Spasm: sudden involuntary muscular contraction; sudden burst of energy or emotion
Spat	جھگڑا	Squabble; minor dispute; minor quarrel
Spate	طغیانی	Sudden flood or rush; ex. Spate of accidents
Spatial	فضائی	Relating to space
Spatula	مرہم کا چاقو	Broad-bladed instrument used for spreading or mixing
Spawn	مچھلی یا مینڈک کے انڈے	Lay eggs (in large numbers); produce offspring (in large numbers); n: eggs of aquatic animals
Specious	ظاہری معقول	Seemingly reasonable but incorrect; misleading (often intentionally)
Speck	داغ، نشان	Small piece or mark; ex. Speck of dust in the eye
Spectral	بھوت کی طرح	Ghostly; n. Specter: spectre; ghost; phantom
Spectrum	قوس قزح	Colored band produced when a beam of light passes through a prism; broad and continuous range; ex. Whole spectrum of modern thoughts
Speechless	بے زبان، منہ بند	Unable for the moment to speak (because of strong feeling): ex Speechless with anger
Spendthrift	فضول خرچ	Someone who wastes money; cf. Thrift: accumulated wealth
Sphinx-like	معمہ ہونا	Enigmatic; mysterious
Spin	گھمانا	Rotate swiftly; make (thread) by twisting (cotton, wool, etc.); n.
Splice	باندھ کر ایک کرنا	Join together end to end to make one continuous length; fasten together; unite; ex. Splice two strips of tape; n.
Spoilsport	ماحول خراب کرنے والا	One who spoils the pleasure of others
Spontaneity	بیساختگی	Lack of premeditation; naturalness; freedom from constraint; adj. Spontaneous: self-generated; unpremeditated; happening without being planned
Spoof	دھوکہ	Parody
Spoonerism	ابتدائی حروف کا ادل بدل	Accidental transposition of sounds in successive words; ex. "Let me sew you to your sheet" for "let me show you to your seat"; cf. Willam spooner
Sporadic	نادر الوقوع	Occurring irregularly; intermittent
Sportive	خوش طبع	Playful; frolicsome; merry; cf. Sport: play or frolic; cf. Sportsmanlike
Sprout	اُگنا	Begin to grow; give off shoots or buds; n: new growth on a plant; shoot
Spruce	بنا ٹھنا	Neat and trim in appearance; smart; ex. Be spruce for your job interview; v.
Spry	زندہ دل	(esp. Of older people) vigorously active; nimble
Spurious	کھوٹا	False; counterfeit; forged; illogical; ex. Spurious arguments
Spurn	رد کرنا، حقارت سے	Reject disdainfully; scorn; ex. She spurned all offers of help.

Squabble	بے معنی جھگڑا	Minor quarrel; bickering; v: engage in a minor quarrel; ex. Squabbling children
Squalor	زبوں حالی	Condition of being squalid; filth; degradation; dirty neglected state; adj. Squalid: dirty; sordid; morally repulsive; ex. Squalid story
Squander	ضائع کرنا	Waste: spend foolishly
Squash	کچل ڈالنا	Crush; quash; suppress
Squat	موٹا، چھوٹا	Short and thick; stocky; ex. Ugly squat tower; v. N.
Squeamish	چڑچڑا	Easily shocked or sickened by unpleasant things; fastidious; ex. A nurse should not be squeamish.
Squelch	پچ پچ کرنا	Produce a splashing sound (when stepping through mud), crush; squash;
Staccato	وقفوں والا	Played in an abrupt manner; marked by abrupt sharp sound; ex. Staccato applause
Stagnant	ساکن	(of water) not flowing (often bad-smelling). motionless: stale; not developing; inactive; dull; ex. Stagnant industrial output
Staid	پُر وقار	Serious and sedate; sober; ex. Staid during the funeral ceremony
Stalemate	تعطل	Deadlock; situation in which further action is blocked
Stalwart	لمبا، مضبوط	Physically strong; brawny; steadfast; strong in mind or determination; ex. Stalwart supporter; n: stalwart follower
Stamina	سکت	Power of endurance; strength; staying power
Stammer	لکنت کرنا	Speak with involuntarily pauses or repetitions
Stamp	غصے سے پاؤں زمین پر مارنا	Step on heavily (so as to crush or extinguish); put an end to; imprint or impress with a mark, design, or seal; shape with a die; characterize; ex. Machine stamping out car bodies; ex. Newspaper stamping him as a liar; n. Stamping; implement us
Stampede	بھگدڑ	Sudden frenzied rush (of panic-stricken animals or people); v: participate in or cause stampede; ex. Stampede before the price rises
Stanch	خون کا بہاؤ روکنا	Stop or check flow of blood; ex. Stanch the gushing wound
Standstill	ساکت	Condition of no movement or activity; stop
Stanza	بند	Division of a poem (composed of two or more lines)
Start	آغاز کرنا	Move suddenly or involuntarily; ex. Start at the sight of a snake
Stately	رسمی، اعلیٰ	Formal; ceremonious; grand in style or size; majestic
Static	ٹھہرا ہوا	Having no motion; unchanging; lacking development; n. Stasis: stable state
Statute	قانون	Law enacted by the legislature
Statutory	قانونی	Created by statute or legislative action; regulated by statute; ex. Statutory age limit
Steadfast	مستقل مزاج	Steadily loyal; unswerving; steady
Stealth	خفیہ کاروائی	Action of moving secretly or unseen; slyness; sneakiness; secretiveness; adj. Stealthy
Steep	شرابور کرنا، بھگونا	Soak; saturate; ex. Steep the fabric in the dye bath, adj: precipitous
Stellar	ستاروں سے متعلق	Pertaining to the stars; of a star performer, outstanding; ex. Stellar attraction of the entire performance
Stem	روکنا	Stop or check (the flow of); ex. Stem the bleeding from the slashed artery; n: main axis of a plant; stalk

Stem_from	پھوٹنا، اُگنا	Arise from; originate from
Stench	بدبو	Strong foul odor; reek; stink
Stentorian	بلند آواز	(of the voice) extremely loud; cf. Stentor: a loud herald in the iliad
Stereotype	ایک ہی ڈھب پہ قائم	One regarded as embodying a set image or type; fixed and unvarying representation; standardized mental picture often reflecting prejudice; ex. Stereotype of the happy slave; v: make a stereotype of; represent by a stereotype; ex. It is wrong to ster
Sterile	بانجھ	Incapable of producing young; free from microorganism; v. Sterilize
Stickler	کاملیت پسند	Perfectionist; person who insists things be exactly right
Stifle	دبا دینا	Suppress; extinguish; inhibit; smother or suffocate
Stigma	دھبہ	Token of disgrace; brand; v. Stigmatize: mark with a stigma; characterize as disgraceful
Stilted	شاندار	Bombastic; stiffly pompous; ex. Stilted rhetoric; cf. Stiff: formal
Stink	بدبو نکالنا	Stench; v: emit a strong foul odor
Stint	مہیا کرنا	Supply; allotted amount of work; assigned portion of work; limitation; ex. Two-year stint in the army; ex. Without stint
Stipend	وظیفہ کرنا	Pay for services
Stipple	نقطوں سے تصویر بنانا	Paint or draw with dots or short strokes
Stipulate	شرط بیان کرنا	State as a necessary condition (of an agreement); make express conditions; specify; ex. He stipulated payment in advance
Stock	سامان، معیار	Standard; kept regularly in stock or supply; typical; routine; common; ex. Stock sizes of paper; ex. Stock excuse/character; n: goods for sale in a shop; op. Unique
Stockade	باڑہ بنانا	Wooden enclosure or pen; fixed line of posts used as defensive barrier
Stodgy	بے لطف	Dull; stuffy; boringly conservative; ex. Stodgy book
Stoic	زاہد، صابر	Stoical; impassive; unmoved by joy or grief; n. Cf. Stoicism
Stoke	ایندھن ڈالنا	Stir up a fire or furnace; feed plentifully
Stolid	بے لطف	Dull; impassive; showing little emotion when strong feelings are expected
Stoop	جھکنا	Bend forward and down; lower or debase oneself; fall to a lower standard of behavior by doing something; condescend; ex. Stoop to lying
Stout	سخت مضبوط	Rather fat; strong in body; sturdy; resolute; determined; strong in determination; ex. Stout stick/supporter
Straggle	اِدھر اُدھر بکھیرنا	Stray or fall behind (a main group); spread out in a scattered group; ex. Straggling marathon racer; ex. Straggling branch
Strangle	گلا گھونٹ کا مار ڈالنا	Kill by choking or suffocating; suppress
Stratagem	تدبیر، چال	Deceptive scheme; clever trick
Stratified	درجہ بندی شدہ	Divided into classes; arranged into strata; v. Stratify
Stratum	تہہ، زمین کی	Layer of earth's surface; layer of society; pl. Strata
Strew	بکھیرنا، پھیلانا	Spread randomly; sprinkle; scatter; ex. Flower girl strewing rose petals

Striated	متوازی بینڈز کے ساتھ	Marked with parallel bands; striped; grooved; ex. Striated rocks; v. Striate; n. Stria: thin groove or line
Stricture	نکتہ چینی	Severe and adverse criticism; critical comments; limit or restriction
Strident	کرخت	Loud and harsh; insistent; n. Stridency
Stringent	بہت سخت	(of rules) binding; rigid; marked by scarcity of money; ex. Stringent economic conditions
Strut	سہارا	Supporting bar; cf. Airplane wing building support
Studied	سوچا سمجھا ہوا	Carefully contrived; calculated; unspontaneous; deliberate; thoughtful; ex. Studied remark
Studious	پڑھاکو	Given to diligent study
Stultify	بے وقوف بنانا	Make stupid in mind; cause to appear or become stupid or inconsistent; suppress; frustrate or hinder; ex. Stultifying effect of uninteresting work; ex. Stultify free expression
Stumble	ٹھوکر کھانا	Trip and almost fall; proceed unsteadily; act falteringly; n.
Stump	ٹھنٹھ	Base of a tree trunk left after the rest has been cut down; v: walk in a heavy manner; baffle; puzzle
Stun	چکرا دینا	Make unconscious or numb as by a blow; amaze; astound
Stupefy	بدحواس کر دینا	Stun; make numb (as with a drug); amaze
Stupor	مدہوشی، بے حسی	State of being stupefied; state of apathy; daze; lack of awareness
Sturdy	قوی ہیکل	Strong and firm (in the body)
Stygian	افسردہ، جہنمی	Unpleasantly dark; gloomy; hellish; deathly; cf. Styx: the chief river in the subterranean land of the dead
Stymie	روکنا	Thwart; present an obstacle; stump
Suavity	شائستگی	Urbanity; polish; adj. Suave: smooth and courteous
Subaltern	فوج کا سب سے چھوٹا افسر	Subordinate
Subdue	مغلوب کرنا	Less intense; quieter; ex. Subdued lighting; ex. Subdue: conquer; make less intense; quiet; ex. Subdue one's anger
Subjective	موضوعی، غیر حقیقی	Influenced by personal feelings; occurring or taking place within the mind; unreal; ex. Subjective sensation of the ghostly presence
Subjugate	فتح کرنا	Conquer; bring under control
Sublimate	خالص کرنا	Refine; purify; replace (natural urges) with socially acceptable activities; change between a solid state and a gaseous state
Sublime	برتر، اعلیٰ	Causing deep feelings of wonder, joy, respect, etc.; exalted, noble and uplifting; utter

Word List 45 subliminal-tantamount

Subliminal	تحت الشعوری	Below the threshold of conscious perception; ex. Subliminal advertisement
Submerge	ڈبو دینا	Place under water; dip; go under water; cover completely (as with Water); ex. Submerged in work
Submissive	محکوم	Willing to obey orders; yielding; timid

Subordinate	ماتحت	Occupying a lower rank; inferior; submissive; n. V: put in a lower rank or class
Suborn	رشوت دیکر جھوٹی شہادت دلوانا	Persuade to act unlawfully (especially to commit perjury); n. Subornation
Subpoena	بلاوا	Writ(written command issued by a court) summoning a witness to appear in court; v: summon with a subpoena
Subsequent	بعد ازاں	Following in time or order; later
Subservient	تابع فرمان	Behaving like a slave; servile; obsequious; subordinate; n. Subservience
Subside	کم ہو جانا، اتر جانا	Sink to a lower level; settle down; sink to the bottom (as a sediment); descend; grow quiet; become less; moderate; abate
Subsidiary	ذیلی	Serving to assist, subordinate, secondary; of a subsidy, n
Subsidy	امداد	Direct financial aid by government, etc.; v. Subsidize: assist with a subsidy
Subsistence	بقاء زندگی	Existence, means of subsisting, means of support, livelihood; v. Subsist: exist; maintain life (at a meager level)
Substantial	اصلی، ٹھوس	Of substance; material; solid; essential or fundamental; ample; considerable; well-to-do; wealthy
Substantiate	ثابت کرنا	Support (a claim) with evidence; establish with evidence; verify
Substantive	اہم، ضروری	Substantial; essential; pertaining to the substance; substantial; considerable; ex. Substantive issues
Subsume	شامل کرنا	Include (as a member of a group); encompass
Subterfuge	مکر، عذر	Stratagem(deceptive scheme); pretense; evasion; ex. Resort to a harmless subterfuge
Subtlety	باریکی	Perceptiveness; ingenuity; delicacy; adj. Subtle: delicate; so slight as to be difficult to detect; able to make fine distinctions; clever; ex Subtle mind/differences in meaning
Subversive	تخریبی	Tending to overthrow or ruin; v. Subvert: overthrow completely (an established system), destroy completely; cf. Undermine ?
Succor	مدد کرنی	Assist (someone in difficulty), aid, comfort, n.
Succulent	رس بھرتا	Juicy; full of juice or sap; full of richness; n: succulent plant such as a cactus
Succumb	چل بسنا، مر جانا	Yield (to something overwhelming); give in; die; ex. Succumb to the illness
Suckle	دودھ پلانا	Give or take milk at the breast or udder
Suffocate	سانس روکنا	Die or kill from lack of air; suppress
Suffragist	عورتوں کے حقوق کا حامی	Advocate of the extension of voting rights (for women); cf. Suffrage
Suffuse	پھیل جانا	Spread through or over (with a color or liquid); charge; ex. A blush suffused her cheeks.
Suitor	شادی کا خواہشمند	Man who is courting a woman
Sullen	منحوس، اداس	Silently showing ill humor or resentment; dark; gloomy
Sully	دھبا، داغ لگانا	Defile; soil; tarnish; ex. Sully one's hands in menial labor
Sultry	حبس والا	(of weather) hot; sweltering, sensual, voluptuous

Summation	جمع کرنا	Act of finding the total; summing-up; summary (esp. One given by the judge at the end of a trial)
Sumptuous	عظیم الشان	Grand suggesting great expense; lavish; rich, ex. Sumptuous feast
Sunder	الگ کرنا	Separate; part; cf. Asunder
Sundry	متعدد، چند	Miscellaneous; various; several; n. Sundries: small miscellaneous items
Superannuated	ضعیفی کے باعث پنشن دینا	Retired or disqualified because of age; outmoded; obsolete
Supercilious	سینہ زور	Haughty; arrogant; condescending; patronizing; cf. Eyebrow, cilium
Supererogatory	فرض سے زیادہ کام	Superfluous; more than needed or demanded
Superficial	سطحی	Of the surface; not deep; shallow; not thorough; trivial; ex Superficial analysis/knowledge
Superfluous	فاضل	Excessive; overabundant; unnecessary; n. Superfluity
Superimpose	کسی چیز کے اوپر رکھنا	Place over something else
Supernumerary	فاضل، فالتو	Person or thing excess of what is necessary; extra; adj: additional to the usual or necessary number
Supersede	اوپر رکھنا	Replace; cause to be set aside; make obsolete; n. Supersession
Supine	پیٹھ کے بل	Lying on back; passive; inactive; ex. The defeated pugilist lay supine; ex. Supine acceptance of the decision
Supplant	جگہ لینا	Take the place of unfairly; usurp; replace
Supple	نرم لچکدار	Flexible; limber; pliant
Suppliant	سائل، دعا گو	Entreating; beseeching; n.
Supplicant	دعا گو	One who supplicates; adj.
Supplicate	دعا کرنا	Petition humbly; pray to grant a favor
Supposition	خیال	Assumption; hypothesis; surmise; v. Suppose
Supposititious	خیالی، فرضی	Assumed; counterfeit; hypothetical
Suppress	دبا دینا	Put an end to forcibly; subdue; stifle; overwhelm; inhibit the expression of; check; prevent from being published or made public; ex. Suppress a smile; ex. Suppress the magazine/truth
Surfeit	زیادتی	Satiate; feed or supply to excess; stuff; indulge to excess in anything, n: surfeiting; excessive amount; ex. Surfeit of food
Surge	ایک زبردست لہر	Powerful movement of or like a wave; v.
Surly	بے مروت	Bad-tempered; rude; cross
Surmise	اندازہ لگانا	Guess; n.
Surmount	قابو پانا	Overcome
Surpass	زیادہ ہونا	Exceed
Surreptitious	خفیہ طریقے سے	Done secretly; secret; furtive; sneaky; hidden
Surrogate	متبادل	Substitute; person or thing used in place of another; ex. Surrogate mother; adj.

Surveillance	جاسوسی	Close observation of a person (esp. One under suspicion); watching; guarding
Susceptible	حساس	Impressionable; easily influenced; sensitive; having little resistance as to a disease; likely to suffer; receptive to; capable of accepting; ex. Susceptible to persuasion/colds; ex. The agreement is not susceptible of alteration; n. Susceptibility
Suspend	معطل کرنا	Cause to stop for a period; interrupt; hold in abeyance; defer; hang from above; exclude for a period from a position; ex. Suspended state; ex. Suspend judgment; ex. Suspended from the team; n. Suspension
Suspense	تشویش	State of being undecided; anxiety or apprehension resulting from uncertainty
Sustain	بوجھ اٹھانا	Suffer (harm or loss); experience; support; prop; maintain; keep in existence; nourish (to maintain life); ex. Sustain the family/the trapped miners
Sustenance	غذا، قوت	Sustaining; means of livelihood, support, food, nourishment; something that maintains life; food
Suture	سلائی	Stitches sewn to hold the cut edges of a wound or incision; material used in sewing; v: sew together a wound
Swagger	حاکمانہ انداز	Walk or behave with an over-confident manner
Swamp	دلدل	Wetland; marsh; v: flood; overwhelm; drench in with liquid
Swarm	کیڑوں جھنڈ	Large group of insects moving in a mass; crowd of people or animals; v: move in a crowd or mass
Swarthy	سیاہ فام	(of a skin or complexion) dark; dusky; ex. Swarthy Italian ?
Swathe	پٹی باندھنا	Swath; wrap around; bandage; ex. One's head swathed in
		Bandages
Sway	اثر کرنا	Swing from side to side; influence (someone) to change one's opinion; n.
Swear	قسم اٹھانا	Vow; promise; use profane oaths; use offensive words
Swear-word	گالی	Word considered offensive; ex. "Bloody"
Swell	پانی کی لہر	Long wave of water that moves continuously without breaking; v.
Swelter	گرمی کے مارے برا حال	(of a person) suffer from oppressive heat, be oppressed by heat
Swerve	انحراف کرنا	Deviate; turn aside sharply from a straight course; ex. Swerve from the principle; ex. The car swerved to the right.
Swill	بہت پانی پینا	Drink greedily
Swindler	ٹھگ، دھوکہ باز	Cheater
Swipe	زور کی ضرب	Hit with a sweeping motion; n.
Sybarite	عیش پرست	Lover of luxury; person devoted to pleasure and luxury; cf. Sybaris: an ancient greek city in italy
Sycophant	خوشامدی	Servile flatterer; bootlicker; yes man; adj. Sycophantic
Syllogism	قیاس منطقی	Logical formula consisting of a major premise, a minor premise and a conclusion; deceptive or specious argument
Sylvan	جنگلی	Pertaining to the woods or the country
Symbiosis	باہمی مددگار	Interdependent relationship (between groups, species) often mutually beneficial; adj. Symbiotic; cf. Together + life
Symmetry	تناسب	Arrangement of parts so that balance is obtained; congruity; adj. Symmetrical

Synchronous	یک وقتی، ہم آہنگ	Similarly timed; simultaneous with; occurring at the same time; v. Synchronize
Synoptic	خلاصہ	Providing a general overview; summary; n. Synopsis
Synthesis	مجموعہ	Combining parts or separate things into a whole; the whole so formed. pl. Syntheses; v. Synthesize
Synthetic	ترکیبی	Not natural; artificial; resulting from synthesis; ex. Synthetic fiber; n.
Tablet	گولی	Small round piece of medicine; flat piece of stone or metal bearing an inscription; ex. Stone tablet on the wall
Tacit	چپ چاپ	Understood (without actually being expressed); not put into words; ex. Tacit agreement
Taciturn	خاموش صفت	Habitually silent; talking little
Tact	حکمت	Skill or sensitivity in dealing with people without causing offence
Tactful	ہوشیار	Careful no to cause offence; op. Tactless
Tactile	چھونے سے متعلق	Pertaining to the organs or sense of touch
Taint	داغدار کرنا	Contaminate; cause to lose purity; modify with a trace of something bad; ex. Tainted reputation, n: stain; touch of decay or bad influence, cf. Touch
Takeoff	اڑان کیلئے زمین سے اٹھنا	Burlesque; act of leaving the ground
Talisman	طلسم	Charm; object believed to give supernatural powers to or protect its bearer
Talon	پنجہ، پرندہ	Claw of bird
Tan	دباغت کرنا	Convert (hide) into leather; make brown by exposure to the sun
Tangential	سطح کی ایک نقطہ پر چھونے والا	Only slightly connected; not central; peripheral; digressing; showing divergence; cf. Tangent
Tangible	قابل لمس	Able to be touched; real, concrete; palpable; possible to realize or understand; ex. Tangible proof
Tanner	دباغ	Person who turns animal hides into leather
Tantalize	للچانا، ترسانا	Tease; excite by exposing something desirable while keeping it out of reach; torture with disappointment; cf. Tantalus: greek mythological figure
Tantamount	کے مساوی	Equivalent in effect or value; ex. This invasion is tantamount to a declaration of war; cf. Amount

Word List 46 tantrum-tome

Tantrum	بدمزاج	Fit of bad temper; fit of petulance; caprice; ex. The child went into tantrums.
Taper	پتلی موم بتی	Very thin candle; gradual decrease in the width of a long object; v Make or become gradually narrower toward one end
Tarantula	زہریلی مکڑی	Venomous spider
Tardy	کاہل	Slow; sluggish; not on time; late; ex. Tardy arrival
Tarnish	داغ دار کرنا	Make or become dull or discolored; n.

Tarry	توقف کرنا	Linger; delay in starting or going; dawdle
Tart	ترش، تند	Sharp to the taste; acid-tasting; caustic; sarcastic; ex. Tart apple/reply
Tatter	چیتھڑا	Torn piece of cloth; adj. Tattered: (of clothes) old and torn; (of a person) dressed in old torn clothes
Taunt	طعنہ	Deride or provoke; challenge in derision; n.
Taut	درست، تنا ہوا	Tight, strained; tense, ready, op. Slack
Tautological	تکرار	Needlessly repetitious; ex. "It was visible to the eye"; n. Tautology needless repetition of the same sense; statement that is always true
Tawdry	سستا اور بھڑکیلا	Cheap and gaudy; ex. Tawdry jewelry
Tawny	بھورا سانولا	Brownish yellow
Taxonomist	علم تقسیم حیوانات کا عالم	Specialist in classifying (animals, etc.), cf. Taxonomy: science of classification
Tedium	بوریت	Boredom, weariness; adj. Tedious
Teetotalism	پینے سے پرہیز کرنا	Practice of abstaining totally from alcoholic drinks; n. Teetotaler;; adj. Teetotal; cf. T + total
Temerity	بے باکی، ڈھیٹ پن	Boldness, nerve; rashness; ex. Temerity to ask for a pay increase after only three day's work
Temper	اعتدال پر لانا	Moderate, make less severe; tone down or restrain; toughen (steel) as by alternate heating and cooling
Temperament	طبیعت	Characteristic frame of mind; disposition; emotional excess; adj. Temperamental: of temperament; having frequent changes of temper; ex. Temperamental dislike of sports; ex. Temperamental actress
Temperate	معتدل	Moderate; restrained; self-controlled; moderate in respect to temperature; cf. Temperance: moderation and self-restraint; abstinence of alcoholic drinks; ex. Temperance society
Tempestuous	طوفانی	Stormy; violent; impassioned; n. Tempest: violent storm
Tempo	رفتار	Speed of music
Temporal	عارضی، وقتی	Of time: not lasting forever; limited by time; temporary; secular; worldly
Temporize	وقت حاصل کرنا	Gain time as by postponing an action; avoid committing oneself
Tenacious	مستقل مزاج	Holding fast (as to a belief); persistent
Tenacity	ثابت قدمی	Firmness, persistence
Tenancy	مزارعت	Possession of land or building by rent; period of a tenant's occupancy
Tenant	مزارع	One that pays rent to use property owned by another
Tend	رجحان ہونا، دیکھ بھال کرنا	Have a tendency; take care of; minister; serve at; apply one's attention; attend
Tendentious	متعصب	Promoting a particular point of view; biased; having an aim; designed to further a cause; ex. Tendentious rather than truth-seeking; cf. Tend move in a certain direction
Tender	پیش کرنا، بڑھانا	Offer formally; extend; ex. Tender one's resignation/the exact fare; n: formal offer; money; ex. Legal tender; adj: young and vulnerable; sensitive to the touch; sore; soft; delicate; ex. Child of tender years. ex. Tender wound
Tenet	عقیدہ، نظریہ	Doctrine; dogma
Tensile	جو کھینچا جا سکے	Capable of being stretched, of tension, ex. Tensile rubber

Tension	کھچاؤ	Stretching; condition of being stretched; mental strain; strained relationship between groups or people
Tentative	عبوری	Not fully worked out or developed; provisional; experimental; uncertain; hesitant; not definite or positive; ex. Tentative agreement/reply
Tenuous	کمیاب، موٹا	Thin; slim; rare
Tenure	دور حکومت	Holding of an office or real estate; time during which such an office is held
Tepid	نیم گرم	Lukewarm; slightly warm; half-hearted; not eager; ex. Tepid reaction to the new film; ex. Tepid supporter
Terminal	آخری بس سٹیشن	Part that forms the end; railroad or bus station; adj. Forming an end; ending in death; fatal; ex. Terminal cancer
Termination	خاتمہ	End; v. Terminate
Terminology	اصطلاحات	Terms used in a science or art; study of nomenclature
Terminus	آخری سٹاپ	Last stop of railroad; end
Terrestrial	زمینی	On or relating to the earth
Terse	مختصر	Concise; abrupt; pithy
Tertiary	ثلثوی	Third in order or rank
Tessellated	شطرنجی، چار خانہ	Mosaic; inlaid; ex. Tessellated pattern
Testator	وصیت کنندہ	Maker of a will; cf. Testatrix
Testy	بے صبر بد مزاج	Irritable, impatient and bad-tempered, short-tempered, n. Testiness
Tether	رسی یا زنجیر	Tie (an animal) with a rope or tether; n: rope or chain to which an animal is tied; limit of one's endurance; ex. The end of one's tether
Thematic	کسی خیال سے متعلق	Of a theme; relating to a unifying motif or idea
Theocracy	ملائیت	Government run by religious leaders
Theoretical	خیالی	Based on theory; not practical or applied; hypothetical
Therapeutic	علاج سے متعلق	Curative; n. Therapy
Thermal	گرم	Pertaining to heat; producing heat; warm; ex. Thermal bath, n: rising current of warm air
Thesis	مفروضہ، رائے	Opinion put forward and supported by reasoned arguments
Thespian	ڈرامہ سے متعلق	Pertaining to drama; n: actor or actress
Thrall	غلام ہونا	Slave; bondage; slavery; ex. Her beauty held him in thrall; cf. Enthrall
Thrash	کوٹنا، پیٹنا	Beat with a whip or flail; defeat utterly; talk about thoroughly in order to find the answer; move wildly or violently; ex. The fishes thrashed about in the net
Threadbare	تار تار	Worn through till the threads show; shabby and poor; hackneyed; ex. Threadbare excuses
Threat	خطرہ	Sign or warning (of coming danger); ex. Threat of rain; v: express a threat; give warning of (something bad); ex. The cloud threatens rain.
Thresh	غلہ گاہنا	Beat (cereal plants) with a machine or flail to separate the grains from the straw
Thrifty	کفایت شعار	Careful about money; economical; n. Thrift
Thrive	نشوونما پانا	Prosper; flourish

Throb	دھڑکنا	(of a heart or machine) beat rapidly or violently; n. Ex. Hearthrob: heartbeat; sweetheart
Throes	سخت درد	Violent anguish
Throng	مجمع	Crowd (of people or things); v.
Throttle	گلا گھونٹنا	Strangle; regulate the speed of with a throttle; n: valve that regulates the flow; cf. Throat ?
Thwart	روکنا	Block or hinder; baffle; frustrate
Tickle	گدگدی کرنا	Touch (the body) lightly so as to cause laughter; please
Tightwad	کنجوس	Miser; excessively frugal person
Tiller	چپو کے ہینڈل	Handle used to move boat's rudder (to steer)
Timbre	آواز کی کیفیت	Quality of a musical tone produced by a musical instrument (which distinguishes it from others of the same pitch)
Timidity	ڈرپوک پن	Lack of self-confidence or courage
Timorous	بزدل	Fearful; timid; demonstrating fear
Tinge	ہلکا سا رنگ دینا	Give a slight degree of a color or quality to; n: slight degree of a color or quality; ex. Tinged with grey/jealousy
Tint	ہلکا سا رنگ	Slight degree of color; v: give a tint to
Tipple	زیادہ پینا	Drink (alcoholic beverages) frequently; n: alcoholic drink
Tirade	مذمتی تقریر	Long angry denunciatory speech; diatribe; harangue; extended scolding; denunciation
Titanic	عظیم	Gigantic; n. Titan
Tithe	دسواں حصہ	Tax of one-tenth (contributed to a church); v: pay a tithe
Titillate	گدگدی کرنا	Tickle; excite pleasantly; ex. Not to titillate the audience but to enlighten it
Title	عنوان	Name (of a book, film, etc.); mark of rank; formal appellation as of rank or office (such as lord or general); right or claim to possession; championship; ex. Title as head of the family; ex. Title to the estate
Titter	کھسیانی ہنسی	Nervous giggle; nervous laugh; v.
Titular	برائے نام	Of a title; in name only; nominal; having the title of an office without the obligations; ex. Titular head of the company
Toady	خوشامدی	Servile flatterer; yes man; sycophant; v: be a toady to; fawn
Toga	پوشاک	Roman outer robe
Token	نشان	Outward sign; ex. A token of our gratitude
Toll	بیل، گھنٹی	Sound (a large bell) slowly at regular intervals; n: sound of a bell; fixed tax or charge
Tome	بڑا حجم	Large volume; book

Word List 47 tosure-ubiquitous

Tonsure	مونڈنے کی رسم	Shaving of the head especially by person entering religious orders; v.
Topography	طبعی خدوخال	Physical features of a region (such as the shape and height); cf. Topo-: place
Topple	گرا دینا	Become unsteady and fall down
Torpedo	آبدوز گولہ	Underwater explosive apparatus; v.

Torpor	سستی، کاہلی	Lethargy; sluggishness; dormancy; adj. Torpid: lethargic; lazy; inactive; (of an animal) dormant; hibernating
Torque	بل دار مالا	Twisting force; force producing rotation
Torrent	تیز دھارا	Rushing stream; flood; ex. The rain fell in torrents.
Torrid	نہایت گرم	(of weather) hot or scorching; passionate; ex. Torrid love affairs
Torso	دھڑ کا مجسمہ	Trunk of statue with head and limbs missing, human trunk
Tortuous	پیچ در پیچ	Winding; full of curves; ex. Tortuous mountain road
Toss	اچھالنا	Throw lightly; move or lift (the head) with a sudden motion; flip (a coin) to decide something
Totem	خاندانی نشان	Animal, plant, or natural object serving as a symbol of a clan or family; representation of this; ex. Totem pole
Totter	گرنے کو ہونا	Shake or move unsteadily; sway as if about to fall
Touching	رقت آمیز	Causing a feeling of pity or sympathy; pathetic; v. Touch: cause to feel pity or sympathy; adj. Touched
Touchstone	معیار	Stone used to test the fineness of gold alloys; criterion; standard
Touchy	حساس	Oversensitive; easily offended; irasible; delicate; needing delicate handling; ex. Touchy situation
Tout	دلالی کرنا	Promote or publicize (one's goods or service); praise excessively (as a form of advertisement); cf. Advertise
Toxic	زہریلا	Poisonous; n. Toxicity
Tract	عرصہ مدت، قطعہ	Propaganda pamphlet (esp. By a religious or political group); expanse of land; region of indefinite size; system of related organs; ex. Digestive tract
Tractable	اثر پذیر	Docile; easily managed; (of something) easily changed or molded, n. Tractability
Traduce	تہمت لگانا	Expose to slander
Trajectory	مدار	Path taken by a projectile; ex. Trajectory of a bullet
Tramp	پیدل چلنا	Walk with a heavy step; travel on foot; n: vagrant; one who travels aimlessly about; long walk; sound of heavy walking
Trample	کچل دینا	Step heavily with the feet; crush under the feet
Trance	وجدان	Hypnotic state; ecstatic state; detachment from one's physical surrounding
		(as in contemplation or daydreaming); cf. Transition
Tranquillity	سکون، امن	Calmness; peace
Transcendent	اعلی، برتر	Exceeding ordinary limits; superior; surpassing; v. Transcend: go beyond; exceed; surpass; n. Transcendancy
Transcendental	ماورائی	Going beyond common thought or ideas; impossible to understand by practical experiences or practices; known only by studying thoughts or intuition; op. Empirical; cf. Transcendentalism
Transcribe	نقل کرنا	Copy; write a copy of; n. Transcription
Transgression	خلاف ورزی	Violation of a law; sin; v. Transgress: go beyond (a limit); violate; do wrong
Transient	عارضی	Staying for a short time; momentary; temporary; n: one that is transient
Transition	گزر	Going from one state of action to another
Transitory	عارضی	Transient; impermanent; fleeting; n. Transitoriness

Translucent	نیم شفاف	Partly transparent
Transmute	تبدیل کرنا	Transform; change; convert to something different
Transparent	آشکار، شفاف	Permitting light to pass through freely; easily detected; obvious, clear, ex. Transparent lie
Transpire	واقع ہونا	(of a fact) become known; be revealed; happen; give off (watery waste matter) through pores
Transport	بے خود کرنا	Strong emotion: rapture; ex. In a transport/transports of v move to strong emotion; enrapture
Transpose	ترتیب الٹ دینا	Reverse the order or position of
Trappings	آرائش	Outward decorations; ornaments (as an outward sign of rank)
Traumatic	چوٹ یا زخم سے متعلق	(of an experience) deeply shocking; pertaining to an injury caused by violence; n. Trauma: serious wound; emotional shock that causes lasting psychological damage
Travail	مشقت، محنت	Strenuous work; toil; painful labor; labor of childbirth
Traverse	میں سے گزرنا	Go through or across
Travesty	تمسخر انگیز	Copy or example of something that completely misrepresents the true nature of the real thing; comical parody or imitation; treatment aimed at making something appear ridiculous; ex. Travesty of justice; op. Paragon
Tread	چلنا	Walk; trample; n: grooved face of a tire; horizontal part of a step
Treasure	خزانہ	Keep as precious; cherish
Treatise	رسالہ	Article treating a subject systematically and thoroughly
Trek	لمبا کٹھن سفر	Travel; journey; v: make a long difficult journey
Tremor	کپکپی، لہر	Trembling; slight quiver (as of the earth or from nervous agitation)
Tremulous	کانپتا ہوا	Trembling; wavering
Trenchant	تلخ	Cutting; incisive; keen
Trepidation	ڈر، خدشہ	Fear; nervous apprehension
Tribulation	آزمائش، مصیبت	Suffering; ordeal; distress; trial
Tribunal	عدالت	Court of justice
Tribune	جمہور کا وکیل	Official of ancient rome elected by the plebians to protect their rights protector of the people
Tribute	خراج، باج	Tax levied by a ruler; payment made by one nation to another in acknowledgment of submission; mark of respect (such as praise or gift); ex. Pay tribute to
Trickle	ٹپکنا	Flow in drops or in a thin stream; n.
Trickster	ٹھگ	Person who cheats people
Trident	تین شاخہ نیزہ	Three-pronged spear
Trifle	معمولی	Something of little importance or value; small amount; ex. A trifle; v treat without seriousness, flirt
Trifling	غیر اہم	Trivial; unimportant
Trigger	واقعات کا سلسلہ جاری کرنا	Set off; start

Trilogy	سہ انیہ، سہ نثر	Group of three related works (connected by a shared subject but each complete in itself)
Trim	ٹھیک، صاف کرنا	Make neat or tidy by clipping; reduce by removing what is unnecessary; ornament; decorate (round the edges); ex. Trim the cost; ex. Jacket trimmed with fur; n. Adj: tidy; in good order
Trinket	سستا زیور	Knickknack; bauble; cheap jewelry
Trite	فرسودہ	Hackneyed; commonplace
Trivia	فرسودہ	Trifles; unimportant matters
Troth	وفاداری کا اقرار	Pledge of good faith especially in betrothal; betrothal; ex. By my troth
Trough	ناند، گھاس	Long narrow container for feeding farm animals; lowest point (of a wave, business cycle, etc.); long narrow depression as between waves
Truculence	جارحیت، جنگجو	Aggressiveness; ferocity; adj. Truculent: aggressive; pugnacious; fierce
Truism	خود آشکار سچ	Self-evident truth
Truncate	کترنا	Cut the top off; shorten
Trunk	تنا	Main wooden stem of a tree; human body excluding the head and limbs, torso; prehensile nose of an elephant
Tryst	عاشقوں کی ملاقات	Meeting arranged by lovers; arrangement between lovers to meet
Tumid	سوجھا ہوا	(of a part of the body) swollen, distended, bombastic; pompous
Tumult	شورش، بلوہ	Commotion of a great crowd; riot, noise, uproar; adj. Tumultuous: noisy and disorderly
Tundra	ٹنڈرا	Rolling treeless plain in siberia and arctic north america
Turbid	گدلا	(of a liquid) having the sediment disturbed; muddy; thick
Turbulence	فساد	State of violent agitation; adj. Turbulent: violently agitated or disturbed
Tureen	سرپوش ڈھکنا	Deep dish for serving soup
Turgid	متورم، سوجھا ہوا	Swollen; distended (as from liquid)
Turmoil	افراتفری	Extreme confusion; great commotion and confusion; ex. Throw the country into turmoil
Turncoat	غدار	Traitor
Turpitude	گھٹیا پن، رذالت	Depravity; baseness; ex. Moral turpitude
Tutelage	محافظ ہونا، سربراہ ہونا	Guardianship, training, function of a tutor, instruction
Tutelary	حفاظتی	Protective, pertaining to a guardianship; ex. Tutelary deities
Tycoon	صاحب ثروت	Wealthy and powerful businessperson; wealthy leader; magnate, ex. Business tycoon
Typhoon	سخت طوفان	Tropical hurricane or cyclone
Tyranny	ظلم	Oppression; cruel government; adj. Tyrannical: of a tyrant or tyranny, despotic; v. Tyrannize: treat tyrannically; oppress
Tyro	شروعات والا	Beginner; novice
Ubiquitous	ہر جگہ موجود	Being everywhere, omnipresent, n. Ubiquity
Ulcer	زخم	Sore place appearing on the skin inside or outside the body; ex. Stomach ulcer; adj. Ulcerous; v. Ulcerate

Word List 48 ulterior-vehement

Ulterior	اندرونی	Intentionally hidden, beyond what is evident, situated beyond unstated and often questionable, ex. Ulterior motive
Ultimate	حتمی	Final, not susceptible to further analysis; fundamental, ex. The sun is the ultimate source of energy.
Ultimatum	آخری، حتمی	Last demand; last warning, last statement of conditions that must be met, ex. They have ignored our ultimatum.
Umbrage	غصہ	Resentment, anger, sense of injury or insult, ex. Take umbrage at his rudeness
Unaccountable	بے حساب	Unexplicable, impossible to account for; unreasonable or mysterious
Unanimity	اتفاق	Complete agreement, adj. Unanimous
Unassailable	ناقابل فتح	Not open to attack; impregnable; not subject to question
Unassuaged	ناقابل تسکین	Unsatisfied, not soothed
Unassuming	عاجز	Modest, ex. The champion's unassuming manner
Unbridled	بے لگام	Violent, uncontrolled, ex. Unbridled rage/greed
Uncanny	عجیب	Strange, mysterious, ex. Uncanny knack
Unceremonious	غیر رسمی	Not done politely without due formalities
Unconscionable	غیر محتاط	Unscrupulous, not guided by conscience; excessive; beyond reason; ex. Unconscionable demand
Uncouth	اجڈ، غیر مہذب	Boorish; clumsy in speech or behavior; outlandish
Unction	مرہم	The act of anointing with oil; ex. Extreme unction
Unctuous	منافقانہ	Oily; bland; insincerely suave
Underhand(underhanded)	اندر ہی اندر نقصان پہنچانے والا	Done slyly and secretly (being dishonest)
Underlying	بنیادی	Lying below; fundamental
Undermine	کمزور کرنا	Weaken gradually; sap; dig a mine beneath
Underscore	زور دینا	Underline; emphasize
Understate	اصل سے کم بیان کرنا	State with less truth than seems warranted by the facts; ex. He understated the seriousness of the crime; n. Understatement; op. Overstate
Undertaker	تجہیز و تکفین کرنے والا	Funeral director; one whose business is to arrange burials
Undulating	لہرانا	Moving with a wavelike motion; v. Undulate; cf. Und: wave
Unearth	کھودنا، معلوم کرنا	Dig up; discover (facts) by careful searching; ex. He unearthed some secrets about her; op. Conceal
Unearthly	پر اسرار	Not earthly; supernatural; weird; ghostly
Unequivocal	صاف، بے شک	Plain; clear; obvious
Unerringly	غلطی سے پاک	Infallibly; adj. Unerring: making no mistakes
Unexceptionable	بالکل قابل قبول	Entirely acceptable; not offering any basis for criticism

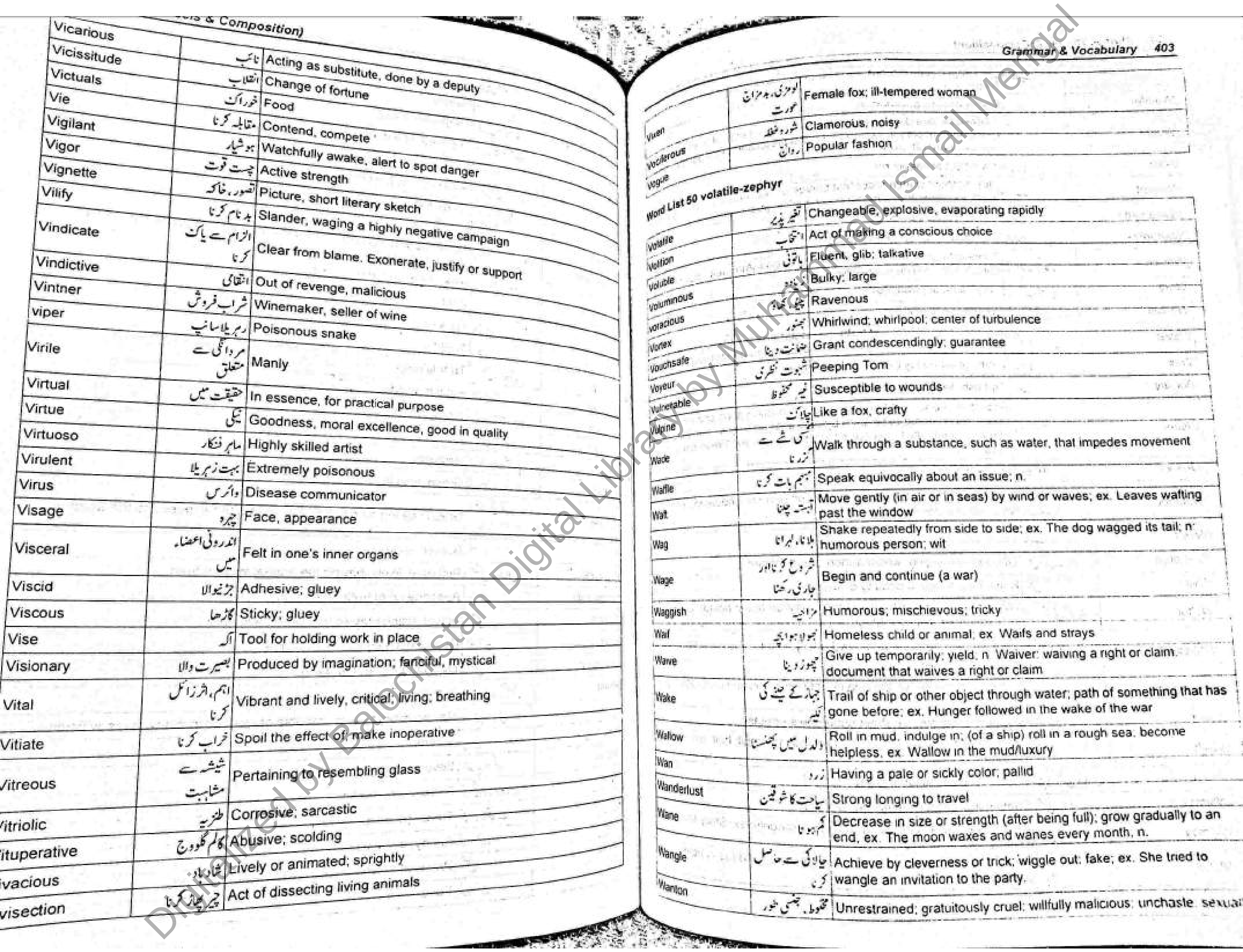
Unfaltering	ثابت قدم	Steadfast; firm, not changing
Unfeigned	اصل، حقیقی	Genuine; real
Unfetter	آزاد کرنا	Liberate; free from chains; v. Unfetter
Unfledged	نابالغ	Immature; not having the feathers necessary to fly; cf. Fledgling
Unfrock	اختیار سے محروم کرنا	Defrock; strip a priest or minister of church authority
Ungainly	قابو سے باہر	(of someone) awkward in movement; clumsy; (of something) unwieldy; ex. Ungainly dancer/instrument
Unguent	تیل	Ointment
Uniformity	یکسانیت	Sameness; monotony; adj. Uniform: the same all over
Unilateral	یک طرفہ	One-sided; involving or affecting only one side; ex. Unilateral declaration
Unimpeachable	ناقابل مواخذہ	That cannot be impeached; beyond doubt or question; blameless and exemplary
Uninhibited	آزادانہ	Unrepressed; free in behavior and feelings
Unintimating	ڈر سے پاک	Unfrightening
Unique	بے مثال	Without an equal; single in kind
Unison	اتفاق، ہم آہنگی سے	Unity of pitch (in musical performance); complete accord; ex. The choir sang in unison.
Universal	عالمی	Characterizing or affecting all; general; present everywhere; of the universe; cosmic; ex. Universal agreement; ex. A subject of universal interest
Unkempt	پراگندہ حال	Disheveled; uncared for in appearance; not combed; cf. Comb
Unmitigated	مکمل	(of something bad) not moderated; unrelieved or immoderate; without qualification; absolute; ex. Unmitigated disaster
Unobtrusive	غیر واضح	Inconspicuous; not blatant
Unprecedented	بے مثال	Having no previous example; novel; unparalleled
Unprepossessing	غیر جاذب	Unattractive
Unravel	حل کرنا	Disentangle; solve
Unregenerate	غلطی صحیح نہ کرنا	Making no attempt to change one's bad practices
Unrequited	جو بدلے میں نہ ملے	Not requited; not reciprocated; ex. Unrequited love
Unruly	نافرمان	Disobedient; lawless; difficult to control
Unsavory	بدمزہ	Distasteful; disagreeable; morally offensive; ex. Unsavory activity/reputation
Unscathed	بے ضرر	Unharmed; ex. Escape the accident unscathed
Unseemly	ناشائستہ	Unbecoming; not proper in behavior; indecent; ex. Leave with unseemly haste
Unsightly	پراگندہ	Ugly; unpleasant to look at
Unsullied	صحیح، بے داغ	Untarnished; cf. Sully
Untenable	نامستحکم	(of a position, esp. In an argument) indefensible; not able to be maintained

Untoward	نامناسب	Unexpected and adverse, unfortunate or unlucky, ex. Untoward encounter
Unwarranted	ناجائز	Unjustified, having no justification; groundless, baseless, undeserved
Unwieldy	بے قابو	Awkward (to carry or move), cumbersome, unmanageable
Unwitting	نادانستہ	Not knowing; unaware; unintentional; ex. She was their unwitting accomplice; ex. Unwitting insult; cf. Wit: know
Unwonted	غیر معمولی	Unaccustomed; unusual; ex. He arrived with unwonted punctuality
Upbraid	جھڑکنا، ملامت کرنا	Reprimand; severely scold
vacillate	ڈگمگانا	Waver, fluctuate
vacuous	خالی	Empty. Lacking in ideas, stupid
vagabond	آوارہ	Wanderer, tramp
vagary	حرص	Caprice, whim
vagrant	خانہ بدوش	Stray, random adj. homeless
vainglorious	خود نمائی کا شکار	Boastful, excessively conceited
valedictory	الوداع	Pertaining to farewell
valid	معقول	Logically convincing, sound, legally acceptable
Validate	توثیق کرنا	Confirm,
Valor	بہادری	Bravery
Vampire	خون خوار بلا	Ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living
Vanguard	ہراول دستہ	Forerunners, advance forces
Vantage	موقع مفید	Position giving an advantage
Vapid	بے مزہ	Dull and unimaginative, insipid and flavorless
Vaporize	بخارات میں بدلنا	Turn into vapor
Variegated	مختلف رنگ	Many colored
Vassal	منصب دار	Feudalism, one who held land of a superior lord
Vaunted	لاف زنی کرنا	Boasted, bragged, highly publicized
Veer	رخ بدلنا	Change in direction
Vegetate	صرف جیتے جانا	Live in a monotous way
Vehement	تند و تیز	Forceful, intensely emotional, with marked vigor

Word List 49 velocity-vogue

Velocity	رفتار	Speed
Venal	بدعنوان	Capable of being bribed
Vendetta	خونی جھگڑا	Blood feud
Vendor	ریڑھی بان	Seller
Veneer	غلاف	Thin layer, cover,

Venerable	قابل احترام	Deserving high respect
Venerate	احترام کرنا	Revere
Venial	قابل معافی	Forgivable, trivial
Venison	ہرن کا گوشت	The meat of a deer
Venom	زہر	Poison, hatred
Vent	سوراخ، راستہ	Small opening, outlet
Vent	اظہار کرنا	Verb: Express, utter
Ventral	زیریں	Abdominal
Ventriloquist	انتقال صوت کرنا	Someone who can make his/her voice seem to come come from another person/thing
Venture	خطرناک کام	Risk, dare, undertake a risk
Venturesome	بہادر	Bold
Venue	مقام	Location
Veracious	سچا	Truthful
Veracity	راستی، سچائی	Truthfulness
Verbalize	الفاظ میں ادا کرنا	Put into words
Verbatim	لفظ بہ لفظ	Word for word
Verbiage	لفظی	Verbiage
Verbose	الفاظ سے بھرپور	Verbose
Verdant	تر و تازہ، سرسبز	Green, lush in vegetation
verdigris	زنگار کی تہہ چڑھنا	Green coating on copper which has been exposed to the weather
Verge	کنارہ	Border, edge
Verisimilar	تمثیل، یکساں	Probable, likely, having the appearance of truth
Verisimilitude	سچ لگنا	Appearance of truth, likelihood
Veritable	حقیقی	Actual, being truly so, not false/imaginary
Verity	حقیقت	Quality of being true or principle
Vernacular	دیسی	Living language, natural style
Vernal	بہار سے متعلق	Pertaining to spring
Versatile	ہر فن مولی	Having many talents, capable of working in many in many fields
Vertex	چوٹی	Summit
Vertigo	شدید اونگھ	Severe dizziness
Verve	خوش، زندہ دلی	Enthusiasm, liveliness
Vestige	آثار، باقیات	Trace, remains
Vex	آزردہ کرنا	Annoy, distress
Viable	عملی	Practical or workable, capable of maintain life
Viand	خوراک	Food



Vicarious	نائب	Acting as substitute, done by a deputy
Vicissitude	انقلاب	Change of fortune
Victuals	خوراک	Food
Vie	مقابلہ کرنا	Contend, compete
Vigilant	ہوشیار	Watchfully awake, alert to spot danger
Vigor	چست قوت	Active strength
Vignette	تصویر، خاکہ	Picture, short literary sketch
Vilify	بدنام کرنا	Slander, waging a highly negative campaign
Vindicate	الزام سے پاک کرنا	Clear from blame. Exonerate, justify or support
Vindictive	انتقامی	Out of revenge, malicious
Vintner	شراب فروش	Winemaker, seller of wine
viper	زہریلا سانپ	Poisonous snake
Virile	مردانگی سے متعلق	Manly
Virtual	حقیقت میں	In essence, for practical purpose
Virtue	نیکی	Goodness, moral excellence, good in quality
Virtuoso	ماہر فنکار	Highly skilled artist
Virulent	بہت زہریلا	Extremely poisonous
Virus	وائرس	Disease communicator
Visage	چہرہ	Face, appearance
Visceral	اندرونی اعضاء میں	Felt in one's inner organs
Viscid	جڑنے والا	Adhesive; gluey
Viscous	گاڑھا	Sticky; gluey
Vise	آلہ	Tool for holding work in place
Visionary	بصیرت والا	Produced by imagination; fanciful, mystical
Vital	اہم، افزائش کرنا	Vibrant and lively, critical; living; breathing
Vitiate	خراب کرنا	Spoil the effect of; make inoperative
Vitreous	شیشہ سے مشابہت	Pertaining to resembling glass
Vitriolic	طنزیہ	Corrosive; sarcastic
Vituperative	گالم گلوچ	Abusive; scolding
Vivacious	شادباد	Lively or animated; sprightly
Vivisection	چیر پھاڑ کرنا	Act of dissecting living animals

Vixen	لومڑی، بدمزاج عورت	Female fox; ill-tempered woman
Vociferous	شوروغلط	Clamorous, noisy
Vogue	رواج	Popular fashion

Word List 50 volatile-zephyr

Volatile	تغیر پذیر	Changeable, explosive, evaporating rapidly
Volition	انتخاب	Act of making a conscious choice
Voluble	باتونی	Fluent, glib; talkative
Voluminous	ضخیم	Bulky; large
Voracious	پیٹو، بھوکا	Ravenous
Vortex	بھنور	Whirlwind; whirlpool; center of turbulence
Vouchsafe	ضمانت دینا	Grant condescendingly; guarantee
Voyeur	شہوت نظری	Peeping Tom
Vulnerable	غیر محفوظ	Susceptible to wounds
Vulpine	چالاک	Like a fox, crafty
Wade	کسی شے سے گزرنا	Walk through a substance, such as water, that impedes movement
Waffle	مبہم بات کرنا	Speak equivocally about an issue; n.
Waft	آہستہ چلنا	Move gently (in air or in seas) by wind or waves; ex. Leaves wafting past the window
Wag	ہلانا، لہرانا	Shake repeatedly from side to side; ex. The dog wagged its tail; n: humorous person; wit
Wage	شروع کرنا اور جاری رکھنا	Begin and continue (a war)
Waggish	مزاحیہ	Humorous; mischievous; tricky
Waif	بھولا ہوا بچہ	Homeless child or animal; ex. Waifs and strays
Waive	چھوڑ دینا	Give up temporarily; yield; n. Waiver: waiving a right or claim; document that waives a right or claim
Wake	جہاز کے چلنے کی لکیر	Trail of ship or other object through water; path of something that has gone before; ex. Hunger followed in the wake of the war
Wallow	دلدل میں پھنسنا	Roll in mud, indulge in; (of a ship) roll in a rough sea; become helpless. ex. Wallow in the mud/luxury
Wan	زرد	Having a pale or sickly color; pallid
Wanderlust	سیاحت کا شوقین	Strong longing to travel
Wane	کم ہونا	Decrease in size or strength (after being full); grow gradually to an end. ex. The moon waxes and wanes every month, n.
Wangle	چالاکی سے حاصل کرنا	Achieve by cleverness or trick; wiggle out; fake; ex. She tried to wangle an invitation to the party.
Wanton	مخلوط، جنسی شور	Unrestrained; gratuitously cruel; willfully malicious; unchaste; sexual

	بے جا، نامناسب	improper; promiscuous; ex. Wanton spending/killing; cf. Having no just cause
Warble	گانا	(of a bird) sing; babble; n.
Ward	وارڈ	Administrative division of a city; division in a hospital or prison; incompetent person placed under the protection of a guardian; v: guard; ward off: avert
Warp	موڑنا یا بگاڑنا	Twist out of shape; n.
Warrant	وارنٹ	Justification; written order that serves as authorization (esp. A judicial writ); ex. Search/death warrant; v: justify; guarantee
Warranted	باجواز	Justified; authorized
Warranty	ضمانت	Guarantee; assurance by seller
Warren	چوہوں کی بل	Tunnels in which rabbits live; overcrowded living area; crowded conditions in which people live
Wary	چوکس، ہوشیار	Very cautious; watchful
Wastrel	فضول خرچ کرنا	Waster; profligate
Waver	جھجکنا	Move or swing back and forth; be uncertain or unsteady in decision or movement; ex. Wavering between accepting and refusing
Wax	بڑھنا	Increase gradually (as the moon); grow
Waylay	حملہ	Ambush; lie in wait for and attack
Wean	دودھ چھڑانا	Accustom a baby not to nurse; accustom (the young of a mammal) to take. Nourishment other than by suckling; give up a cherished activity; cause to gradually leave (an interest or habit); ex. Wean oneself from cigarettes
Weary	تھکا ہوا	Tired after long work;
Weather	موسمی اثرات برداشت کرنا	Pass safely through (a storm or difficult period); endure the effects of weather or other forces
Weird	عجیب	Eerie; strange; unnatural
Well-bred	صحیح تربیت والا	Of good upbringing; well-mannered and refined
Welt	نیل	Raised mark from a beating or whipping
Welter	افراتفری، گڑبڑ	Wallow (as in mud or high seas); lie soaked (as in blood); ex. The victims weltered in their blood.
Wheedle	خوشامد سے کام لینا	Deceive, persuade, or obtain by flattery; cajole; coax; ex. Wheedle a promise out of her
Whelp	بد تمیز لڑکا	Young animal (esp. Of the dog or cat family); young wolf, dog, tiger, etc.
Whet	تیز کرنا	Sharpen; stimulate; ex. Whet someone's appetite
Whiff	مہک	Puff or gust (of air, scent, etc.); short-lasting smell; hint; ex. Whiff of perfume/scandal
Whim	خبط، من کی موج	Sudden capricious idea, fancy
Whimsical	خبطی، نرالا	Capricious; fanciful; amusingly strange
Whimsy	من کی موج	Whim; tendency to behave amusingly strangely; ex. Story full of whimsy
Whine	فریاد	Complain (in a sad voice); make a high sad sound (as in pain or supplication)

Whinny	خوشی کی ہنہناہٹ	Neigh like a horse; cf. Neigh: make the sound which horses make
Whit	چھوٹا سا ذرہ	Small amount; smallest speck; ex. Not a whit of
Whittle	چھیلنا	Pare; cut away thin bits (from wood); fashion in this way; reduce gradually; trim
Wholesome	صحت افزا	Conducive to mental or physical health; healthful
Whorl	صدف کا ابھرا ہوا	Ring of leaves around stem; ring; circular arrangement; ex. Whorls on the fingers
Wiggle	تیزی سے ادھر ادھر ہلانا	Wriggle; move from side to side with irregular twisting motions
Wilful	ارادتاً	Wilful; intentional; headstrong
Willowy	لچکدار	Flexible; pliant; slender; cf. Willow
Wilt	مرجھا جانا	Loose freshness; droop
Wily	شاطر	Crafty; cunning; artful; n. Wile: deceitful stratagem
Wince	پیچھے ہٹنا	Move back suddenly; shrink back; flinch; ex. She winced as she touched the cold body.
Windfall	گرا ہوا پھل، غیر متوقع فائدہ	Fallen fruit; unexpected lucky event
Winnow	پھٹکنا، الگ کرنا	Sift; separate the chaff from grain by blowing; separate good parts from bad; cf. Wind
Winsome	جاذب	Charming (in a childlike way); agreeable; gracious; engaging
Wisp	تھوڑا سا	Small bunch (of hair); faint streak (of smoke)
Wispy	پتلا، ہلکا	Thin; slight; barely discernible
Wistful	مشتاق، حسرت بھرا	Sadly thoughtful (because of desires or memories); sadly pensive; vaguely longing
Withdrawn	ہٹا لینا	Introverted; retiring; remote remote/distant in manner; aloof
Wither	جھڑ جانا	(of a plant) dry up from loss of moisture; lose freshness; shrivel; decay
Withhold	روک لینا	Refuse to give; hold back; ex. Withholding tax
Withstand	مزاحمت کرنا	Stand up against; resist successfully
Witless	احمقانہ	Lacking intelligence or wit; foolish; idiotic
Witticism	مزاحیہ	Witty saying; wisecrack(clever joking remark)
Wizardry	جادوگری	Sorcery; magic
Wizened	سوکھا ہوا	Shriveled, withered; ex. Wizened apple/old lady
Woe	بہت دکھ	Great sorrow; deep inconsolable grief, affliction; suffering; ex. Financial woes
Woeful	غمزدہ	Sad; (of something bad) deplorable; deplorably bad, ex. Woeful housing conditions
Wont	عادت، طور	(the stated person's) habit or custom; habitual procedure; adj. Wonted customary
Worldly	دنیاوی	Engrossed in matters of this earth; not spiritual; of the material world
Wrangle	لڑنا	Quarrel noisily; obtain through arguing, herd cattle; n.
Wrath	غصہ	Anger, fury

Wreak	اذیت دینا	Inflict. ex. Wreak one's vengeance on
Wrench	زور کا جھٹکا	Twist; pull; strain; ex. He wrenched the gun out of her hands
Wrest	زبردستی چھین لینا	Obtain by pulling violently; pull away; take by violence; ex. Wrest victory from their grasp
Wretch	بد نصیب، بے چارہ	Miserable person; bad or despicable person; adj. Wretched miserable; bad; contemptible; vile
Wring	مروڑنا	Twist (to extract liquid): extract by twisting; wrench painfully (necks or hands)
Wrinkle	جھریاں	Small ridge on a smooth surface (face or cloth); v.
Writ	رٹ	Written command issued by a court (telling someone to do or not to do something)
Writhe	سخت اذیت	Twist in coils; contort in pain
Wrongheaded	اینٹھنا	Stubbornly wrong esp. of an expression of the face) twisted, with a humorous twist (expressing displeasure)
yen	بے تاب کر دینے والی خواہش	strong desire; longing: urge. Ex: yen for travel
yeoman	مالک کاشتکار	man or farmer owning small estate, middle-class farmer
yield	فصل، پیداوار	amount produced; crop; income on investment; profit obtained from an investment; V: produce; give in; surrender
yoke	اکٹھا کرنا	join together; unite; N: crossbar used to joining two draft animals
yokel	دیہاتی، گنوار	rustic; country bumpkin;
yore	پرانا زمانہ	time long past. Ex. in the days of yore
zany	احمقانہ انداز سے	comic; crazy; N: clown; comical person (given to outlandish behavior)
zeal	جذبہ	eager enthusiasm (to a cause or ideal); ADJ. zealous
zealot	جنونی	one who is zealous; fanatic; person who shows excessive zeal
zenith	اوج کمال، عروج	point directly overhead in the sky; summit; acme; highest point
zephyr	مغربی ہوا، باد صبا، باد نسیم	gentle breeze; west wind

GRE TESTS/ MCQs EXERCISES ON SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

The questions statement regarding synonyms, antonyms and synonyms plus antonyms in the MCQs tests may be taken as follows:

Synonyms:

Each of the questions below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and write the letter of your choice on your answer paper.

Antonyms:

Each of the questions below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters and write the letter of your choice on your answer paper.

Synonyms and Antonyms:

Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly similar or opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters and write the letter of your choice on your answer paper.

WORD LIST 1: SYNONYMS

1. **ABASE**
   - a. incur
   - b. tax
   - c. estimate
   - d. elope
   - e humiliate
3. **ABET**
   - a. conceive
   - b. wager
   - c. encourage
   - d. evade
   - e. protect
5. **ABJURE**
   - a. discuss
   - b. renounce
   - c. run off secretly
   - d. perjure
   - e. project
7. **ABNEGATION**
   - a. blackness
   - b. self-denial
   - c. selfishness
   - d. cause
   - e. effectiveness
9. **ABORTIVE**
   - a. unsuccessful
   - b. consuming
   - c. financing
   - d. familiar
   - e. fruitful
11. **ABSTRUSE**
    - a. profound
    - b. irrespective
    - c. suspended
    - d. protesting
    - e. not thorough
13. **ABYSMAL**
    - a. bottomless
    - b. eternal
    - c. meteoric
    - d. diabolic
    - e. internal
15. **ACCLIVITY**
    - a. index
    - b. report
    - c. upslope of a hill
    - d. character
    - e. negotiator

2. **ABERRATION**
   - a. deviation
   - b. abhorrence
   - c. dislike
   - d. absence
   - e. anecdote
4. **ABEYANCE**
   - a. obedience
   - b. discussion
   - c. excitement
   - d. suspended action
   - e. editorial
6. **ABLUTION**
   - a. censure
   - b. forgiveness
   - c. mutiny
   - d. survival
   - e. washing
8. **ABORIGINE**
   - a. first design
   - b. absolution
   - c. finale
   - d. concept
   - e. primitive inhabitant
10. **ABSTINENCE**
    - a. restrained eating or drinking
    - b. vulgar display
    - c. deportment
    - d. reluctance
    - e. population
12. **ABUT**
    - a. stimulate
    - b. grasp
    - c. oppose
    - d. widen
    - e. adjoin
14. **ACCEDE**
    - a. fail
    - b. compromise
    - c. correct
    - d. consent
    - e. mollify

ANSWER KEYS

1 e	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. b
6 e	7. b	8. e	9. a	10. a
11 a	12. e	13. a	14. d	15. c

WORD LIST 2: ANTONYMS

1. **ADULATION**
   - a. youth
   - b. purity
   - c. brightness
   - d. defense
   - e. criticism
3. **AFFABLE**
   - a. rude
   - b. ruddy
   - c. needy
   - d. useless
   - e. conscious
5. **AFFLUENCE**
   - a. poverty
   - b. fear
   - c. persuasion
   - d. consideration
   - e. neglect
7. **ALACRITY**
   - a. slowness
   - b. plenty
   - c. filth
   - d. courtesy
   - e. despair
9. **ALLURE**
   - a. hinder
   - b. repel
   - c. ignore
   - d. leave
   - e. wallow
11. **AMALGAMATE**
    - a. equip
    - b. separate
    - c. generate
    - d. materialize
    - e. repress
13. **AMBLE**
    - a. befriend
    - b. hasten
    - c. steal
    - d. browse
    - e. prattle

2. **ADVOCATE**
   - a. define
   - b. oppose
   - c. remove
   - d. inspect
   - e. discern
4. **AFFECTED**
   - a. weary
   - b. unfriendly
   - c. divine
   - d. unfeigned
   - e. slow
6. **AGILITY**
   - a. awkwardness
   - b. solidity
   - c. temper
   - d. harmony
   - e. warmth
8. **ALLEVIATE**
   - a. endure
   - b. worsen
   - c. enlighten
   - d. maneuver
   - e. humiliate
10. **ALOOF**
    - a. triangular
    - b. gregarious
    - c. comparable
    - d. honorable
    - e. savory
12. **AMBIGUOUS**
    - a. salvageable
    - b. corresponding
    - c. responsible
    - d. clear
    - e. auxiliary
14. **AMBULATORY**
    - a. convalescent
    - b. valedictory
    - c. bedridden
    - d. emergency
    - e congenital

15. AMELIORATE
- a. make slow
- b. make sure
- c. make young
- d. make worse
- e. make able

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. a
6. a	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. b	14. c	15. d

WORD LIST 3: ANTONYMS

1. AMICABLE
- a penetrating
- b compensating
- c unfriendly
- d zigzag
- e inescapable

3. AMORPHOUS
- a nauseous
- b. obscene
- c. providential
- d. definite
- e. happy

5. ANALOGOUS
- a., not comparable
- b. not capable
- c. not culpable
- d not corporeal
- e not congenial

7. ANEMIC
- a. pallid
- b cruel
- c. red-blooded
- d. ventilating
- e. hazardous

9. ANIMUS
- a. pterodactyl
- b. bastion
- c. giraffe
- d. () grimace
- e. favor

11. ANONYMOUS
- a. desperate
- b. signed
- c. defined
- d. expert
- e. written

2. AMORAL
- a unusual
- b. unfriendly
- c. ethical
- d. suave
- e. firm

4. AMPLIFY
- a. distract
- b. infer
- c. publicize
- d. () decrease
- e. pioneer

6. ANATHEMATIZE
- a. locate
- b. deceive
- c. regulate
- d. radiate
- e. bless

8. ANIMATED
- a worthy
- b. dull
- c. humorous
- d. lengthy
- e. realistic

10. ANOMALY
- a. desperation
- b. requisition
- c. registry
- d. regularity
- e. radiation

12. ANTEDILUVIAN
- a. transported
- b. subtle
- c. isolated
- d. celebrated
- e. modern

13. ANTIPATHY
- a. profundity
- b. objection
- c. willingness
- d. abstention
- e. fondness

15. APHASIA
- a. volubility
- b. necessity
- c. pain
- d crack
- e. prayer

14. ANTITHESIS
- a. velocity
- b. maxim
- c. similarity
- d. acceleration
- e. reaction

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. d	5. a
6. e	7. c	8. b	9. e	10. d
11. b	12. e	13. e	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 4: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. APPEASE
- a. agitate
- b. qualify
- c. display
- d. predestine
- e. interrupt

3. APPREHEND
- a. obviate
- b. set free
- c. shiver
- d. understand
- e. contrast

5. AQUILINE
- a. watery
- b. hooked
- c. refined
- d. antique
- e. rodent like

7. ARDOR
- a. zeal
- b. paint
- c. proof
- d. group
- e. excitement

9. ARROYO
- a. crevice
- b. gully
- c. value
- d. food
- e. fabric

2. APPOSITE
- a. inappropriate
- b. diagonal
- c. exponential
- d. unobtrusive
- e. discouraging

4. APTITUDE
- a. sarcasm
- b. inversion
- c. adulation
- d. lack of talent
- e. gluttony

6. ARCHAIC
- a. youthful
- b. cautious
- c. antiquated
- d. placated
- e. buttressed

8. ARRAY
- a. swindle
- b. lighten
- c. strip bare
- d. set free
- e. cleanse

10. ARTIFICE
- a. spite
- b. exception
- c. anger
- d. candor
- e. loyalty

11. **ARTISAN**
    - a. educator
    - b. decider
    - c. sculptor
    - d. discourser
    - e. unskilled laborer
13. **ASPERITY**
    - a. anguish
    - b. absence
    - c. innuendo
    - d. good temper
    - e. snake
15. **ASTEROID**
    - a. Milky Way
    - b. radiance
    - c. large planet
    - d. rising moon
    - e. setting moon
12. **ASCERTAIN**
    - a. amplify
    - b. master
    - c. discover
    - d. retain
    - e. explode
14. **ASSUAGE**
    - a. stuff
    - b. describe
    - c. wince
    - d. worsen
    - e. introduce

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. b
6. c	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. e	12. c	13. d	14. d	15. c

WORD LIST 5: SYNONYMS

1. **ASTUTE**
    - a. sheer
    - b. noisy
    - c. astral
    - d. unusual
    - e. clever
3. **ATROPHY**
    - a. capture
    - b. waste away
    - c. govern
    - d. award prize
    - e. defeat
5. **ATYPICAL**
    - a. superfluous
    - b. fortitude
    - c. unusual
    - d. clashing
    - e. lovely
7. **AUGMENT**
    - a. make noble
    - b. anoint
    - c. increase
    - d. harvest
    - e. reach
9. **AVARICE**
    - a. easiness
2. **ATROCITY**
    - a. endurance
    - b. fortitude
    - c. session
    - d. heinous act
    - e. hatred
4. **ATTENUATE**
    - a. appear
    - b. be absent
    - c. weaken
    - d. testify
    - e. soothe
6. **AUDACITY**
    - a. boldness
    - b. asperity
    - c. strength
    - d. stature
    - e. anchorage
8. **AUXILIARY**
    - a. righteous
    - b. prospective
    - c. assistant
    - d. archaic
    - e. mandatory
10. **AVERT**
    - a. entertain

- b. greed
- c. statement
- d. invoice
- e. power

11. **AWRY**
    - a. recommended
    - b. commiserating
    - c. startled
    - d. crooked
    - e. psychological
13. **BALMY**
    - a. venturesome
    - b. dedicated
    - c. mild
    - d. fanatic
    - e. memorable
15. **BANEFUL**
    - a. intellectual
    - b. thankful
    - c. decisive
    - d. poisonous
    - e. remorseful

- b. transform
- c. turn away
- d. lead toward
- e. displease

12. **BALEFUL**
    - a. doubtful
    - b. virtual
    - c. deadly
    - d. conventional
    - e. virtuous
14. **BANAL**
    - a. philosophical
    - b. trite
    - c. dramatic
    - d. heedless
    - e. discussed

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. c
6. a	7. c	8. c	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. c	13. c	14. b	15. d

WORD LIST 6: ANTONYMS

1. **BAROQUE**
    - a. polished
    - b. constant
    - c. transformed
    - d. simple
    - e. aglow
3. **BELITTLE**
    - a. disobey
    - b. forget
    - c. magnify
    - d. extol
    - e. envy
5. **BENIGN**
    - a. tenfold
    - b. peaceful
    - c. blessed
    - d. wavering
    - e. malignant
7. **BERATE**
    - a. grant
    - b. praise
2. **BEATIFIC**
    - a. glorious
    - b. dreadful
    - c. theatrical
    - d. crooked
    - e. handsome
4. **BELLICOSE**
    - a. peaceful
    - b. naval
    - c. amusing
    - d. piecemeal
    - e. errant
6. **BENISON**
    - a. curse
    - b. bachelor
    - c. wedding
    - d. orgy
    - e. tragedy
8. **BESTIAL**
    - a animated
    - b. noble

c. refer
d. purchase
e. deny

9. BIGOTRY
a. arrogance
b. approval
c. mourning
d. promptness
e. tolerance

11. BLANCH
a. bleach
b. scatter
c. darken
d. analyze
e. subdivide

13. BLASÉ
a. fiery
b. clever
c. intriguing
d. slim
e. ardent

15. BLITHE
a. spiritual
b. profuse
c. cheerless
d. hybrid
e. comfortable

c. zoological
d. clear
e. dusky

10. BIZARRE
a. roomy
b. veiled-
c. subdued
d. triumphant
e. normal

12. BLAND
a. caustic
b. meager
c. soft
d. uncooked
e. helpless

14. BLEAK
a. pale
b. sudden
c. dry
d. narrow
e. cheerful

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. b	3.	4. a	5. e
6. a	7. b	8. b	9. e	10. e
11. c	12. a	13. e	14. e	15 c

WORD LIST 7: SYNONYMS

1. BOISTEROUS
a. conflicting
b. noisy
c. testimonial
d. grateful
e. adolescent

3. BOORISH
a. brave
b. oafish
c. romantic
d. speedy
e. dry

5. BRACKISH
a. careful
b. salty
c. chosen

2. BOMBASTIC
a. sensitive
b. pompous
c. rapid
d. sufficient
e. expensive

4. BOUILLON
a. insight
b. chowder
c. gold
d. clear soup
e. stew

6. BRAGGADOCIO
a. weaponry
b. boasting
c. skirmish

d. tough
e. wet

7. BRAZEN
a. shameless
b. quick
c. modest
d. pleasant
e. melodramatic

9. BROCHURE
a. opening
b. pamphlet
c. censor
d. bureau
e. pin

11. BUXOM
a. voluminous
b. indecisive
c. convincing
d. plump
e. bookish

13. CACOPHONY
a. discord
b. dance
c. applause
d. type of telephone
e. rooster

15. CANDID
a. vague
b. outspoken
c. experienced
d. anxious
e. sallow

d. encounter
e. position

8. BRINDLED
a. equine
b. pathetic
c. hasty
d. spotted
e. mild tasting

10. BUCOLIC
a. diseased
b. repulsive
c. rustic
d. twinkling
e. cold

12. CACHE
a. lock
b. hiding place
c. tide
d. automobile
e. grappling hook

14. CALLOW
a. youthful
b. holy
c. mild
d. colored
e. seated

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. b
6. b	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. a	15 b

WORD LIST 8: ANTONYMS

1. CAPACIOUS
a. warlike
b. cordial
c. curious
d. not spacious
e. not capable

3. CAPTIOUS
a. tolerant
b. capable
c. frivolous
d. winning
e. recollected

2. CAPRICIOUS
a. satisfied
b. insured
c. photographic
d. scattered
e. steadfast

4. CARNAL
a. impressive
b. minute
c. spiritual
d. actual
e. private

5. CARNIVOROUS
a. gloomy
b. tangential
c. productive
d. weak
e. vegetarian

7. CASTIGATION
a. commendation
b. patience
c. generosity
d. understatement
e. honesty

9. CATHOLIC
a. religious
b. pacific
c. narrow
d. weighty
e. funny

11. CELIBATE
a. investing
b. married
c. retired
d. commodious
e. dubious

13. CENTRIFUGAL
a. centripetal
b. ephemeral
c. lasting
d. barometric
e. algebraic

15. CHAFFING
a. achieving
b. serious
c. capitalistic
d. sneezing
e. expensive

6. CARPING
a. rapid
b. uncritical
c. unintellectual
d. illegal
e. terse

CATEGORICAL
a. negative
b. ironic
c. impartial
d. qualified
e. permanent

10. CELERITY
a. assurance
b. state
c. acerbity
d. delay
e. infamy

12. CENSURE
a. process
b. enclose
c. interest
d. praise
e. penetrate

14. CESSATION
a. premium
b. gravity
c. beginning
d. composition
e. apathy

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. e	3. a	4. c	5. e
6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. d
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. c	15. b

WORD LIST 9: SYNONYMS

1. CHASTE
a. loyal
b. timid
c. curt
d. pure
e. outspoken

2. CHIMERICAL
a. developing

3. CHIDE
a. unite
b. fear
c. record
d. skid
e. scold

4. CHOLERIC
a. musical

b. brief
c. distant
d. economical
e. fantastic

5. CHURLISH
a. marine
b. economical
c. impolite
d. compact
e. young

7. CIRCUITOUS
a. indirect
b. complete
c. obvious
d. aware
e. tortured

9. CLANDESTINE
a. abortive
b. secret
c. tangible
d. doomed
e. approved

11. CLEFT
a. split
b. waterfall
c. assembly
d. adherence
e. surplus

13. COERCE
a. recover
b. begin
c. force
d. license
e. ignore

15. COHERE
a. hold together
b. occur simultaneously
c. recollect
d. materialize
e. understand

b. episodic
c. hotheaded
d. global
e. seasonal

6. CILIATED
a. foolish
b. swift
c. early
d. constructed
e. hairy

8. CITE
a. galvanize
b. visualize
c. locate
d. quote
e. signal

10. CLAUSTROPHOBIA
a. lack of confidence
b. fear of spiders
c. love of books
d. fear of grammar
e. fear of closed places

12. CLICHÉ
a. increase
b. vehicle
c. morale
d. platitude
e. pique

14. COGNIZANCE
a. policy
b. knowledge
c. advance
d. omission
e. examination

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. e	3. e	4. c	5. c
6. e	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. e
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. a

WORD LIST 10: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. COLLATION
a. furor
b. emphasis

2. COLLOQUIAL
a. burnt
b. polished

c. distillery
d. spree
e. lunch

3. COLLOQUY
a. dialect
b. diversion
c. announcement
d. discussion
e. expansion

5. COMBUSTIBLE
a. flammable
b. industrious
c. waterproof
d. specific
e. plastic

7. COMMISERATE
a. communicate
b. expand
c. repay
d. diminish
e. sympathize

9. COMPLIANT
a. numerous
b. veracious
c. soft
d. adamant
e. livid

11. CONCOCT
a. thrive
b. wonder
c. intrude
d. drink
e. invent

13. CONFISCATE
a. discuss
b. discover
c. seize
d. exist
e. convey

15. CONGENITAL
a. slight
b. obscure
c. thorough
d. existing at birth
e. classified

c. political
d. gifted
e. problematic

4. COMATOSE
a. cozy
b. restrained
c. alert
d. dumb
e. grim

6. COMELY
a. yielding
b. unattractive
c. extremely sleepy
d. equal in extent
e. roving

8. COMMODIOUS
a. numerous
b. yielding
c. leisurely
d. limited
e. expensive

10. CONCILIATE
a. defend
b. activate
c. integrate
d. quarrel
e. react

12. CONDONE
a. build
b. evaluate
c. pierce
d. infuriate
e. overlook

14. CONFORMITY
a. agreement
b. ambition
c. confinement
d. pride
e. restraint

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. a
6. b	7. e	8. d	9. d	10 d
11. e	12. e	13. c	14. a	15 d

WORD LIST 11: SYNONYMS

1. CONJECTURE
a. magic
b. guess
c. position
d. form
e. place

3. CONSANGUINITY
a. kinship
b. friendship
c. bloodletting
d. relief
e. understanding

5. CONSTRUE
a. explain
b. promote
c. reserve
d. erect
e. block

7. CONTENTIOUS
a. squealing
b. surprising
c. quarrelsome
d. smug
e. creative

9. CONTRABAND
a. purpose
b. rogue
c. rascality
d. difficulty
e. smuggling

11. CONTROVERT
a. turn over
b. contradict
c. mind
d. explain
e. swing

13. CONVERSANT
a. ignorant
b. speaking
c. incorporated
d. familiar
e. pedantic

15. CORPULENT
a. regenerate
b. obese
c. different
d. hungry
e. bloody

2. CONNOISSEUR
a. gourmand
b. lover of art
c. humidor
d. delinquent
e. interpreter

4. CONSENSUS
a. general agreement
b. project
c. insignificance
d. sheaf
e. crevice

6. CONTAMINATE
a. arrest
b. prepare
c. pollute
d. beam
e. inform

8. CONTINENCE
a. humanity
b. research
c. embryology
d. bodies of land
e. self-restraint

10. CONTRITE
a. smart
b. penitent
c. restful
d. recognized
e. perspiring

12. CONVENE
a. propose
b. restore
c. question
d. gather
e. motivate

14. COPIOUS
a. plentiful
b. cheating
c. dishonorable
d. adventurous
e. inspired

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. a
6. c	7. c	8. e	9. e	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. d	14. a	15. b

WORD LIST 12: ANTONYMS

1. **COY**
   a. weak
   b. airy
   c. brazen
   d. old
   e. tiresome

3. **CRAVEN**
   a. desirous
   b. direct
   c. bold
   d. civilized
   e. controlled

5. **CRYPTIC**
   a. tomblike
   b. futile
   c. famous
   d. candid
   e. indifferent

7. **CURTAIL**
   a. mutter
   b. lengthen
   c. express
   d. burden
   e. shore up

9. **DANK**
   a. dry
   b. guiltless
   c. warm
   d. babbling
   e. reserved

11. **DAUNTLESS**
   a. stolid
   b. cowardly
   c. irrelevant
   d. peculiar
   e. particular

13. **DEBACLE**
   a. progress
   b. refusal
   c. masque
   d. cowardice
   e. traffic

15. **DEBONAIR**
   a. awkward

2. **COZEN**
   a. amuse
   b. treat honestly
   c. prate
   d. shackle
   e. vilify

4. **CRUX**
   a. affliction
   b. spark
   c. events
   d. trivial point
   e. belief

6. **CUPIDITY**
   a. anxiety
   b. tragedy
   c. generosity
   d. entertainment
   e. love

8. **CYNICAL**
   a. trusting
   b. effortless
   c. conclusive
   d. gallant
   e. vertical

10. **DAPPER**
   a. unintelligent
   b. untidy
   c. uncertain
   d. ungrateful
   e. unhealthy

12. **DEARTH**
   a. life
   b. abundance
   c. brightness
   d. terror
   e. width

14. **DEBILITATE**
   a. bedevil
   b. repress
   c. strengthen
   d. animate
   e. deaden

b. windy
c. balmy
d. strong
e. stormy

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. d
6. c	7. b	8. a	9. a	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 13: SYNONYMS

1. **DECIMATE**
   a. kill
   b. disgrace
   c. search
   d. collide
   e. deride

3. **DECOLLETE**
   a. flavored
   b. demure
   c. flowery
   d. low-necked
   e. sweet

5. **DECREPITUDE**
   a. feebleness
   b. disease
   c. Coolness
   d. melee
   e. crowd

7. **DEFECTION**
   a. determination
   b. desertion
   c. invitation
   d. affection
   e. reservation

9. **DEGRADED**
   a. surprised
   b. lowered
   c. Ascended
   d. learned
   e. prejudged

11. **DELUGE**
   a. confusion
   b. deception
   c. flood
   d. mountain
   e. weapon

13. **DENOUEMENT**
   a. action
   b. scenery

2. **DECLIVITY**
   a. trap
   b. quadrangle
   c. quarter
   d. activity
   e. downward slope

4. **DECOROUS**
   a. momentary
   b. emotional
   c. Suppressed
   d. proper
   e. unexpected

6. **DEFAULT**
   a. failure to act
   b. tendency to err
   c. desire to remedy
   d. debt
   e. misunderstanding

8. **DEFILE**
   a. manicure
   b. ride
   c. pollute
   d. Assemble
   e. order

10. **DELETERIOUS**
   a. delaying
   b. experimental
   c. harmful
   d. graduating
   e. glorious

12: **DENIGRATE**
   a. refuse
   b. blacken
   c. terrify
   d. Admit
   e. review

14. **DEPRAVITY**
   a. wickedness
   b. sadness

c. resort
d. Character
e. solution

15. **DERANGED**
a. insane
b. systematic
c. neighborly
d. alphabetical
e. surrounded

c. heaviness
d. tidiness
e. seriousness

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. e	3. d	4. d	5. a
6. a	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. e	14. a	15. a

WORD LIST 14: ANTONYMS

1. **DEROGATORY**
a. roguish
b. immediate
c. opinionated
d. praising
e. conferred

3. **DESPICABLE**
a. steering
b. worthy of esteem
c. Inevitable
d. featureless
e. incapable

5. **DEVOID**
a. latent
b. eschewed
c. full of
d. suspecting
e. evident

7. **DIABOLICAL**
a. mischievous
b. lavish
c. seraphic
d. azure
e. redolent

9. **DIFFIDENCE**
a. sharpness
b. boldness
c. malcontent
d. dialogue
e. catalog

11. **DILATORY**
a. narrowing
b. prompt
c. enlarging
d. portentous
e. sour

2. **DESECRATE**
a. desist
b. integrate
c. confuse
d. Intensify
e. consecrate

4. **DESTITUTE**
a. affluent
b. dazzling
c. stationary
d. characteristic
e. explanatory

6. **DEVOUT**
a. quiet
b. dual
c. impious
d. Straightforward
e. wrong

8. **DIATRIBE**
a. mass
b. range
c. eulogy
d. Elegy
e. starvation

10. **DILATE**
a. procrastinate
b. contract
c. Conclude
d. Participate
e. divert

12. **DIMINUTION**
a. expectation
b. context
c. validity
d. appreciation
e. difficulty

13. **DIN**
a. lightness
b. safety
c. silence
d. hunger
e. promptness

15. **DISCONSOLATE**
a. unprejudiced
b. thankful
c. theatrical
d. joyous
e. prominent

14. **DISABUSE**
a. crash
b. violate
c. renege
d. D) control
e. deceive

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. e	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. c	7. c	8. c	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. e	15. d

WORD LIST 15: ANTONYMS

1. **DISINGENUOUS**
a. uncomfortable
b. eventual
c. naive
d. complex
e. enthusiastic

3. **DISJOINTED**
a. satisfied
b. carved
c. Understood
d. connected
e. evicted

5. **DISPASSIONATE**
a. sensual
b. immoral
c. Inhibited
d. impartial
e. scientific

7. **DISSIPATE**
a. economize
b. clean
c. accept
d. anticipate
e. withdraw

9. **DISTRAIT**
a. clever
b. industrial
c. Absentminded
d. narrow
e. crooked

11. **DOFF**
a. withdraw

2. **DISINTERESTED**
a. prejudiced
b. horrendous
c. Affected
d. arbitrary
e. bored

4. **DISPARITY**
a. resonance
b. elocution
c. relief
d. difference
e. symbolism

6. **DISPIRITED**
a. current
b. dented
c. drooping
d. Alcoholic
e. dallying

8. **DISTEND**
a. bloat
b. adjust
c. exist
d. Materialize
e. finish

10. **DIVULGE**
a. look
b. refuse
c. deride
d. reveal
e. harm

12. **DOGMATIC**
a. benign

- b. take off
- c. remain
- d. Control
- e. start

13. **DOTAGE**
    - a. senility
    - b. silence
    - c. sensitivity
    - d. interest
    - e. generosity

15. **DROLL**
    - a. rotund
    - b. amusing
    - c. fearsome
    - d. tiny
    - e. strange

- b. canine
- c. impatient
- d. petulant
- e. arbitrary

14. **DOUR**
    - a. sullen
    - b. ornamental
    - c. grizzled
    - d. lacking speech
    - e. international

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. d	5. d
6. c	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. d
11. b	12. e	13. a	14. a	15. b

WORD LIST 16: SYNONYMS

1. **DWINDLE**
    - a. blow
    - b. inhabit
    - c. spin
    - d. lessen
    - e. combine

3. **EDIFY**
    - a. mystify
    - b. suffice
    - c. improve
    - d. erect
    - e. entertain

5. **EFFIGY**
    - a. requisition
    - b. organ
    - c. charge
    - d. Accordion
    - e. dummy

7. **EGRESS**
    - a. entrance
    - b. bird
    - c. exit
    - d. double
    - e. progress

9. **ELUSIVE**
    - a. deadly
    - b. eloping
    - c. evasive

2. **ECSTASY**
    - a. joy
    - b. speed
    - c. treasure
    - d. warmth
    - e. lack

4. **EFFACE**
    - a. countenance
    - b. encourage
    - c. Recognize
    - d. blackball
    - e. rub out

6. **EGREGIOUS**
    - a. pious
    - b. shocking
    - c. anxious
    - d. sociable
    - e. gloomy

8. **ELATED**
    - a. debased
    - b. respectful
    - c. drooping
    - d. gay
    - e. charitable

10. **EMACIATED**
    - a. garrulous
    - b. primeval
    - c. vigorous

- d. simple
- e. petrified

11. **EMANCIPATE**
    - a. set free
    - b. take back
    - c. make worse
    - d. embolden
    - e. run away

13. **EMBROIL**
    - a. cherish
    - b. overheat
    - c. entangle
    - d. assure
    - e. worry

15. **EMINENT**
    - a. purposeful
    - b. high
    - c. delectable
    - d. Curious
    - e. urgent

- d. disparate
- e. thin

12. **EMBELLISH**
    - a. doff
    - b. don
    - c. abscond
    - d. adorn
    - e. equalize

14. **EMENDATION**
    - a. correction
    - b. interpretation
    - c. exhumation
    - d. inquiry
    - e. fault

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. e	5. e
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. e
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. a	15. b

WORD LIST 17: ANTONYMS

1. **ENERVATE**
    - a. strengthen
    - b. sputter
    - c. arrange
    - d. scrutinize
    - e. agree

3. **ENNUI**
    - a. hate
    - b. excitement
    - c. seriousness
    - d. humility
    - e. kindness

5. **EPHEMERAL**
    - a. sensuous
    - b. passing
    - c. Popular
    - d. distasteful
    - e. eternal

7. **EQUANIMITY**
    - a. agitation
    - b. stirring
    - c. volume
    - d. identity
    - e. luster

2. **ENHANCE**
    - a. degrade
    - b. doubt
    - c. scuff
    - d. gasp
    - e. avoid

4. **ENUNCIATE**
    - a. pray
    - b. request
    - c. deliver
    - d. wait
    - e. mumble

6. **EQUABLE**
    - a. flat
    - b. decisive
    - c. stormy
    - d. dishonest
    - e. scanty

8. **EQUILIBRIUM**
    - a. imbalance
    - b. peace
    - c. inequity
    - d. directness
    - e. urgency

9. **EQUITABLE**
   - a able to leave
   - b able to learn
   - c unfair
   - d preferable
   - e rough

11. **ERRATIC**
   - a unromantic
   - b free
   - c popular
   - d steady
   - e unknown

13. **ERUDITE**
   - a professional
   - b stately
   - c short
   - d unknown
   - e ignorant

15. **EULOGISTIC**
   - a pretty
   - b critical
   - c brief
   - d stern
   - e free

10. **EQUIVOCAL**
   - a mistaken
   - b quaint
   - c azure
   - d Clear
   - e universal

12. **ERRONEOUS**
   - a. accurate
   - b. dignified
   - c. Curious
   - d. abrupt
   - e round

14. **ETHEREAL**
   - a. long-lasting
   - b. earthy
   - c. ill
   - d. critical
   - e false

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. e	5. e
6. c	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. e	14. b	15. b

WORD LIST 18: ANTONYMS

1. **EUPHONIOUS**
   - a. strident
   - b. lethargic
   - c. literary
   - d. Significant
   - e merry

3. **EXASPERATE**
   - a. confide
   - b. formalize
   - c. placate
   - d. betray
   - e. bargain

5. **EXCULPATE**
   - a. blame
   - b. prevail
   - c. acquire
   - d. Ravish
   - e. accumulate

7. **EXECRATE**
   - a. disobey

2. **EVASIVE**
   - a. frank
   - b. correct
   - c. empty
   - d. fertile
   - e. Watchful

4. **EXCORIATE**
   - a. scandalize
   - b. encourage
   - c. Avoid
   - d. praise
   - e. vanquish

6. **EXECRABLE**
   - a. innumerable
   - b. philosophic
   - c. Physical
   - d. excellent
   - e. meditative

8. **EXHUME**
   - a. decipher

- b. enact
- c. perform
- d Acclaim
- e fidget

9. **EXODUS**
   - a. neglect
   - b. consent
   - c. entry
   - d. gain
   - e. rebuke

11. **EXORBITANT**
   - a. moderate
   - b partisan
   - c. military
   - d. barbaric
   - e. counterfeit

13. **EXTRANEOUS**
   - a. modern
   - b. decisive
   - c. essential
   - d. effective
   - e. expressive

15. **EXTROVERT**
   - a. clown
   - b. hero
   - c. ectomorph
   - d. Neurotic
   - e. introvert

- b. sadden
- c. integrate
- d. admit
- e. inter

10. **EXONERATE**
   - a. forge
   - b. accuse
   - c. record
   - d. doctor
   - e. reimburse

12. **EXTEMPORANEOUS**
   - a. rehearsed
   - b. hybrid
   - c. humiliating
   - d. statesmanlike
   - e. picturesque

14. **EXTRINSIC**
   - a. reputable
   - b. inherent
   - c. swift
   - d. Ambitious
   - e. cursory

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a
6. d	7. d	8. e	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. e

WORD LIST 19: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **FANCIFUL**
   - a. imaginative
   - b. knowing
   - c. Elaborate
   - d. quick
   - e. lusty

3. **FEASIBLE**
   - a. theoretical
   - b. impatient
   - c. Constant
   - d. present
   - e. impractical

5. **FEIGN**
   - a. deserve
   - b. condemn

2. **FATUOUS**
   - a. fatal
   - b. natal
   - c. terrible
   - d. Sensible
   - e. tolerable

4. **FECUNDITY**
   - a. prophecy
   - b. futility
   - c. fruitfulness
   - d. need
   - e. dormancy

6. **FELL**
   - a. propitious
   - b. illiterate

c. condone
d. attend
e. pretend

7. **FERMENT**
a. stir up
b. fill
c. ferret
d. mutilate
e. banish

9. **FICKLE**
a. fallacious
b. tolerant
c. loyal
d. Hungry
e. stupid

11. **FINITE**
a. bounded
b. established
c. affirmative
d. Massive
e. finicky

13. **FLAIR**
a. conflagration
b. inspiration
c. bent
d. egregiousness
e. magnitude

15. **FLEDGLING**
a. weaving
b. bobbing
c. Beginning
d. studying
e. flaying

c. uppermost
d. Futile
e. inherent

8. **FIASCO**
a. cameo
b. mansion
c. pollution
d. success
e. gamble

10. **FILCH**
a. milk
b. purloin
c. itch
d. cancel
e. resent

12. **FLAIL**
a. succeed
b. harvest
c. mend
d. strike
e. resent

14. **FLAMBOYANT**
a. old-fashioned
b. restrained
c. Impulsive
d. cognizant
e. eloquent

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. d	3. e	4. c	5. e
6. a	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. c

WORD LIST 20: SYNONYMS

1. **FLORID**
a. ruddy
b. rusty
c. ruined
d. patient
e. poetic

3. **FOMENT**
a. spoil
b. instigate
c. interrogate

2. **FOIL**
a. bury
b. frustrate
c. shield
d. desire
e. gain

4. **FOOLHARDY**
a. strong
b. unwise
c. brave

d. Spray
e. maintain

5. **FOPPISH**
a. scanty
b. radical
c. orthodox
d. dandyish
e. magnificent

7. **FORMIDABLE**
a. dangerous
b. outlandish
c. grandiloquent
d. impenetrable
e. venerable

9. **FRANCHISE**
a. subway
b. discount
c. license
d. reason
e. fashion

11. **FRUGALITY**
a. foolishness
b. extremity
c. indifference
d. enthusiasm
e. economy

13. **FUROR**
a. excitement
b. worry
c. flux
d. Anteroom
e. lover

15. **gadfly**
a. humorist
b. nuisance
c. scholar
d. bum
e. thief

d. Futile
e. erudite

6. **FORAY**
a. excursion
b. contest
c. ranger
d. intuition
e. fish

8. **FOSTER**
a. accelerate
b. fondle
c. become infected
d. raise
e. roll

10. **FRITTER**
a. sour
b. chafe
c. dissipate
d. cancel
e. abuse

12. **FULMINATE**
a. fulfill
b. contemplate
c. talk nonsense
d. protest loudly
e. meander

14. **FURTIVE**
a. underhanded
b. coy
c. brilliant
d. quick
e. abortive

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. d
6. a	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. e	12. d	13. a	14. a	15. b

WORD LIST 21: SYNONYMS

1. **GALLEON**
a. liquid measure
b. ship
c. armada
d. company
e. printer's proof

2. **GARISH**
a. sordid
b. flashy
c. prominent
d. lusty
e. thoughtful

3. **GARNER**
   - a. prevent
   - b. assist
   - c. collect
   - d. compute
   - e. consult
5. **GARRULITY**
   - a. credulity
   - b. senility
   - c. loquaciousness
   - d. speciousness
   - e. artistry
7. **GAUCHE**
   - a. rigid
   - b. swift
   - c. awkward
   - d. taciturn
   - e. needy
9. **GAUNT**
   - a. victorious
   - b. tiny
   - c. stylish
   - d. haggard
   - e. nervous
11. **GERMANE**
   - a. bacteriological
   - b. Middle European
   - c. prominent
   - d. warlike
   - e. relevant
13. **GIST**
   - a. chaff
   - b. summary
   - c. expostulation
   - d. expiation
   - e. chore
15. **GNOME**
   - a. fury
   - b. giant
   - c. dwarf
   - d. native
   - e. Alien

4. **GARNISH**
   - a. paint
   - b. garner
   - c. adorn
   - d. abuse
   - e. banish
6. **GARRULOUS**
   - a. arid
   - b. hasty
   - c. sociable
   - d. quaint
   - e. talkative
8. **GAUDY**
   - a. holy
   - b. showy
   - c. sentimental
   - d. mild
   - e. whimsical
10. **GENUFLECT**
    - a. falsify
    - b. trick
    - c. project
    - d. bend the knee
    - e. pronounce correctly
12. **GERMINAL**
    - a. creative
    - b. excused
    - c. sterilized
    - d. primitive
    - e. strategic
14. **GLIB**
    - a. slippery
    - b. fashionable
    - c. antiquated
    - d. articulate
    - e. anticlimactic

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. c
6. e	7. c	8. b	9. d	10. d
11. e	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. c

WORD LIST 22: ANTONYMS

1. **GRANDIOSE**
   - a. false
   - b. ideal
   - c. proud
   - d. simple
   - e. functional
2. **GRATUITOUS**
   - a. warranted
   - b. frank
   - c. ingenuous
   - d. frugal
   - e. pithy

3. **GREGARIOUS**
   - a. antisocial
   - b. anticipatory
   - c. glorious
   - d. horrendous
   - e. similar
5. **GULLIBLE**
   - a. incredulous
   - b. fickle
   - c. tantamount
   - d. easy
   - e. stylish
7. **GUSTY**
   - a. calm
   - b. noisy
   - c. fragrant
   - d. routine
   - e. gloomy
9. **HAGGARD**
   - a. shrewish
   - b. inspired
   - c. plump
   - d. maidenly
   - e. vast
11. **HAPHAZARD**
    - a. safe
    - b. indifferent
    - c. deliberate
    - d. tense
    - e. conspiring
13. **HEED**
    - a. ignore
    - b. hope
    - c. overtake
    - d. nurture
    - e. depart
15. **HETEROGENEOUS**
    - a. orthodox
    - b. pagan
    - c. unlikely
    - d. similar
    - e. banished

4. **GRISLY**
   - a. suggestive
   - b. doubtful
   - c. untidy
   - d. pleasant
   - e. bearish
6. **GUSTO**
   - a. noise
   - b. panic
   - c. atmosphere
   - d. gloom
   - e. distaste
8. **HACKNEYED**
   - a. carried
   - b. original
   - c. banned
   - d. timely
   - e. oratorical
10. **HALCYON**
    - a. wasteful
    - b. prior
    - c. subsequent
    - d. puerile
    - e. martial
12. **HAPLESS**
    - a. cheerful
    - b. consistent
    - c. fortunate
    - d. considerate
    - e. shapely
14. **HERETIC**
    - a. sophist
    - b. believer
    - c. interpreter
    - d. pacifist
    - e. owner

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. a
6. e	7. a	8. b	9. c	10. e
11. c	12. c	13. a	14. b	15. d

WORD LIST 23: ANTONYMS

1. **HIBERNAL**
   - a. musical
   - b. summerlike
2. **HILARITY**
   - a. gloom
   - b. heartiness

c. local
d. seasonal
e. discordant

3. **HIRSUTE**
a. scaly
b. bald
c. erudite
d. quiet
e. long

5. **HOVER**
a. commence
b. soothe
c. leave
d. transform
e. solidify

7. **HUMMOCK**
a. unmusical
b. scorn
c. wakefulness
d. vale
e. vestment

9. **HYBRID**
a. productive
b. special
c. purebred
d. oafish
e. genial

11. **HYPERCRITICAL**
a. tolerant
b. false
c. extreme
d. inarticulate
e. cautious

13. **HYPOTHETICAL**
a. rational
b. fantastic
c. wizened
d. opposed
e. axiomatic

15. **ILLUSIVE**
a. not deceptive
b. not certain
c. not obvious
d. not coherent
e. not brilliant

c. weakness
d. casualty
e. paucity

4. **HORTATORY**
a. inquiring
b. denying
c. killing
d. frantic
e. dissuading

6. **HUBBUB**
a. calm
b. fury
c. capital
d. axle
e. wax

8. **HUSBANDRY**
a. sportsmanship
b. dishonesty
c. wastefulness
d. friction
e. cowardice

10. **HYPERBOLE**
a. velocity
b. climax
c. curve
d. understatement
e. expansion

12. **HYPOCRITICAL**
a. sincere
b. narrow-minded
c. shameful
d. amiable
e. modest

14. **IGNOBLE**
a. produced by fire
b. worthy
c. given to questioning
d. huge
e. known

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. e	5. c
6. a	7. d	8. c	9. c	10. d
11. a	12. a	13. e	14. b	15. a

WORD LIST 24: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **IMMOLATE**
a. debate
b. scour
c. sacrifice
d. sanctify
e. ratify

3. **IMPAIR**
a. separate
b. make amends
c. make worse
d. falsify
e. cancel

5. **IMPASSIVE**
a. active
b. demonstrative
c. perfect
d. anxious
e. irritated

7. **IMPECUNIOUS**
a. affluent
b. affectionate
c. affable
d. afraid

9. **IMPETUOUS**
a. rash
b. inane
c. just
d. flagrant
e. redolent

11. **IMPORTUNE**
a. export
b. plead
c. exhibit
d. account
e. visit

13. **INALIENABLE**
a. inherent
b. repugnant
c. closed to immigration
d. full
e. accountable

15. **INCARCERATE**
a. inhibit
b. acquit
c. account
d. imprison
e. force

2. **IMMUTABLE**
a. silent
b. changeable
c. articulate
d. loyal
e. varied

4. **IMPALPABLE**
a. obvious
b. combined
c. high
d. connecting
e. lost

6. **IMPECCABLE**
a. unmentionable
b. quotable
c. blinding
d. faulty
e. hampering

8. **IMPERVIOUS**
a. impenetrable
b. perplexing
c. chaotic
d. cool
e. perfect

10. **IMPOLITIC**
a. campaigning
b. advisable
c. aggressive
d. legal
e. fortunate

12. **IMPROMPTU**
a. prompted
b. appropriate
c. rehearsed
d. foolish
e. vast

14. **INANE**
a. passive
b. Wise
c. intoxicated
d. mellow
e. silent

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2 b	3 c	4. a	5. b
6 d	7. a	8 a	9. a	10 b
11. b	12 c	13. a	14. b	15 d

WORD LIST 25: SYNONYMS

1. **INCLEMENT**
a. unfavorable
b. abandoned
c. kindly
d. selfish
e. active

3. **INCONSEQUENTIAL**
a. disorderly
b. insignificant
c. subsequent
d. insufficient
e. preceding

5. **INCORRIGIBLE**
a. narrow
b. straight
c. inconceivable
d. unreliable
e. unreformable

7. **INCULCATE**
a. exculpate
b. educate
c. exonerate
d. prepare
e. embarrass

9. **INDIGNITY**
a. pomposity
b. bombast
c. obeisance
d. insult
e. message

11. **INDUBITABLY**
a. flagrantly
b. doubtfully
c. carefully
d. carelessly
e. certainly

13. **INEPT**
a. outward
b. spiritual
c. foolish
d. clumsy
e. abundant

15. **INFIRMITY**
a. disability

2. **INCOMPATIBLE**
a. capable
b. reasonable
c. faulty
d. indifferent
e. alienated

4. **INCONTINENT**
a. insular
b. complaisant
c. crass
d. wanton
e. false

6. **INCRIMINATE**
a. exacerbate
b. involve
c. intimidate
d. lacerate
e. prevaricate

8. **INDIGENT**
a. lazy
b. pusillanimous
c. penurious
d. affluent
e. contrary

10. **INDOLENCE**
a. sloth
b. poverty
c. latitude
d. aptitude
e. anger

12. **INEBRIETY**
a. revelation
b. drunkenness
c. felony
d. starvation
e. gluttony

14. **INFALLIBLE**
a. final
b. unbelievable
c. perfect
d. inaccurate
e. inquisitive

b. age
c. inoculation
d. hospital
e. unity

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. e	3. b	4. d	5. e
6. b	7. b	8. c	9. d	10. a
11. e	12. b	13. d	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 26: SYNONYMS

1. **INGENUOUS**
a. clever
b. stimulating
c. naive
d. worried
e. cautious

3. **INNOCUOUS**
a. not capable
b. not dangerous
c. not eager
d. not frank
e. not peaceful

5. **INSIPID**
a. witty
b. flat
c. wily
d. talkative
e. lucid

7. **INTER**
a. bury
b. amuse
c. relate
d. frequent
e. abandon

9. **INTERMITTENT**
a. heavy
b. fleet
c. occasional
d. fearless
e. responding

11. **INTRANSIGENCE**
a. lack of training
b. stubbornness
c. novelty
d. timidity
e. cupidity

13. **INTRINSIC**
a. extrinsic
b. abnormal
c. above

2. **INIMICAL**
a. antagonistic
b. anonymous
c. fanciful
d. accurate
e. atypical

4. **INSINUATE**
a. resist
b. suggest
c. report
d. rectify
e. lecture

6. **INTEGRATE**
a. tolerate
b. unite
c. flow
d. copy
e. assume

8. **INTERDICT**
a. acclaim
b. dispute
c. prohibit
d. decide
e. fret

10. **INTRACTABLE**
a. culpable
b. flexible
c. unruly
d. efficient
e. base

12. **INTREPID**
a. cold
b. hot
c. understood
d. callow
e. courageous

14. **INUNDATE**
a. abuse
b. deny
c. swallow

- d. abandoned
- e basic
- d. treat
- e. flood

15. INVEIGH
    - a. speak violently
    - b. orate
    - c. disturb
    - d. apply
    - e. whisper

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. b
6. b	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. b	12. e	13. e	14. e	15. a

WORD LIST 27: ANTONYMS

1. IRKSOME
    - a. interesting
    - b. lazy
    - c. tireless
    - d. devious
    - e. excessive
2. IRRELEVANT
    - a. lacking piety
    - b. fragile
    - c. congruent
    - d. pertinent
    - e. varied
3. IRREPARABLE
    - a. legible
    - b. correctable
    - c. proverbial
    - d. concise
    - e. legal
4. IRREVERENT
    - a. related
    - b. mischievous
    - c. respective
    - d. pious
    - e. violent
5. JADED
    - a. upright
    - b. stimulated
    - c. aspiring
    - d. applied
    - e. void
6. JAUNDICED
    - a. whitened
    - b. inflamed
    - c. quickened
    - d. aged
    - e. unbiased
7. JAUNTY
    - a. youthful
    - b. ruddy
    - c. strong
    - d. untraveled
    - e. sedate
8. JEOPARDY
    - a. patience
    - b. courage
    - c. safety
    - d. willingness
    - e. liberty
9. JETTISON
    - a. salvage
    - b. submerge
    - c. descend
    - d. decelerate
    - e. repent
10. JOCULAR
    - a. arterial
    - b. bloodless
    - c. verbose
    - d. serious
    - e. blind
11. JUDICIOUS
    - a. punitive
    - b. unwise
    - c. criminal
    - d. licit
    - e. temporary
12. KINDLE
    - a. dislike
    - b. quench
    - c. gather
    - d. sparkle
    - e. estrange

13. LACHRYMOSE
    - a. cheering
    - b. smooth
    - c. passionate
    - d. curt
    - e. tense
14. LACKADAISICAL
    - a. monthly
    - b. possessing time
    - c. ambitious
    - d. pusillanimous
    - e. intelligent

1. LACONIC
    - a. milky
    - b. verbose
    - c. wicked
    - d. flagrant
    - e. derelict

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. d	5. b
6. e	7. e	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. b

WORD LIST 28: ANTONYMS

1. LAMPOON
    - a. darken
    - b. praise
    - c. abandon
    - d. sail
    - e. fly
2. LANGUOR
    - a. vitality
    - b. length
    - c. embarrassment
    - d. wine
    - e. avarice
3. LATENT
    - a. trim
    - b. forbidding
    - c. execrable
    - d. early
    - e. obvious
4. LAVISH
    - a. hostile
    - b. unwashed
    - c. timely
    - d. decent
    - e. frugal
5. LAUDATORY
    - a. dirtying
    - b. disclaiming
    - c. defamatory
    - d. inflammatory
    - e. debased
6. LAX
    - a. salty
    - b. strict
    - c. shrill
    - d. boring
    - e cowardly
7. LECHERY
    - a. trust
    - b. compulsion
    - c. zeal
    - d. addiction
    - e. purity
8. LETHARGIC
    - a convalescent
    - b beautiful
    - c. enervating
    - d invigorating
    - e. interrogating
9. LEVITY
    - a. bridge
    - b. dam
    - c. praise
    - d. blame
    - e. solemnity
10. LILLIPUTIAN
    - a. destructive
    - b. proper
    - c. gigantic
    - d. elegant
    - e. barren
11. LIMPID
    - a. erect
12. LITHE
    - a. stiff

b. turbid
c. tangential
d. timid
e. weary

13. **LIVID**
a. alive
b. mundane
c. positive
d. undiscoloured
e. vast

15. **LOQUACIOUS**
a. taciturn
b. sentimental
c. soporific
d. soothing
e. sedate

b. limpid
c. facetious
d. insipid
e. vast

14. **LOATH**
a. loose
b. evident
c. deliberate
d. eager
e. tiny

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. e	4. e	5. c
6. b	7. e	8. d	9. e	10. c
11. b	12. a	13. d	14. d	15. a

WORD LIST 29: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **LUGUBRIOUS**
a. frantic
b. cheerful
c. burdensome
d. oily
e. militant

3. **MACABRE**
a. musical
b. frightening
c. chewed
d. wicked
e. exceptional

5. **MAGNITUDE**
a. realization
b. fascination
c. enormity
d gratitude
e. interference

7. **MALEDICTION**
a. misfortune
b. hap
c. fruition
d. correct pronunciation
e. benediction

9. **MALEVOLENT**
a. kindly
b. vacuous
c. ambivalent

2. **LURID**
a. dull
b. duplicate
c. heavy
d. painstaking
e. intelligent

4. **MAGNILOQUENT**
a. loquacious
b. bombastic
c. rudimentary
d. qualitative
e. minimizing

6. **MALADROIT**
a. malicious
b. starving
c. thirsty
d. tactless
e. artistic

8. **MALEFACTOR**
a. quail
b. lawbreaker
c. beneficiary
d. banker
e. female agent

10. **MALIGN**
a. intersperse
b. vary
c. emphasize

d. volatile
e. primitive

11. **MALLEABLE**
a. brittle
b. blatant
c. brilliant
d. brownish
e. basking

13. **MANIFEST**
a. limited
b. obscure
c. faulty
d. varied
e. vital

15. **MARTIAL**
a. bellicose
b. celibate
c. divorced
d. quiescent
e. planetary

d. frighten
e. eulogize

12. **MANIACAL**
a. demoniac
b. saturated
c. sane
d. sanitary
e. handcuffed

14. **MANUMIT**
a. print
b. impress
c. enslave
d. endeavor
e. fail

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. c
6. d	7. e	8. b	9. a	10. e
11. a	12. c	13. b	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 30: SYNONYMS

1. **MAWKISH**
a. sentimental
b. true
c. certain
d. devious
e. carefree

3. **MELEE**
a. heat
b. brawl
c. attempt
d. weapon
e. choice

5. **MENIAL**
a. intellectual
b. clairvoyant
c. servile
d. arrogant
e. laudatory

7. **MESMERIZE**
a. remember
b. hypnotize
c. delay
d. bore
e. analyze

2. **MEDIOCRE**
a. average
b. bitter
c. medieval
d. industrial
e. agricultural

4. **MELLIFLUOUS**
a. porous
b. honeycombed
c. strong
d. smooth
e. viscous

6. **MENTOR**
a. guide
b. genius
c. talker
d. philosopher
e. stylist

8. **METICULOUS**
a. steadfast
b. recent
c. quaint
d. painstaking
e. overt

9. **MIASMA**
    a. dream
    b. noxious fumes
    c. scenario
    d. quantity
    e. total

11. **MINION**
    a. monster
    b. quorum
    c. majority
    d. host
    e. dependent

13. **MISANTHROPE**
    a. benefactor
    b. philanderer
    c. man-hater
    d. aesthete
    e. epicure

15 **MISDEMEANOR**
    a. felony
    b. peccadillo
    c. indignity
    d. fiat
    e. illiteracy

10. **MILITANT**
    a. combative
    b. dramatic
    c. religious
    d. quaint
    e. paternal

12. **MIRAGE**
    a. dessert
    b. illusion
    c. water
    d. mirror
    e. statement

14. **MISCHANCE**
    a. gamble
    b. ordinance
    c. aperture
    d. anecdote
    e. adversity

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. c
6. a	7. b	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. e	12. b	13. c	14. e	15. b

WORD LIST 31: SYNONYMS

1. **MODISH**
    a. sentimental
    b. stylish
    c. vacillating
    d. contrary
    e. adorned

3. **MONETARY**
    a. boring
    b. fascinating
    c. fiscal
    d. stationary
    e. scrupulous

5. **MORDANT**
    a. dying
    b. trenchant
    c. fabricating
    d. controlling
    e. avenging

7. **MOTLEY**
    a. active

2. **MOLLIFY**
    a. avenge
    b. attenuate
    c. attribute
    d. mortify
    e. appease

4. **MORATORIUM**
    a. burial
    b. gathering
    c. delay
    d. refusal
    e. suspicion

6. **MORIBUND**
    a. dying
    b. appropriate
    c. leather bound
    d. answering
    e. undertaking

8. **MUGGY**
    a. attacking

    b. disguised
    c. variegated
    d. somber
    e. sick

9. **MULCT**
    a. swindle
    b. hold
    c. record
    d. print
    e. fertilize

11. **MUNDANE**
    a. global
    b. futile
    c. spatial
    d. heretic
    e. worldly

13. **MUSTY**
    a. flat
    b. necessary
    c. indifferent
    d. nonchalant
    e. vivid

15. **NASCENT**
    a. incipient
    b. ignorant
    c. loyal
    d. treacherous
    e. unnamed

    b. fascinating
    c. humid
    d. characteristic
    e. gelid

10. **MULTILINGUAL**
    a. variegated
    b. polyglot
    c. multilateral
    d. polyandrous
    e. multiplied

12. **MUNIFICENT**
    a. grandiose
    b. puny
    c. philanthropic
    d. poor
    e. gracious

14. **MYOPIC**
    a. visionary
    b. nearsighted
    c. moral
    d. glassy
    e. blind

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. e	3. c	4. c	5. b
6. a	7. c	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. e	12. c	13. a	14. b	15. a

WORD LIST 32: ANTONYMS

1. **NEBULOUS**
    a. starry
    b. clear
    c. cold
    d. fundamental
    e. porous

3. **NEGATION**
    a. postulation
    b. hypothecation
    c. affirmation
    d. violation
    e. anticipation

5. **NIGGARDLY**
    a. protected
    b. biased
    c. prodigal

2. **NEFARIOUS**
    a. various
    b. lacking
    c. benign
    d. pompous
    e. futile

4. **NEOPHYTE**
    a. veteran
    b. satellite
    c. desperado
    d. handwriting
    e. violence

6. **NOCTURNAL**
    a. harsh
    b. marauding
    c. patrolling

   d. bankrupt
   e. placated

7. **NOISOME**
   a. quiet
   b. dismayed
   c. fragrant
   d. sleepy
   e. inquisitive

9. **OBDURATE**
   a. yielding
   b. fleeting
   c. finite
   d. fascinating
   e. permanent

11. **OBJECTIVE**
   a. indecisive
   b. apathetic
   c. markedly inferior
   d. emotionally involved
   e. authoritative

13. **OBLOQUY**
   a. praise
   b. rectangle
   c. circle
   d. dialogue
   e. cure

15. **OBSESSION**
   a. whim
   b. loss
   c. phobia
   d. delusion
   e. feud

   d. daily
   e. fallow

8. **NOTORIOUS**
   a. fashionable
   b. renowned
   c. inactive
   d. intrepid
   e. invincible

10. **OBESE**
   a. skillful
   b. cadaverous
   c. clever
   d. unpredictable
   e. lucid

12. **OBLIGATORY**
   a. demanding
   b. optional
   c. facile
   d. friendly
   e. divorced

14. **OBSEQUIOUS**
   a. successful
   b. democratic
   c. supercilious
   d. ambitious
   e. lamentable

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. a	5. c
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 33: ANTONYMS

1. **OBSOLETE**
   a. heated
   b. desolate
   c. renovated
   d. frightful
   e. automatic

3. **OBTUSE**
   a. sheer
   b. transparent
   c. tranquil
   d. timid
   e. shrewd

2. **OBSTREPEROUS**
   a. turbid
   b. quiet
   c. remote
   d. lucid
   e. active

4. **ODIOUS**
   a. fragrant
   b. redolent
   c. fetid
   d. delightful
   e. puny

5. **ODIUM**
   a. noise
   b. liking
   c. dominant
   d. hasty
   e. atrium

7. **OMNISCIENT**
   a. sophisticated
   b. ignorant
   c. essential
   d. trivial
   e. isolated

9. **OPPORTUNE**
   a. occasional
   b. fragrant
   c. fragile
   d. awkward
   e. neglected

11. **OPPROBRIUM**
   a. delineation
   b. aptitude
   c. majesty
   d. freedom
   e. praise

13. **OPULENCE**
   a. Pessimism
   b. Patriotism
   c. Potency
   d. Passion
   e. Poverty

15. **OVERWEENING**
   a. Humble
   b. Impotent
   c. Avid
   d. Acrimonious
   e. Exaggerated

6. **OMNIPOTENT**
   a. weak
   b. democratic
   c. despotic
   d. passionate
   e. late

8. **OPIATE**
   a. distress
   b. sleep
   c. stimulant
   d. laziness
   e. despair

10. **OPPORTUNIST**
   a. man of destiny
   b. man of principle
   c. changeling
   d. adversary
   e. colleague

12. **OPTIMUM**
   a. Pessimistic
   b. Knowledgeable
   c. Worst
   d. Minimum
   e. Chosen

14. **OSTENTATIOUS**
   a. Inactive
   b. Unassuming
   c. Impolite
   d. Illicit
   e. Irrational

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. e	4. d	5. b
6. a	7. b	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. e	12. c	13. e	14. b	15. a

WORD LIST 34: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **PAEAN**
   a. serf
   b. pealing
   c. lien
   d. lament
   e. folly

3. **PALLIATE**
   a. smoke

2. **PALLET**
   a. bed
   b. pigment board
   c. bench
   d. spectrum
   e. quality

4. **PANDEMONIUM**
   a. calm

- b. quicken
- c. substitute
- d. alleviate
- e. sadden

5. PANEGYRIC
- a. medication
- b. panacea
- c. rotation
- d. vacillation
- e. praise

7. PARADOX
- a. exaggeration
- b. contradiction
- c. hyperbole
- d. invective
- e. poetic device

9. PARANOIA
- a. fracture
- b. statement
- c. quantity
- d. benefaction
- e. sanity

10. PARITY
- a. duplicate
- b. miniature
- c. golf tee
- d. similarity
- e. event

13. PARTIALITY
- a. completion
- b. equality
- c. bias
- d. divorce
- e. reflection

15. PASTICHE
- a. imitation
- b. glue
- c. present
- d. greeting
- e. family

- b. frustration
- c. efficiency
- d. impishness
- e. sophistication

6. PARABLE
- a. equality
- b. allegory
- c. frenzy
- d. folly
- e. cuticle

8. PARAMOUR
- a. illicit lover
- b. majority
- c. importance
- d. hatred
- e. clandestine affair

11. PARIAH
- a. village
- b. suburb
- c. outcast
- d. disease
- e. benefactor

12. PARSIMONIOUS
- a. grammatical
- b. syntactical
- c. effective
- d. extravagant
- e. esoteric

14. PASSE
- a. scornful
- b. rural
- c. out-of-date
- d. silly
- e. barbaric

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. e
6. b	7. b	8. a	9. e	10. c
11. d	12. d	13. c	14. c	15. a

WORD LIST 35: ANTONYMS

1. PEJORATIVE
- a. positive
- b. legal
- c. determining

2. PELLUCID
- a. logistical
- b. philandering
- c. incomprehensible

- d. delighting
- e. declaiming

3. PENCHANT
- a. distance
- b. imminence
- c. dislike
- d. attitude
- e. void

5. PERFUNCTORY
- a. official
- b. thorough
- c. insipid
- d. vicarious
- e. distinctive

7. PERIPATETIC
- a. worldly
- b. stationary
- c. disarming
- d. seeking
- e. inherent

9. PERNICIOUS
- a. practical
- b. comparative
- c. harmless
- d. tangible
- e. detaile

11. PERSPICUITY
- a. grace
- b. feature
- c. review
- d. difficulty
- e. vagueness

13. PERTINACIOUS
- a. vengeful
- b. consumptive
- c. superficial
- d. skilled
- e. advertised

15. PETULANT
- a. angry
- b. moral
- c. declining
- d. underhanded
- e. uncomplaining

- d. vagrant
- e. warranted

4. PENURIOUS
- a. imprisoned
- b. captivated
- c. generous
- d. vacant
- e. abolished

6. PERIGEE
- a. eclipse
- b. planet
- c. apogee
- d. refugee
- e. danger

8. PERMEABLE
- a. perishable
- b. effective
- c. plodding
- d. impenetrable
- e. lasting

10. PERPETUAL
- a. momentary
- b. standard
- c. serious
- d. industrial
- e. interpretive

12. PERT
- a. polite
- b. perishable
- c. moral
- d. deliberate
- e. stubborn

14. PERTINENT
- a. understood
- b. living
- c. discontented
- d. puzzling
- e. irrelevant

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. b
6. c	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. a
11. e	12. e	13. c	14. e	15. e

WORD LIST 36: SYNONYMS

1. **PHLEGMATIC**
   - a. calm
   - b. cryptic
   - c. practical
   - d. salivary
   - e. dishonest
3. **PIEBALD**
   - a. motley
   - b. coltish
   - c. hairless
   - d. thoroughbred
   - e. delicious
5. **PINION**
   - a. express
   - b. report
   - c. reveal
   - d. submit
   - e. restrain
7. **PIOUS**
   - a. historic
   - b. devout
   - c. multiple
   - d. fortunate
   - e. authoritative
9. **PLACATE**
   - a. determine
   - b. transmit
   - c. pacify
   - d. allow
   - e. define
11. **PLAINTIVE**
   - a. mournful
   - b. senseless
   - c. persistent
   - d. rural
   - e. evasive
13. **POLEMIC**
   - a. blackness
   - b. lighting magnetism
   - c. controversy
   - d. grimace
15. **PRECARIOUS**
   - a. priceless
   - b. premature
   - c. primitive
   - d. hazardous
   - e. unwelcome

2. **PHYSIOGNOMY**
   - a. posture
   - b. head
   - c. physique
   - d. face
   - e. size
4. **PILLAGE**
   - a. hoard
   - b. plunder
   - c. versify
   - d. denigrate
   - e. confide
6. **PINNACLE**
   - a. foothills
   - b. card game
   - c. pass
   - d. taunt
   - e. peak
8. **PIQUE**
   - a. pyramid
   - b. revolt
   - c. resentment
   - d. struggle
   - e. inventory
10. **PLAGIARISM**
   - a. theft of funds
   - b. theft of ideas
   - c. belief in God
   - d. arson
   - e. ethical theory
12. **PLATITUDE**
   - a. fatness
   - b. bravery
   - c. dimension
   - d. trite remark
   - e. strong belief
14. **PONDEROUS**
   - a. contemplative
   - b. moist
   - c. rambling
   - d. bulky

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. e
6. e	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. b
11. a	12. d	13. d	14. d	15. d

WORD LIST 37: ANTONYMS

1. **PRECIPITATE**
   - a. dull
   - b. anticipatory
   - c. cautious
   - d. considerate
   - e. welcome
3. **PRELUDE**
   - a. intermezzo
   - b. diva
   - c. aria
   - d. aftermath
   - e. duplication
5. **PRETENTIOUS**
   - a. ominous
   - b. calm
   - c. unassuming
   - d. futile
   - e. volatile
7. **PRISTINE**
   - a. cultivated
   - b. condemned
   - c. irreligious
   - d. cautious
   - e. critical
9. **PRODIGAL**
   - a. large
   - b. thrifty
   - c. consistent
   - d. compatible
   - e. remote
11. **PROFANE**
   - a. sanctify
   - b. desecrate
   - c. define
   - d. manifest
   - e. urge
13. **PROLIX**
   - a. stupid
   - b. indifferent
   - c. redundant
   - d. livid
   - e. pithy
15. **PROPINQUITY**
   - a. remoteness
   - b. uniqueness
   - c. health
   - d. virtue
   - e. simplicity

2. **PREFATORY**
   - a. outstanding
   - b. magnificent
   - c. conclusive
   - d. intelligent
   - e. predatory
4. **PRESUMPTION**
   - a. assertion
   - b. activation
   - c. motivation
   - d. proposition
   - e. humility
6. **PRIM**
   - a. informal
   - b. prior
   - c. exterior
   - d. private
   - e. cautious
8. **PROBITY**
   - a. regret
   - b. assumption
   - c. corruptibility
   - d. extent
   - e. upswing
10. **PRODIGIOUS**
   - a. infinitesimal
   - b. indignant
   - c. indifferent
   - d. indisposed
   - e. insufficient
12. **PROLIFIC**
   - a. unworkable
   - b. backward
   - c. barren
   - d. controversial
   - e. unfocussed
14. **PROPHYLACTIC**
   - a. causing growth
   - b. causing disease
   - c. antagonistic
   - d. brushing
   - e. favorable

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. e	5. c
6. a	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. a
11. a	12. c	13. e	14. b	15. a

WORD LIST 38: ANTONYMS

1. **PROPITIOUS**
   - a. rich
   - b. induced
   - c. promoted
   - d. indicative
   - e. unfavorable
3. **PROTEAN**
   - a. amateur
   - b. catholic
   - c. unchanging
   - d. rapid
   - e. unfavorable
5. **PROVIDENT**
   - a. unholy
   - b. rash
   - c. miserable
   - d. disabled
   - e. remote
7. **PSYCHOTIC**
   - a. dangerous
   - b. clairvoyant
   - c. criminal
   - d. soulful
   - e. sane
9. **PUGNACIOUS**
   - a. pacific
   - b. feline
   - c. mature
   - d. angular
   - e. inactive
11. **PULCHRITUDE**
   - a. ugliness
   - b. notoriety
   - c. bestiality
   - d. masculinity
   - e. servitude
13. **PUNITIVE**
   - a. large
   - b. humorous
   - c. rewarding
   - d. restive
   - e. languishing
15. **PUTATIVE**
   - a. colonial

2. **PROSAIC**
   - a. pacified
   - b. reprieved
   - c. pensive
   - d. imaginative
   - e. rhetorical
4. **PROTRACT**
   - a. make circular
   - b. shorten
   - c. further
   - d. retrace
   - e. involve
6. **PROVINCIAL**
   - a. wealthy
   - b. crass
   - c. literary
   - d. aural
   - e. sophisticated
8. **PUERILE**
   - a. fragrant
   - b. adult
   - c. lonely
   - d. feminine
   - e. masterly
10. **PUISSANT**
    - a. pouring
    - b. fashionable
    - c. articulate
    - d. healthy
    - e. weak
12. **PUNCTILIOUS**
    - a. happy
    - b. active
    - c. vivid
    - d. careless
    - e. futile
14. **PUSILLANIMOUS**
    - a. poverty-stricken
    - b. chained
    - c. posthumous
    - d. courageous
    - e. strident

- b. quarrelsome
- c. undisputed
- d. powerful
- e. unremarkable

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. d	3. c	4. b	5. b
6. e	7. e	8. b	9. a	10. e
11 a	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. c

WORD LIST 39: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **QUEASY**
   - a. toxic
   - b. easily upset
   - c. chronic
   - d. choleric
   - e. false
3. **QUIXOTIC**
   - a. rapid
   - b. exotic
   - c. longing
   - d. timid
   - e. idealistic
5. **RAUCOUS**
   - a. mellifluous
   - b. uncooked
   - c. realistic
   - d. veracious
   - e. anticipating
7. **RAZE**
   - a. shave
   - b. heckle
   - c. finish
   - d. tear down
   - e. write
9. **REBATE**
   - a. relinquish
   - b. settle
   - c. discount
   - d. cancel
   - e. elicit
11. **RECLUSE**
    - a. learned scholar
    - b. mocker
    - c. social person
    - d. careful worker
    - e. daredevil
13. **RECTIFY**
    - a. remedy
    - b. avenge
    - c. create

2. **QUELL**
   - a. boast
   - b. incite
   - c. reverse
   - d. wet
   - e. answer
4. **RAGAMUFFIN**
   - a. dandy
   - b. miser
   - c. exotic dance
   - d. light snack
   - e. baker
6. **RAVAGE**
   - a. rankle
   - b. revive
   - c. plunder
   - d. pillory
   - e. age
8. **REACTIONARY**
   - a. conservative
   - b. retrograde
   - c. dramatist
   - d. militant
   - e. chemical
10. **RECALCITRANT**
    - a. grievous
    - b. secretive
    - c. cowardly
    - d. thoughtful
    - e. cooperative
12. **RECONDITE**
    - a. unfriendly
    - b. easily
    - c. comprehensible
    - d. closely juxtaposed
    - e. broadminded
14. **RECUPERATE**
    - a. reenact
    - b. engage
    - c. recapitulate

d. assemble
e. attribute

15. **RECURRENT**
a. happening repeatedly
b. flowing backward
c. healing quickly
d. eventful
e. timely

d. recover
e. encounter

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. b	3. e	4. a	5. a
6. c	7. b	8. d	9. c	10. e
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. d	15. a

WORD LIST 40: SYNONYMS

1. **REFRACTORY**
a. articulate
b. sinkable
c. vaunted
d. useless
e. unmanageable

3. **REITERATE**
a. gainsay
b. revive
c. revenge
d. repeat
e. return

5. **REMISS**
a. lax
b. lost
c. foolish
d. violating
e. ambitious

7. **REPARTEE**
a. witty retort
b. willful departure
c. spectator
d. monologue
e. sacrifice

9. **REPERCUSSION**
a. reaction
b. restitution
c. resistance
d. magnificence
e. acceptance

11. **REPLICA**
a. museum piece
b. famous site
c. battle emblem
d. facsimile
e. replacement

2. **REGAL**
a. oppressive
b. royal
c. major
d. basic
e. entertaining

4. **RELISH**
a. desire
b. nibble
c. savor
d. vindicate
e. avail

6. **REMONSTRATE**
a. display
b. restate
c. protest
d. resign
e. reiterate

8. **REPELLENT**
a. propulsive
b. unattractive
c. porous
d. stiff
e. elastic

10. **REPLENISH**
a. polish
b. repeat
c. reinstate
d. refill
e. refuse

12. **REPRISAL**
a. reevaluation
b. assessment
c. loss
d. retaliation
e. nonsense

13. **REPROVE**
a. prevail
b. rebuke
c. ascertain
d. prove false
e. draw back

15. **REPUGNANCE**
a. belligerence
b. tenacity
c. renewal
d. pity
e. loathing

14. **REPUDIATE**
a. besmirch
b. appropriate
c. annoy
d. reject
e. avow

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. b	3. d	4. c	5. a
6. c	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. b	14. d	15. e

WORD LIST 41: ANTONYMS

1. **RESILIENT**
a. pungent
b. foolish
c. worthy
d. insolent
e. unyielding

3. **RETENTIVE**
a. forgetful
b. accepting
c. repetitive
d. avoiding
e. fascinating

5. **RETROGRADE**
a. progressing
b. inclining
c. evaluating
d. concentrating
e. directing

7. **RIFE**
a. direct
b. scant
c. peaceful
d. grim
e. mature

9. **ROTUNDITY**
a. promenade
b. nave
c. grotesqueness
d. slimness
e. impropriety

11. **RUDDY**
a. robust

2. **RESTIVE**
a. buoyant
b. placid
c. remorseful
d. resistant
e. retiring

4. **RETICENCE**
a. fatigue
b. fashion
c. treachery
d. loquaciousness
e. magnanimity

6. **REVERE**
a. advance
b. dishonor
c. age
d. precede
e. wake

8. **ROBUST**
a. weak
b. violent
c. vicious
d. villainous
e. hungry

10. **RUBBLE**
a. artificial façade
b. unbroken stone
c. pale complexion
d. strong defense
e. glib answer

12. **RUDIMENTARY**
a. pale

- b. witty
- c. wan
- d. exotic
- e. creative

13. RUEFUL
- a. trite
- b. content
- c. capable
- d. capital
- e. zealous

15. RUTHLESS
- a. merciful
- b. majestic
- c. mighty
- d. militant
- e. maximum

- b. polite
- c. asinine
- d. developed
- e. quiescent

14. RUSTIC
- a. urban
- b. slow
- c. corroded
- d. mercenary
- e. civilian

ANSWER KEYS

1. e	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. a
6. b	7. b	8. a	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. d	13. b	14. a	15. a

WORD LIST 42: ANTONYMS

1. SADISTIC
- a. happy
- b. quaint
- c. kindhearted
- d. vacant
- e. fortunate

3. SALLOW
- a. salacious
- b. ruddy
- c. colorless
- d. permitted
- e. minimum

5. SALVAGE
- a. remove
- b. outfit
- c. burn
- d. lose
- e. confuse

7. SANGUINE
- a. choleric
- b. sickening
- c. warranted
- d. irritated
- e. pessimistic

9. SCANTY
- a. collected
- b. remote
- c. invisible

2. SAGACIOUS
- a. foolish
- b. bitter
- c. voracious
- d. veracious
- e. fallacious

4. SALUBRIOUS
- a. salty
- b. bloody
- c. miasmic
- d. maudlin
- e. wanted

6. SANCTIMONIOUS
- a. hypothetical
- b. paltry
- c. mercenary
- d. pious
- e. grateful

8. SATIETY
- a. emptiness
- b. warmth
- c. erectness
- d. ignorance
- e. straightness

10. SCURRILOUS
- a. savage
- b. scabby
- c. decent

- d. plentiful
- e. straight

11. SECULAR
- a. vivid
- b. clerical
- c. punitive
- d. positive
- e. varying

13. SEDULOUS
- a. indolent
- b. guileless
- c. vindictive
- d. upright
- e. incorrect

15. SENTENTIOUS
- a. paragraphed
- b. positive
- c. posthumous
- d. pacific
- e. wordy

- d. volatile
- e. major

12. SEDENTARY
- a. vicarious
- b. loyal
- c. accidental
- d. active
- e. afraid

14. SENILITY
- a. virility
- b. loquaciousness
- c. forgetfulness
- d. youth
- e. majority

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. d
6. d	7. e	8. a	9. d	10. c
11. b	12. d	13. a	14. d	15. e

WORD LIST 43: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. SEQUESTER
- a. request
- b. preclude
- c. seclude
- d. witness
- e. evolve

3. SERVILE
- a. moral
- b. puerile
- c. futile
- d. foul
- e. haughty

5. SINGULAR
- a. silent
- b. angular
- c. ordinary
- d. desirable
- e. garrulous

7. SKITTISH
- a. tractable
- b. inquiring
- c. dramatic
- d. vain
- e. frisky

2. SERRATED
- a. riddled
- b. diagonal
- c. saw-toothed
- d. grooved
- e. linear

4. SHODDY
- a. superior
- b. barefoot
- c. sunlit
- d. querulous
- e. garrulous

6. SINISTER
- a. unwed
- b. ministerial
- c. good
- d. returned
- e. splintered

8. SLEAZY
- a. fanciful
- b. creeping
- c. substantial
- d. uneasy
- e. warranted

9. **SLOTH**
    a. penitence
    b. filth
    c. futility
    d. poverty
    e. industry
11. **SLOVENLY**
    a. half-baked
    b. loved
    c. inappropriate
    d. tidy
    e. rapid
13. **SOLECISM**
    a. praise
    b. embarrassment
    c. concise phrase
    d. inaccurate count
    e. correct expression
15. **SOLVENT**
    a. enigmatic
    b. bankrupt
    c. fiducial
    d. puzzling
    e. gilded
10. **SLOUGH**
    a. toughen
    b. trap
    c. violate
    d. cast off
    e. depart quickly
12. **SOBRIETY**
    a. inebriety
    b. aptitude
    c. scholasticism
    d. monotony
    e. aversion
14. **SOLSTICE**
    a. equinox
    b. sunrise
    c. pigsty
    d. interstices
    e. iniquity

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. c	3. e	4. a	5. c
6. c	7. e	8. c	9. e	10. d
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. c

WORD LIST 44: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **SONOROUS**
    a. resonant
    b. reassuring
    c. repetitive
    d. resinous
    e. sisterly
3. **SOPORIFIC**
    a. dining
    b. caustic
    c. memorial
    d. awakening
    e. springing
5. **SPORADIC**
    a. seedy
    b. latent
    c. vivid
    d. inconsequential
    e. occasional
7. **SPURIOUS**
    a. genuine
2. **SOPHOMORIC**
    a. unprecedented
    b. mature
    c. insipid
    d. intellectual
    e. illusionary
4. **SPASMODIC**
    a. intermittent
    b. fit
    c. inaccurate
    d. violent
    e. physical
6. **SPORTIVE**
    a. competing
    b. playful
    c. indignant
    d. foppish
    e. fundamental
8. **SQUANDER**
    a. fortify

    b. angry
    c. mitigated
    d. interrogated
    e. glorious
9. **STACCATO**
    a. musical
    b. long
    c. legato
    d. sneezing
    e. pounded
11. **STEREOTYPED**
    a. original
    b. antique
    c. modeled
    d. repetitious
    e. continued
13. **STRINGENT**
    a. binding
    b. reserved
    c. utilized
    d. lambent
    e. indigent
15. **SUBLIME**
    a. unconscious
    b. respected
    c. exalted
    d. sneaky
    e. replaced

    b. depart
    c. roam
    d. preserve
    e. forfeit
10. **STAMINA**
    a. patience
    b. pistils
    c. weakness
    d. fascination
    e. patina
12. **STILTED**
    a. candid
    b. pompous
    c. modish
    d. acute
    e. inarticulate
14. **SUAVITY**
    a. ingeniousness
    b. indifference
    c. urbanity
    d. constancy
    e. paucity

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. d	4. a	5. e
6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. c

WORD LIST 45: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **SUBLIMINAL**
    a. radiant
    b. indifferent
    c. obvious
    d. domestic
    e. horizontal
3. **SUPERCILIOUS**
    a. haughty
    b. highbrow
    c. angry
    d. inane
    e. philosophic
5. **SUPERNUMERARY**
    a. miser
    b. extra
    c. associate
2. **SUPERANNUATED**
    a. senile
    b. experienced
    c. retired
    d. attenuated
    e. accepted
4. **SUPERFICIAL**
    a. abnormal
    b. portentous
    c. shallow
    d. angry
    e. tiny
6. **SUPPLIANT**
    a. intolerant
    b. swallowing
    c. beseeching

d. astronomer
e. inferiority

7. **SURFEIT**
a. belittle
b. cloy
c. drop
d. estimate
e. claim

9. **SUTURE**
a. stitch
b. reflection
c. knitting
d. tailor
e. past

11. **SYCOPHANTIC**
a. quiet
b. reclusive
c. servilely flattering
d. frolicsome
e. eagerly awaiting

13. **TACIT**
a. spoken
b. allowed
c. neutral
d. impertinent
e. unwanted

15. **TANTALIZE**
a. tease
b. wax
c. warrant
d. authorize
e. summarize

d. finishing
e. flexible

8. **SURREPTITIOUS**
a. secret
b. snakelike
c. nightly
d. abstract
e. furnished

10. **SWATHED**
a. wrapped around
b. waved
c. gambled
d. rapt
e. mystified

12. **SYNTHETIC**
a. simplified
b. doubled
c. tuneful
d. artificial
e. fiscal

14. **TALISMAN**
a. chief
b. juror
c. medicine man
d. amulet
e. gift

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. b
6. c	7. b	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. d	13. a	14. d	15. a

WORD LIST 46: SYNONYMS

1. **TARRY**
a. polish
b. restrain
c. surpass
d. linger
e. disturb

3. **TAWDRY**
a. orderly
b. meretricious
c. reclaimed
d. filtered
e. proper

2. **TAUTOLOGY**
a. memory
b. repetition
c. tension
d. simile
e. lack of logic

4. **TEMERITY**
a. timidity
b. resourcefulness
c. boldness
d. tremulousness
e. caution

5. **TEMPORAL**
a. priestly
b. scholarly
c. secular
d. sleepy
e. sporadic

7. **TENACITY**
a. splendor
b. perseverance
c. tendency
d. ingratitude
e. decimation

9. **TENTATIVE**
a. prevalent
b. portable
c. mocking
d. wry
e. experimental

11. **TEPID**
a. boiling
b. lukewarm
c. freezing
d. gaseous
e. cold

13. **TESSELATED**
a. striped
b. made of mosaics
c. piebald
d. uniform
e. trimmed

15. **TITILLATE**
a. hasten
b. fasten
c. stimulate
d. incorporate
e. enlarge

6. **TENACIOUS**
a. fast running
b. intentional
c. obnoxious
d. holding fast
e. collecting

8. **TENDENTIOUS**
a. biased
b. likely
c. absurd
d. festive
e. literary

10. **TENUOUS**
a. vital
b. thin
c. careful
d. dangerous
e. necessary

12. **TERSE**
a. brief in speech
b. bold in manner
c. under strain
d. without honor
e. beyond fear

14. **THESPIAN**
a. foreigner
b. skeptic
c. daydreamer
d. magician
e. actor

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. c	5. c
6. d	7. b	8. a	9. e	10. b
11. b	12. a	13. b	14. e	15. c

WORD LIST 47: ANTONYMS

1. **TRACTABLE**
a. unmanageable
b. irreligious
c. mortal
d. incapable
e. unreal

3. **TRANQUILLITY**
a. lack of sleep
b. lack of calm

2. **TRADUCE**
a. exhume
b. increase
c. purchase
d. extol
e. donate

4. **TRANSIENT**
a. carried
b. close

c. emptiness
d. renewal
e. closeness

5. **TREMULOUS**
a. steady
b. obese
c. young
d. healthy
e. unkempt

7. **TREPIDATION**
a. slowness
b. amputation
c. fearlessness
d. adroitness
e. death

9. **TRUCULENT**
a. juicy
b. overflowing
c. peaceful
d. determined
e. false

11. **TURBID**
a. clear
b. improbable
c. invariable
d. honest
e. turgid

13. **TURGID**
a. rancid
b. shrunken
c. cool
d. explosive
e. painful

15. **TYRO**
a. infant
b. rubber
c. personnel
d. idiot
e. expert

c. permanent
d. removed
e. certain

6. **TRENCHANT**
a. lacking bite
b. imperious
c. inessential
d. unafraid
e. narrow-minded

8. **TRITE**
a. correct
b. original
c. distinguished
d. premature
e. certain

10. **TUMULT**
a. scarcity
b. defeat
c. coolness
d. density
e. serenity

12. **TURBULENCE**
a. reaction
b. approach
c. impropriety
d. calm
e. hostility

14. **TURPITUDE**
a. amplitude
b. heat
c. wealth
d. virtue
e. quiet

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. c	5. a
6. a	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. e
11. a	12. d	13. b	14. d	15. e

WORD LIST 48: ANTONYMS

1. **UNEARTH**
a. conceal
b. gnaw
c. clean
d. fling
e. react

2. **UNFEIGNED**
a. pretended
b. fashionable
c. wary
d. switched
e. colonial

3. **UNGAINLY**
a. ignorant
b. graceful
c. detailed
d. dancing
e. pedantic

5. **UNKEMPT**
a. bombed
b. washed
c. neat
d. showy
e. tawdry

7. **UNSEEMLY**
a. effortless
b. proper
c. conducive
d. pointed
e. informative

9. **UNTENABLE**
a. supportable
b. tender
c. sheepish
d. tremulous
e. adequate

11. **VACILLATION**
a. remorse
b. relief
c. respect
d. steadfastness
e. inoculation

13. **VALOR**
a. admonition
b. injustice
c. cowardice
d. generosity
e. repression

15. **VAUNTED**
a. unvanquished
b. fell
c. belittled
d. exacting
e. believed

4. **UNIMPEACHABLE**
a. fruitful
b. rampaging
c. faulty
d. pensive
e. thorough

6. **UNRULY**
a. chatting
b. obedient
c. definite
d. lined
e. curious

8. **UNSULLIED**
a. tarnished
b. countless
c. soggy
d. papered
e. homicidal

10. **UNWITTING**
a. clever
b. intense
c. sensitive
d. freezing
e. intentional

12. **VALEDICTORY**
a. sad
b. collegiate
c. derivative
d. salutatory
e. promising

14. **VANGUARD**
a. regiment
b. rear
c. echelon
d. protection
e. loyalty

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. c
6. b	7. b	8. a	9. a	10. e
11. d	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. c

WORD LIST 49: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

1. **VENAL**
a. spring like
b. honest

2. **VENERATE**
a. revere
b. age

c. angry
d. indifferent
e. going

3. **VENIAL**
   a. unforgivable
   b. unforgettable
   c. unmistaken
   d. fearful
   e. fragrant

5. **VERDANT**
   a. poetic
   b. green
   c. red
   d. autumnal
   e. frequent

7. **VESTIGE**
   a. trek
   b. trail
   c. trace
   d. trial
   e. tract

9. **VIAND**
   a. wand
   b. gown
   c. food
   d. orchestra
   e. frock

11. **VIGILANCE**
    a. bivouac
    b. guide
    c. watchfulness
    d. mob rule
    e. posse

13. **VINDICTIVE**
    a. revengeful
    b. fearful
    c. divided
    d. literal
    e. convincing

15. **VISAGE**
    a. doubt
    b. personality
    c. hermitage
    d. face
    e. armor

c. reject
d. reverberate
e. degenerate

4. **VERACIOUS**
   a. worried
   b. slight
   c. alert
   d. truthful
   e. instrumental

6. **VERITY**
   a. sanctity
   b. reverence
   c. falsehood
   d. rarity
   e. household

8. **VIABLE**
   a. moribund
   b. salable
   c. useful
   d. foolish
   e. inadequate

10. **VICARIOUS**
    a. substitutional
    b. aggressive
    c. sporadic
    d. reverent
    e. internal

12. **VILIFY**
    a. erect
    b. eulogize
    c. better
    d. magnify
    e. horrify

14. **VIRULENT**
    a. sensuous
    b. malignant
    c. masculine
    d. conforming
    e. approaching

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. d	5. b
6. c,	7. c	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. d

WORD LIST 50: SYNONYMS

1. **VOLUBLE**
   a. worthwhile
   b. serious
   c. terminal
   d. loquacious
   e. circular

3. **VOUCHSAFE**
   a. borrow
   b. grant
   c. punish
   d. desire
   e. qualify

5. **WANTON**
   a. needy
   b. passive
   c. rumored
   d. oriental
   e. unchaste

7. **WASTREL**
   a. refuse
   b. spendthrift
   c. mortal
   d. tolerance
   e. song

9. **WELTER**
   a. heat
   b. greeting
   c. recovery
   d. universe
   e. tumult

11. **WINDFALL**
    a. unexpected gain
    b. widespread destruction
    c. calm
    d. autumn
    e. wait

13. **ZEALOT**
    a. beginner
    b. patron
    c. fanatic
    d. murderer
    e. leper

15. **ZEALOT**
    a. beginner
    b. patron
    c. fanatic
    d. murderer
    e. leper

2. **VORACIOUS**
   a. ravenous
   b. spacious
   c. truthful
   d. pacific
   e. tenacious

4. **WAIF**
   a. soldier
   b. urchin
   c. surrender
   d. breeze
   e. spouse

6. **WARRANTY**
   a. threat
   b. guarantee
   c. order for arrest
   d. issue
   e. fund

8. **WAYLAY**
   a. ambush
   b. journey
   c. rest
   d. road map
   e. song

10. **WHINNY**
    a. complain
    b. hurry
    c. request
    d. neigh
    e. gallop

12. **WINSOME**
    a. victorious
    b. gracious
    c. married
    d. permanent
    e. pained

14. **YEOMAN**
    a. message
    b. middle-class farmer
    c. proletarian
    d. indigent person
    e. man of rank

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. e
6. b	7. b	8. a	9. e	10. d
11. a	12. b	13. c	14. b	15. c

ADDITIONAL ANTONYMS EXERCISES

(Extracted From GRE Model/Diagnostic Tests)

ANTONYM EXERCISE 1

1. **MOURNFUL :**
   - a. informal
   - b. sympathetic
   - c. Private
   - d. appropriate
   - e. joyous
3. **GRANDIOSE:**
   - a. docile
   - b. unlikely to occur
   - c. simple and unimposing
   - d. light in weight
   - e. uncommunicative
5. **LACKLUSTER :**
   - a. superficial
   - b. courteous
   - c. vibrant
   - d. complex
   - e. abundant
7. **TRANSIENCE:**
   - a. slowness
   - b. permanence
   - c. lack of caution
   - d. desire for perfection
   - e. original nature
9. **PROTRUSION :**
   - a. deep recess
   - b. strong dislike
   - c. growing scarcity
   - d. illusion
   - e. chaos
11. **ORTHODOXY :**
   - a. renown
   - b. trepidation
   - c. unconventionality
   - d. inquisitiveness
   - e. remoteness
13. **DISSOLUTION:**
   - a. retribution
   - b. compliance

2. **SCAD :**
   - a. parsimony
   - b. allocation
   - c. dearth
   - d. restraint
   - e. provision
4. **ENTRENCH :**
   - a. defy
   - b. oust
   - c. extinguish
   - d. squander
   - e. intercede
6. **CENSURE :**
   - a. augment
   - b. eradicate
   - c. enthrall
   - d. commend
   - e. reform
8. **DESICCATE :**
   - a. lengthen
   - b. hallow
   - c. exonerate
   - d. saturate
   - e. anesthetize
10. **ENTICE:**
   - a. repel
   - b. authorize
   - c. baffle
   - d. misplace
   - e. diminish
12. **SUMPTUOUS :**
   - a. dank
   - b. frequent
   - c. partial
   - d. restrained
   - e. open
14. **IRK :**
   - a. pry

- c. futility
- d. persuasion
- e. establishment

15. **LIMBER :**
   - a. sturdy
   - b. orderly
   - c. durable
   - d. stiff
   - e. gloomy
17. **SLUR:**
   - a. sensitivity
   - b. sacrifice
   - c. understatement
   - d. challenge
   - e. commendation
19. **ENERVATE :**
   - a. narrate
   - b. enrage
   - c. accomplish
   - d. invigorate
   - e. acquiesce

- c. beguile
- d. convince
- e. soothe

16. **OBLIQUITY :**
   - a. praise
   - b. straightforwardness
   - c. conformity
   - d. self-righteousness
   - e. depreciation
18. **APOTHEOSIS:**
   - a. departure from tradition
   - b. impatience with stupidity
   - c. demotion from glory
   - d. surrender to impulse
   - e. cause for grief
20. **PARSIMONIOUS :**
   - a. appropriate
   - b. generous
   - c. Complete
   - d. radiant
   - e. ongoing

ANTONYM EXERCISE 1

1. e	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. c
6. d	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. d	13. e	14. e	15. d
16. b	17. e	18. c	19. d	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 2

1. **HEDGE:**
   - a. act on impulse
   - b. refuse to represent
   - c. state without qualification
   - d. make a foolish comment
   - e. establish a connection
3. **INDUSTRY :**
   - a. cleanliness
   - b. pragmatism
   - c. sloth
   - d. promptness
   - e. abasement
5. **SAGE:**
   - a. zealot
   - b. miser
   - c. Braggart
   - d. fool
   - e. tyrant
7. **CHARY :**
   - a. lugubrious
   - b. brash
   - c. Indifferent

2. **ABROGATE :**
   - a. transgress
   - b. signify
   - c. alleviate
   - d. question
   - e. ratify
4. **SPUNK :**
   - a. success
   - b. timidity
   - c. growing awareness
   - d. lack of intelligence
   - e. loss of prestige
6. **ADMONITION :**
   - a. premonition
   - b. hallucination
   - c. escape
   - d. commendation
   - e. trepidation
8. **STUPEFY :**
   - a. lie
   - b. bend
   - c. Enliven

d. graceful
e. scornful

9. **COGENT :**
a. contemplative
b. Unpersuasive
c. expository
d. stable
e. inconceivable

11. **COMPLY:**
a. simplify
b. strive
c. rebel
d. unite
e. appreciate

13. **STILTED:**
a. informal
b. Verbose
c. secretive
d. senseless
e. tentative

15. **QUIXOTIC:**
a. slow
b. Abstemious
c. pragmatic
d. Benevolent
e. grave

17. **CRITICAL:**
a. unimportant
b. uncertain
c. silent
d. coherent
e. destructive

19. **RESTIVENESS:**
a. completeness
b. conviction
c. concern
d. docility
e. petulance

d. talk nonsense
e. consider thoughtfully

10. **FICKLE :**
a. spotless
b. industrious
c. welcome
d. urgent
e. loyal

12. **CREDIT:**
a. believe false
b. treat as equal
c. make more difficult
d. underemphasize
e. forget

14. **UNGAINLY :**
a. slender
b. Graceful
c. restrained
d. Inaccurate
e. unnoticed

16. **DISPARITY:**
a. timidity
b. complacency
c. Bigotry
d. likeness
e. influence

18. **SOBRIETY:**
a. influence
b. nonchalance
c. holiness
d. civility
e. mirth

20. **HALLOW :**
a. keep silence
b. prove incorrect
c. accuse openly
d. desecrate
e. (E) instigate

ANTONYM EXERCISE 2

1. c	2. e	3. c	4. b	5. d
6. d	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. e
11. c	12. a	13. a	14. b	15. c
16. d	17. a	18. e	19. d	20. d

ANTONYM EXERCISE 3

1. **HARBINGER:**
a. ascetic
b. miser
c. counselor

2. **SPUR:**
a. embitter
b. discourage
c. Impress

d. follower
e. braggart

3. **DISJOINTED:**
a. responsible
b. connected
c. Implied
d. useful
e. imprecise

5. **PREVARICATE:**
a. postulate
b. Emphasize
c. support in theory
d. consider thoughtfully
e. state truthfully

7. **TESTY:**
a. erroneous
b. uncommunicative
c. even-tempered
d. quick-witted
e. industrious

9. **BEGRUDGE:**
a. mourn silently
b. grant freely
c. hunger for
d. advance rapidly
e. fight back

11. **COMPOSE:**
a. disturb
b. reveal
c. strengthen
d. isolate
e. prevent

13. **AMBIGUITY:**
a. extent
b. success
c. Clarity
d. normality
e. expression

15. **CAVIL:**
a. discern
b. disclose
c. introduce
d. flatter
e. commend

17. **FLEDGLING:**
a. experienced person
b. shy onlooker
c. social outcast
d. Fugitive
e. adversary

19. **RECALCITRANT:**
a. tractable

d. mislead
e. ignore

4. **MEALYMOUTHED:**
a. hungry
b. indefinite
c. tightlipped
d. sincere
e. apathetic

6. **LUMINARY:**
a. impostor
b. nonentity
c. pilgrim
d. braggart
e. mutineer

8. **NEFARIOUS:**
a. lackadaisical
b. eccentric
c. exemplary
d. corrigible
e. hypocritical

10. **BILK:**
a. reduce in size
b. make famous
c. roughen
d. renovate
e. pay in full

12. **OCCLUDE:**
a. determine
b. transcend
c. surround
d. open
e. regulate

14. **AMELIORATION:**
a. prevention
b. aggravation
c. distraction
d. Indifference
e. dissuasion

16. **SKEPTICAL:**
a. theoretical
b. indifferent
c. ready to believe
d. eager for change
e. lost in thought

18. **CRASS:**
a. boastful
b. temporary
c. cheerful
d. refined
e. extensive

20. **PROTRACT:**
a. Defy

- b. erratic
- c. intuitive
- d. vigorous
- e. rambling

- b. supplement
- c. postpone
- d. shorten
- e. design

ANTONYM EXERCISE 3

1. c	2. e	3. c	4. b	5. d
6. d	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. e
11. c	12. a	13. a	14. b	15. c
16. d	17. a	18. e	19. d	20. d

ANTONYM EXERCISE 4

1. **PRIM:**
   - a. rare
   - b. careful
   - c. unnecessary
   - d. improper
   - e. decisive

3. **NETTLE:**
   - a. disentangle
   - b. mollify
   - c. magnify
   - d. muffle
   - e. recompense

5. **UNASSUAGED:**
   - a. presumed
   - b. deceptive
   - c. singular
   - d. faulty
   - e. soothed

7. **CONCLUSIVE:**
   - a. difficult to express
   - b. bringing bad luck
   - c. easy to solve
   - d. lacking merit
   - e. open to question

9. **DISSUADE:**
   - a. extol
   - b. exhort
   - c. intensify
   - d. complicate
   - e. precede

11. **VIRULENCE:**
   - a. pallor
   - b. orderliness
   - c. femininity
   - d. harmlessness
   - e. cowardice

13. **OSCILLATE:**
   - a. entreat

2. **REPUGNANCE:**
   - a. attraction
   - b. lethargy
   - c. blame
   - d. virtue
   - e. awe

4. **REPLETE:**
   - a. unwrinkled
   - b. devoid
   - c. vulgar
   - d. matchless
   - e. unsympathetic

6. **PALTRY:**
   - a. munificent
   - b. improvident
   - c. random
   - d. cautious
   - e. obsolete

8. **RESOURCEFULNESS:**
   - a. wealth
   - b. gratitude
   - c. melancholy
   - d. incompetence
   - e. frustration

10. **SPLENETIC:**
    - a. lackluster
    - b. heartless
    - c. diffident
    - d. constant
    - e. cordial

12. **ADHERENT:**
    - a. fugitive
    - b. dissembler
    - c. opponent
    - d. educator
    - e. witness

14. **ASPERITY:**
    - a. gentility

- b. intensify
- c. remain fixed
- d. expand gradually
- e. wither away

15. **UNSCATHED:**
    - a. honest
    - b. gathered
    - c. injured
    - d. cleansed
    - e. forgiven

17. **AUTONOMY:**
    - a. dependence
    - b. animation
    - c. renown
    - d. altruism
    - e. antipathy

19. **RECOIL :**
    - a. plunge forward
    - b. cease firing
    - c. skirt an issue
    - d. Facilitate
    - e. surrender

- b. superiority
- c. kindness
- d. clarity
- e. vagueness

16. **FETTER:**
    - a. diminish
    - b. enervate
    - c. liberate
    - d. return
    - e. cure

18. **SLACK:**
    - a. rough
    - b. active
    - c. liberal
    - d. dependent
    - e. familiar

20. **ENCUMBER :**
    - a. disburden
    - b. perform easily
    - c. challenge boldly
    - d. observe with care
    - e. suppress

ANTONYM EXERCISE 4

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. e
6. a	7. e	8. d	9. b	10. e
11. d	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. c
16. c	17. a	18. b	19. a	20. a

ANTONYM EXERCISE 5

1. **OPACITY :**
   - a. iridescence
   - b. firmness
   - c. transparence
   - d. poverty
   - e. slum

3. **SEEDY :**
   - a. elegant
   - b. intricate
   - c. tranquil
   - d. irregular
   - e. slow

5. **HIDEBOUND:**
   - a. strong-willed
   - b. open-minded
   - c. thin-skinned
   - d. tenderhearted
   - e. scatterbrained

7. **GAMBOL :**
   - a. dodge
   - b. masquerade

2. **PREDILECTION :**
   - a. postponement
   - b. afterthought
   - c. lamentation
   - d. reoccurrence
   - e. aversion

4. **BOGGLE :**
   - a. disentangle
   - b. repudiate
   - c. ascertain
   - d. remain unruffled
   - e. lack planning

6. **CASTIGATE :**
   - a. diminish
   - b. imitate
   - c. compare
   - d. reward
   - e. misjudge

8. **RAUCOUS :**
   - a. orderly
   - b. absorbent

c. digress
d. plod
e. vex

9. **TAPER :**
   a. emphasize
   b. restore
   c. split
   d. broaden
   e. modify

11. **DIMINUTION :**
   a. measurement
   b. proximity
   c. augmentation
   d. Orderliness
   e. inclination

13. **EMBROIL.**
   a. disengage
   b. remonstrate
   c. refute thoroughly
   d. answer hypothetically
   e. consider genuinely

15. **JETTISON :**
   a. salvage
   b. decelerate
   c. muffle
   d. distract
   e. anchor

17. **GAMELY :**
   a. fearfully
   b. diligently
   c. Clumsily
   d. gloomily
   e. respectfully

19. **DESULTORY:**
   a. apologetic
   b. independent
   c. laudatory
   d. questionable
   e. methodical

c. mellifluous
d. contentious
e. buoyant

10. **HIGH-HANDED :**
   a. dejected
   b. reasonable
   c. hard-handed
   d. short-handed
   e. dynamic

12. **DISTEND :**
   a. tell the truth
   b. respond as expected
   c. approximate
   d. collect
   e. shrink

14. **VOUCHSAFE :**
   a. postpone
   b. dissemble
   c. endanger
   d. prohibit
   e. justify

16. **STOIC :**
   a. savant
   b. herald
   c. whiner
   d. victor
   e. bystander

18. **CRESTFALLEN :**
   a. haughty
   b. impolite
   c. frivolous
   d. tentative
   e. rough

20. **PULCHRITUDE :**
   a. antipathy
   b. unsightliness
   c. inexperience
   d. languor
   e. rancor

ANTONYM EXERCISE 5

1. c	2. e	3. a	4. d	5. b
6. d	7. d	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. e	13. a	14. d	15. a
16. c	17. a	18. a	19. e	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 6

1. **DETERIORATE ::**
   a. Hasten
   b. demolish

2. **EVASIVE ::**
   a. frank
   b. serene

c. alter
d. unify
e. improve

3. **STREW ::**
   a. deflate
   b. collect
   c. weaken
   d. cleanse
   e. bolster

5. **EQUIVOCATE ::**
   a. yield
   b. *distinguish*
   c. condescend
   d. pledge
   e. denounce

7. **ARTIFICE ::**
   a. edifice
   b. sincerity
   c. prejudice
   d. creativity
   e. affirmation

9. **UNTENABLE ::**
   a. false
   b. precise
   c. circumscribed
   d. defensible
   e. hypothetical

11. **DISABUSE ::**
   a. maltreat
   b. violate
   c. cancel
   d. deceive
   e. involve

13. **ABERRANT:**
   a. attractive
   b. predictive
   c. blissful
   d. normal
   e. precise

15. **GARRULITY:**
   a. servility
   b. forbearance
   c. peacefulness
   d. constancy
   e. taciturnity

17. **PERFIDY:**
   a. thoroughness
   b. generosity
   c. gratitude
   d. tact
   e. loyalty

19. **APPROPRIATE:**
   a. create a void~

c. pensive
d. mistaken
e. exuberant

4. **PRODIGAL ::**
   a. nomad
   b. sycophant
   c. gifted child
   d. economical person
   e. antagonist

6. **CRASS ::**
   a. small
   b. refined
   c. cheerful
   d. modest
   e. liberal

8. **OPULENCE ::**
   a. transience
   b. penury
   c. solitude
   d. generosity
   e. transparency

10. **SEDULOUS ::**
   a. pointless
   b. weighty
   c. lugubrious
   d. cursory
   e. tangential

12. **MAGNIFY:**
   a. Forgive
   b. Comprehend
   c. Extract diminish
   d. Electrify
   e. prejudice

14. **INDUSTRIOUS:**
   a. stupid
   b. harsh
   c. indolent
   d. complex
   e. inexpensive

16. **TRACTABLE:**
   a. distraught
   b. irritating
   c. ruthless
   d. headstrong
   e. lazy

18. **CARDINAL:**
   a. abstract
   b. elusive
   c. subtle
   d. minor
   e. miniature

20. **LIST:**
   a. be upside down

b. rectify an error
c. sanction
d. surrender
e. lend

b. be upright
c. slide backward
d. sway to and fro
e. lie flat

ANTONYM EXERCISE 6

1. e	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. d
6. b	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. d
11. d	12. d	13. d	14. c	15. e
16. c	17. e	18. d	19. d	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 7

1. **TERMINATE**
   a. depart
   b. prevent
   c. begin
   d. hasten
   e. change
3. **VOLUBILITY**
   a. shabbiness
   b. brevity
   c. disparity
   d. subtlety
   e. lucidity
5. **HONE**
   a. broaden
   b. twist
   c. dull
   d. weld
   e. break
7. **BANALITY**
   a. tentative interpretation
   b. concise summation
   c. accurate delineation
   d. laudatory remark
   e. novel expression
9. **PLETHORA**
   a. despair
   b. denial
   c. avarice
   d. aversion
   e. scarcity
11. **SKIRT**
   a. embroider
   b. revert
   c. address
   d. disport
   e. brook
13. **ABERRANT:**
   a. attractive

2. **PROTRACT**
   a. abbreviate
   b. distract
   c. reject
   d. stabilize
   e. oppose
4. **LATE-BLOOMING**
   a. flourishing
   b. blatant
   c. punctilious
   d. embryonic
   e. precocious
6. **PHLEGMATIC**
   a. dogmatic
   b. ardent
   c. haphazard
   d. self-assured
   e. abstracted
8. **ERUDITE**
   a. unhealthy
   b. ignorant
   c. impolite
   d. indifferent
   e. imprecise
10. **CURRENCY**
   a. refractoriness
   b. obsolescence
   c. artificiality
   d. insolvency
   e. fluency
12. **REDUNDANT:**
   a. consistent
   b. complex
   c. diffuse
   d. insightful
   e. economical
14. **SYNCHRONOUS:**
   a. off-key

b. predictive
c. blissful
d. normal
e. precise

15. **CHARY:**
   a. brisk
   b. bold
   c. untidy
   d. ungenerous
   e. unfriendly
17. **DISSEMBLE:**
   a. act conventionally
   b. put together
   c. appear promptly
   d. behave honestly
   e. obtain readily
19. **VANGUARD**
   a. regiment
   b. rear
   c. echelon
   d. protection
   e. loyalty

b. out-of-shape
c. without pity
d. out-of-phase
e. without difficulty

16. **GAUCHENESS:**
   a. probity
   b. sophistry
   c. acumen
   d. polish
   e. vigor
18. **VAUNTED**
   a. unvanquished
   b. fell
   c. belittled
   d. exacting
   e. believed
20. **VALEDICTORY**
   a. sad
   b. collegiate
   c. derivative
   d. salutatory
   e. promising

ANTONYM EXERCISE 7

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. e	5. c
6. b	7. e	8. b	9. e	10. b
11. c	12. d	13. d	14. c	15. e
16. c	17. e	18. d	19. d	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 8

1. **DISREGARD:**
   a. admit
   b. evade
   c. heed
   d. improve
   e. prevent
3. **BEDECK:**
   a. erect
   b. awake
   c. isolate
   d. cleanse
   e. strip
5. **SPURIOUS:**
   a. cautious
   b. fantastic
   c. modest
   d. genuine
   e. pertinent
7. **CAPITULATE:**
   a. initiate
   b. defame

2. **VERACITY:**
   a. uncertainty
   b. mendacity
   c. plausibility
   d. intuition
   e. opposition
4. **ESTRANGE:**
   a. reconcile
   b. feign
   c. perplex
   d. arbitrate
   e. commiserate
6. **PROVIDENT:**
   a. manifest
   b. fantastic
   c. modest
   d. genuine
   e. pertinent
8. **INDIGENOUS:**
   a. affluent
   b. parochial

c. exonerate
d. resist
e. repeat

9. **SALUBRITY:**
a. unwholesomeness
b. insolvency
c. dissatisfaction
d. diffidence
e. rigidity

11. **TANTAMOUNT:**
a. not negotiable
b. not equivalent
c. not ambitious
d. not evident
e. not relevant

13. **APEX:**
a. smallest amount
b. clearest view
c. lowest point
d. broad plateau
e. bright color

15. **DISSONANCE:**
a. amalgamation
b. harmony
c. neutrality
d. resolution
e. proximity

17. **CHARGIN:**
a. frown
b. disguise
c. make indifferent
d. make aware
e. please

19. **RECALCITRANCE:**
a. dependability
b. submissiveness
c. apathy
d. incongruity
e. eloquence

c. alien
d. serene
e. inimical

10. **QUAIL:**
a. hover
b. tolerate
c. arouse enmity
d. become resolute
e. abstain from action

12. **RECTIFY:**
a. apologize
b. sanctify
c. make worse
d. rule illegal
e. rebuke

14. **PROSAIC:**
a. imaginative
b. contradictory
c. hesitant
d. redundant
e. disorderly

16. **DOLTISH:**
a. immature
b. coarse
c. clever
d. stable
e. genial

18. **DISINGENUOUS:**
a. naive
b. accurate
c. hostile
d. witty
e. polite

20. **FECUNDITY:**
a. consideration
b. comprehensibility
c. barrenness
d. gravity
e. sanity

ANTONYM EXERCISE 8

1. c	2. b	3. e	4. a	5. d
6. b	7. d	8. c	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. c	13. c	14. a	15. b
16. c	17. e	18. a	19. b	20. c

ANTONYM EXERCISE 9

1. **LUGUBRIOUS:**
a. transparent
b. sedulous

2. **ANIMUS:**
a. hospitality
b. probity

c. soporific
d. jocose
e. querulous

3. **FLUSTER:**
a. soothe
b. diminish
c. strengthen
d. divert
e. allow

5. **DISPARAGE:**
a. resemble
b. eulogize
c. vacillate
d. annoy
e. appear

7. **SERVILITY:**
a. resilience
b. wickedness
c. independence
d. righteousness
e. humility

9. **PRECIPITOUS:**
a. cooperative
b. cautious
c. inaccurate
d. formal
e. simplistic

11. **LATENT:**
a. prior
b. tardy
c. devious
d. manifest
e. astronomical

13. **ENCOMIUM:**
a. prodigality
b. denunciation
c. sacrifice
d. disability
e. abbreviation

15. **DISARRAY:**
a. neaten
b. empower
c. combine
d. oscillate
e. select

17. **INUNDATE:**
a. uproot
b. channel
c. wallow
d. embroil
e. drain

19. **INCONGRUOUS:**
a. geometric
b. prudent

c. anonymity
d. amity
e. insularity

4. **DELETION:**
a. injury
b. delay
c. insertion
d. permission
e. pollution

6. **BALEFUL:**
a. meager
b. beneficent
c. indifferent
d. uncomfortable
e. original

8. **FELICITOUS:**
a. inappropriate
b. ineffable
c. irrational
d. atypical
e. uncertain

10. **ASSUAGE:**
a. wane
b. belie
c. worsen
d. intervene
e. presume

12. **BROACH:**
a. seal off
b. view with
c. unsettle
d. stint
e. enhance

14. **AMELIORATION:**
a. cancellation
b. worsening
c. forgetfulness
d. bribe
e. consideration

16. **DISPUTATIOUS:**
a. repugnant
b. coy
c. conciliatory
d. infamous
e. composed

18. **RETICENCE:**
a. irascibility
b. loquaciousness
c. quiescence
d. patience
e. surrender

20. **APOSTATE:**
a. laggard
b. loyalist

- c. legitimate
- d. harmonious
- e. efficacious

- c. martinet
- d. predecessor
- e. skeptic

ANTONYM EXERCISE 9

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. b
6. b	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. c
11 d	12. a	13. b	14. b	15. a
16. c	17. e	18. b	19. d	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 10

1. **TOPICAL:**
   - a. general
   - b. disinterested
   - c. chronological
   - d. fallacious
   - e. imperceptible
3. **TURBID:**
   - a. vigorous
   - b. limpid
   - c. turgid
   - d. viscous
   - e. rancid
5. **ADULTERATED:**
   - a. solid
   - b. immature
   - c. exalted
   - d. pure
   - e. virtuous
7. **TRANSIENT:**
   - a. permanent
   - b. desultory
   - c. spontaneous
   - d. subterranean
   - e. obsequious
9. **ELATED:**
   - a. crestfallen
   - b. inebriated
   - c. punctual
   - d. insulted
   - e. lamented
11. **ENSUE:**
   - a. litigate
   - b. precede
   - c. arbitrate
   - d. accentuate
   - e. delay
13. **EGRESS:**
   - a. deviation
   - b. entrance

2. **FULMINATE:**
   - a. authorize
   - b. dominate
   - c. edify
   - d. illuminate
   - e. praise
4. **TYRO:**
   - a. zealot
   - b. prodigal
   - c. braggart
   - d. expert
   - e. nihilist
6. **DISTEND:**
   - a. deflate
   - b. prolong
   - c. commence
   - d. forecast
   - e. prevent
8. **REVILE:**
   - a. compose
   - b. awake
   - c. deaden
   - d. praise
   - e. secrete
10. **PROPITIOUS:**
   - a. adjacent
   - b. clandestine
   - c. contentious
   - d. unfavorable
   - e. coy
12. **RETROSPECTION:**
   - a. introversion
   - b. deliberation
   - c. anticipation
   - d. gregariousness
   - e. equivocation
14. **MAUNDER:**
   - a. speak purposefully
   - b. maintain silence

- c. approbation
- d. dilemma
- e. renown

15. **HUBRIS:**
   - a. impiety
   - b. insouciance
   - c. apathy
   - d. mendacity
   - e. humility
17. **APATHETIC:**
   - a. healthy
   - b. sincere
   - c. enthusiastic
   - d. untroubled
   - e. hasty
19. **CELIBACY:**
   - a. informality
   - b. promiscuity
   - c. gluttony
   - d. garrulity
   - e. vanity

- c. appear unaware
- d. evade entanglement
- e. seek consensus

16. **SEDATE:**
   - a. unify
   - b. immunize
   - c. recuperate
   - d. stimulate
   - e. injure
18. **DISLODGE:**
   - a. restore
   - b. secure
   - c. wander
   - d. transport
   - e. anticipate
20. **FLEDGLING:**
   - a. experienced
   - b. shy
   - c. cautious
   - d. pedestrian
   - e. fleeting

ANTONYM EXERCISE 10

1. a	2. e	3. b	4. d	5. d
6. a	7. a	8. d	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. e
16. d	17. c	18. b	19. b	20. a

ANTONYM EXERCISE 11

1. **INSIPIDNESS:**
   - a. wisdom
   - b. cowardice
   - c. lividity
   - d. sovoriness
   - e. tentativeness
3. **EQUANIMITY:**
   - a. clamor
   - b. disparity
   - c. agitation
   - d. propensity
   - e. indivisibility
5. **MORIBUND:**
   - a. mortal
   - b. vital
   - c. transient
   - d. precarious
   - e. tangential
7. **SMART:**
   - a. soothe
   - b. tickle

2. **SEQUESTER:**
   - a. precede in sequence
   - b. permit to mingle
   - c. alter in composition
   - d. free from doubt
   - e. attempt to better
4. **ANATHEMATIZE:**
   - a. appraise
   - b. reciprocate
   - c. patronize
   - d. insinuate
   - e. bless
6. **DISTILL:**
   - a. provoke
   - b. subordinate
   - c. adulterate
   - d. conjure
   - e. deflate
8. **LUCID:**
   - a. ornate
   - b. arrogant

- c. support
- d. shorten
- e. question

9. PERIPHERY:
- a. authority
- b. distance
- c. velocity
- d. centre
- e. sequence

11. REPUDIATE:
- a. mislead
- b. minimize
- c. ascertain
- d. isolate
- e. accept

13. EXHUME:
- a. decay
- b. inhale
- c. fertilize
- d. restrain
- e. inter

15. OBFUSCATE:
- a. insinuate
- b. exacerbate
- c. protract
- d. clarify
- e. placate

17. CONCATENATE:
- a. disclaim
- b. impede
- c. unlink
- d. derail
- e. vacillate

19. MISAPPREHENSION:
- a. indignation
- b. derision
- c. intense speculation
- d. approximate estimation
- e. correct interpretation

- c. embroiled
- d. hapless
- e. obscure

10. ENIGMATIC:
- a. frenetic
- b. genuine
- c. unambiguous
- d. vulnerable
- e. antagonistic

12. ALOOFNESS:
- a. exaggeration
- b. simplicity
- c. concern
- d. complacency
- e. disingenuousness

14. DESPOTIC:
- a. erratic
- b. impertinent
- c. reflective
- d. insouciant
- e. humble

16. PAEAN:
- a. dirge
- b. prologue
- c. chorale
- d. anthem
- e. coda

18. RECOLLECT:
- a. comprise
- b. misplace
- c. settle
- d. forget
- e. administer

20. ABIDE:
- a. retract an offer
- b. refuse to endure
- c. shield from harm
- d. exonerate
- e. welcome

ANTONYM EXERCISE 11

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. e	5. b
6. c	7. a	8. e	9. d	10. c
11. e	12. c	13. e	14. e	15. d
16. a	17. c	18. d	19. e	20. b

ANTONYM EXERCISE 12

1. BENEVOLENT:
- a. tense
- b. intrepid

2. PRECIPITATE:
- a. intricate
- b. devious

- c. malicious
- d. prominent
- e. disinterested

3. ACERBITY:
- a. noteworthiness
- b. hypocrisy
- c. mildness of temperament
- d. lack of anxiety
- e. thirst for pleasure

5. TORTUOUS:
- a. merciful
- b. direct
- c. dangerous
- d. legal
- e. tawdry

7. BEATIFIC:
- a. unattractive
- b. arrhythmic
- c. enormous
- d. fiendish
- e. radical

9. SUPERFICIAL:
- a. profound
- b. exaggerated
- c. subjective
- d. spirited
- e. dense

11. TETHER:
1. fetch
2. demand
3. estrange
4. neglect
5. loose

13. ENERVATE:
- a. aggravate
- b. stimulate
- c. edify
- d. applaud
- e. disregard

15. BEREAVE:
- a. commiserate
- b. antagonize
- c. restore
- d. evade
- e. clarify

17. RECONDITE:
- a. immediate
- b. opportune
- c. inherent
- d. obvious
- e. diverse

19. CONTUMACIOUS:
- a. laudatory

- c. posthumous
- d. dilatory
- e. contradictory

4. APLOMB:
- a. discomposure
- b. righteousness
- c. temerity
- d. disapprobation
- e. parsimoniousness

6. EXTIRPATE:
- a. dilate
- b. implicate
- c. proliferate
- d. expostulate
- e. incriminate

8. ODIUM:
- a. fragrance
- b. monotony
- c. idiosyncrasy
- d. veneration
- e. vigilance

10. NAIVETE:
- a. originality
- b. sensitivity
- c. sophistication
- d. antipathy
- e. vigor

12. PANDEMONIUM:
- a. amusement
- b. indolence
- c. decelerate
- d. tranquility
- e. tolerance

14. DESTITUTION:
- a. civilization
- b. recompense
- c. affluence
- d. reformation
- e. parsimony

16. ESCHEW:
- a. gnaw
- b. reproach
- c. transform
- d. preserve
- e. seek

18. OBVIATE:
- a. becloud
- b. necessitate
- c. rationalize
- d. execute
- e. assuage

20. SAP:
- a. divert

- b. tacitum
- c. fastidious
- d. impassive
- e. tractable

- b. educate
- c. invigorate
- d. liquefy
- e. polish

ANTONYM EXERCISE 12

1. c	2. d	3. c	4. a	5. b
6. c	7. d	8. d	9. a	10. c
11. e	12. d	13. b	14. c	15. c
16. e	17. d	18. b	19. e	20. c

ANTONYM EXERCISE 13

1. **HAMPER:**
   - a. feed
   - b. animate
   - c. facilitate
   - d. treat lightly
   - e. caution tactfully
3. **DEMISE:**
   - a. integrity
   - b. irritation
   - c. birth
   - d. excess
   - e. surmise
5. **PROSTRATE:**
   - a. divert
   - b. strengthen
   - c. depreciate
   - d. scrutinize
   - e. reassure
7. **DEBACLE:**
   - a. effort
   - b. success
   - c. drought
   - d. transience
   - e. dominance
9. **EXACERBATE:**
   - a. alleviate
   - b. bewilder
   - c. contemplate
   - d. intimidate
   - e. Economize
11. **BANEFUL:**
   - a. susceptible
   - b. incongruous
   - c. impulsive
   - d. salubrious
   - e. desultory
13. **ANTITHETICAL:**
   - a. qualitative
   - b. unnatural

2. **URBANE:**
   - a. civic
   - b. remote
   - c. deceptive
   - d. conventional
   - e. naïve
4. **PARIAH:**
   - a. miser
   - b. nomad
   - c. servant
   - d. idol
   - e. renegade
6. **CONTENTIOUS:**
   - a. amenable
   - b. inactive
   - c. dispassionate
   - d. callow
   - e. severe
8. **HAPLESS:**
   - a. fortuitous
   - b. fortunate
   - c. fortified
   - d. forbidden
   - e. forestalled
10. **PROBITY:**
    - a. fallacy
    - b. improbability
    - c. conviction
    - d. depravity
    - e. avidity
12. **CONDONE:**
    - a. denounce
    - b. endure
    - c. imagine
    - d. remember
    - e. grieve
14. **OMNISCIENCE:**
    - a. power
    - b. extravagance

- c. deceptive
- d. supportive
- e. noncommittal

15. **MOLLIFY:**
    - a. acquit
    - b. forbid
    - c. embarrass
    - d. provoke
    - e. demolish
17. **DIATRIBE:**
    - a. medley
    - b. dilemma
    - c. afterthought
    - d. rebuttal
    - e. praise
19. **PROLIXITY:**
    - a. proximity
    - b. disinclination
    - c. circuitousness
    - d. extremity
    - e. terseness

- c. magnanimity
- d. conscience
- e. ignorance

16. **CAUSHE:**
    - a. grotesque
    - b. tactful
    - c. rightful
    - d. fashionable
    - e. inane
18. **GAINSAY:**
    - a. estimate
    - b. corroborate
    - c. forfeit
    - d. expend
    - e. neglect
20. **AVID:**
    - a. veracious
    - b. forgetful
    - c. insignificant
    - d. turgid
    - e. loath

ANTONYM EXERCISE 13

1. c	2. e	3. c	4. d	5. b
6. a	7. b	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. d	12. a	13. d	14. e	15. d
16. b	17. e	18. b	19. e	20. e

ANTONYM EXERCISE 14

1. **UNFEIGNED:**
   - a. pretentious
   - b. cautious
   - c. simulated
   - d. controlled
   - e. designed
3. **SWATHE:**
   - a. fondle
   - b. nourish
   - c. anoint
   - d. unwrap
   - e. refresh
5. **NEBULOUS:**
   - a. hypothetical
   - b. querulous
   - c. lamentable
   - d. piquant
   - e. distinct
7. **DECORUM:**
   - a. lucidity
   - b. flexibility

2. **VACILLATION:**
   - a. coarseness
   - b. simplicity
   - c. retraction
   - d. firmness
   - e. tedium
4. **COGNIZANCE:**
   - a. ignobility
   - b. disbelief
   - c. impotence
   - d. illegality
   - e. unawareness
6. **DENIGRATE:**
   - a. emancipate
   - b. examine
   - c. desecrate
   - d. mollify
   - e. extol
8. **CONDIGN:**
   - a. intentional
   - b. unbiased

- c. impropriety
- d. duplicity
- e. severity

9. PUISSANCE:
   - a. effortlessness
   - b. powerlessness
   - c. recklessness
   - d. timeliness
   - e. wholeness

11. REPINE:
   - a. endure grudgingly
   - b. maintain
   - c. composure
   - d. express satisfaction
   - e. arouse hostility

13. APATHETIC:
   - a. healthy
   - b. sincere
   - c. enthusiastic
   - d. untroubled
   - e. hasty

15. CELIBACY:
   - a. informality
   - b. promiscuity
   - c. gluttony
   - d. garrulity
   - e. vanity

17. CONCLUSIVE:
   - a. difficult to express
   - b. bringing bad luck
   - c. easy to solve
   - d. lacking merit
   - e. open to question

19. DISSUADE:
   - a. extol
   - b. exhort
   - c. intensify
   - d. complicate
   - e. precede

- c. obdurate
- d. inevitable
- e. unmerited

10. PALLIATE:
   - a. exacerbate
   - b. immunize
   - c. oscillate
   - d. rarefy
   - e. precipitate

12. SALIENCE:
   - a. insipidity
   - b. immutability
   - c. incongruity
   - d. intransigence
   - e. inconspicuousness

14. DISLODGE:
   - a. restore
   - b. secure
   - c. wander
   - d. transport
   - e. anticipate

16. FLEDGLING:
   - a. experienced
   - b. shy
   - c. cautious
   - d. pedestrian
   - e. fleeting

18. RESOURCEFULNESS:
   - a. wealth
   - b. gratitude
   - c. melancholy
   - d. incompetence
   - e. frustration

20. SPLENETIC:
   - a. lackluster
   - b. heartless
   - c. diffident
   - d. constant
   - e. cordial

ANTONYM EXERCISE 14

1. c	2. d	3. d	4. e	5. e
6. e	7. c	8. e	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. e	13. c	14. b	15. b
16. a	17. e	18. d	19. b	20. e

VOCABULARY/SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS ASKED IN CSS PAST PAPERS (2013-1983)

CSS 2013

Q:A. Choose the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words. (1 mark each). **(20)**

1. **Bristle**
   - a. Regulate
   - b. Flare up
   - c. Frail
   - d. Exhilarate
   - e. None of these
2. **Deluge**
   - a. Immerse
   - b. Rescue
   - c. Drown
   - d. Overflow
   - e. None of these
3. **Tirade**
   - a. Argument
   - b. Procession
   - c. Angry speech
   - d. Torture
   - e. None of these
4. **Quasi**
   - a. Secret
   - b. Improper
   - c. Seeming
   - d. Whole
   - e. None of these
5. **Vilify**
   - a. To prove
   - b. Boast
   - c. Defame
   - d. Defraud
   - e. None of these
6. **Rigmarole**
   - a. Unnecessary
   - b. Disorder
   - c. Confused talk
   - d. Game
   - e. None of these
7. **Deign**
   - a. Condescend
   - b. Pretend
   - c. Disappear
   - d. Refuse
   - e. None of these
8. **Proletariat**
   - a. Trade agreement
   - b. Government secretariat
   - c. Laboring class
   - d. Wealthy class
   - e. None of these
9. **Ludicrous**
   - a. Liberal
   - b. Fearful

c. Comic
d. Praise worthy
e. None of these

10. Malefic
a. Baleful
b. Belonging to a male person
c. Social
d. Fighting by nature
e. None of these

Answers:

1. b	2. d	3. c	4. c	5. d
6. a	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. a

Q:B. Choose the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. Languid
a. Feeble
b. Dull
c. Vigorous
d. Weak
e. None of these

2. High strung
a. Nervous
b. Tense
c. Costly
d. Clam
e. None of these

3. Mettle
a. Courage
b. Boldness
c. Cowardice
d. Spirit
e. None of these

4. Abridgement
a. Epitome
b. Dissect
c. Abstract
d. Synopsis
e. None of these

5. Cajole
a. Flaunt
b. Coax
c. Beguile
d. Flatter
e. None of these

6. Celibacy
a. Virginity
b. Wedlock
c. Chastity
d. Single
e. None of these

7. Inclement
a. Rough
b. Unpleasant
c. Unfavorable
d. Genial
e. None of these

8. Irresolute
a. Ineffective
b. Without resolution

c. Yielding
d. Sturdy
e. None of these

9. Annexation
a. Supplement
b. Augmentation
c. Appendix
d. Contraction
e. None of these

10. Incur
a. Shun
b. Run
c. Blame
d. meet
e. None of these

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. d	3. c	4. e	5. d
6. b	7. d	8. d	9. e	10. a

CSS 2012

Q:A. Choose the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words. (1 mark each) (20)

1. Breach
a. Secret
b. Reinforcement
c. Difficulty
d. Opening

2. Gelid
a. Hot
b. Soft
c. Cold
d. Hard

3. Opulent
a. Corrupt
b. Poor
c. Proud
d. Luxuriant

4. Verisimilitude
a. Large number
b. Variety
c. Shades of colors
d. Being true

5. Iota
a. Agreement
b. Coin
c. Column
d. Small amount

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. d	5. d

Q:B. Choose the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. Despise
a. Abhor
b. Disdain
c. Demolish
d. Admire

2. Lackey
a. Strange b. Poor
c. Master d. Ignorant

3. Egress
a. A decline b. Entrance
c. Rude d. Angry

4. Amalgamate
a. Punish b. Study
c. Separate d. Reduce

5. Insipid
a. Silly b. Tasty
c. Active d. Thin

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. c	5. b

CSS 2011

Q:A. Choose the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words. (Do any five) Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.

1. CHRONICLE
a. Daily ritual b. Widely held belief
c. Account of events

2. FLUME
a. Sea bird with a wing span four times its body length. b. Narrow gorge with a stream running through it
c. Worm summer wind d. Epitaph

3. EDITORIAL
a. Editorial; b. Clever head line
c. Tomb stone inscription

4. LACONIC
a. Concise b. Weekly
c. Circular d.

5. SHINGLE
a. Gravelly beach b. Exposed sand bar
c. Group of dolphins

6. FILIAL
a. Related by marriage b. Of sons and daughters
c. Of brother d.

7. MISOPEDIA
a. A hatred for children b. Middle age
c. Family history

8. MÉNAGE
a. Marriage vow b. Household
c. Golden years

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. a
5. a	6. b	7. a	8. b

B: Choose the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words. (Do any five)

1. ANNIHILATE
a. Supplement b. Augment
c. Apprehend d. Contract

2. BRACE
a. Prop b. Knock
c. Invigorate d. Refresh

3. BRUSQUE
a. Gruff b. Curt
c. Smooth d. Discourteous

4. CONCORD
a. Amity b. Accord
c. Unity d. Variance

5. CONSCIENTIOUS
a. Uncorrupt b. honourable
c. principled d. Profligate

6. DIPLOMATIC
a. Sagacious b. Shrewd
c. Bungling d. Prudent

7. HYPOCRISY
a. Upri9ghness b. Pretense
c. Cant d. Prudent

8. ONEROUS
a. Burdensome b. Wearing
c. Difficult d. Fluent

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. c
5. d	6. c	7. c	8. d

CSS 2010

Q:A. Pick the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words. (Do any five) Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.

1. ACRIMONIOUS
a. Bitter b. Provocative
c. Cheap d. Volatile

2. CALLIGRAPHY
a. Computers b. Handwriting
c. Blood pressure d. Brain waves

3. UNEQUIVOCAL
a. Variable b. Plain
c. Unmistakable d. Negligent

4. DEMISE
a. Conclude b. End
c. Affection d. Death

5. INCENDIARY
a. Happy b. Sneer
c. Causing fire d. Folly

6. TOUCHTONE
a. Remind b. A hall
c. At rest d. Criterion

7. VOID
a. Emptiness b. Lea
c. Anger d. Trick

8. ESSAY
a. Direct b. Compose
c. Attempt d. Suppose

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. b	4. d
5. c	6. d	7. a	8. c

Q: B: Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words. (Do any five) Extra attempt of any part of the question will not be considered.

1. IGNOBLE
a. Lowly b. Vile
c. Good d. Noble

2. MELANCHOLY
a. Sorrowful b. Happy
c. Forbidden d. Brisk

3. OBLITERATE
a. Preserve b. Destroy
c. Ravage d. Design

4. ALLY
a. Alloy b. Foe
c. Partner d. Design

5. VULGAR
a. Coarse b. Gross
c. Exquisite d. Obscene

6. PRETEND
a. Sham b. Substantiate
c. Feign d. Fabricate

7. LIBERTY
a. Permission b. License
c. Serfdom d. Bound

8. CONSCIENTIOUS
a. Uncorrupt b. Honorable
c. Principled d. Profligate

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. b
5. c	6. b	7. c	8. d

CSS 2009

Q:A. Pick the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. OBSCURE
a. Unclear b. Doubtful

2. AMIABLE
a. Obnoxious b. Affable

3. HOODWINK
a. Delude b. Avoid

4. GUILEFUL
a. Honourable b. Disingenuous

5. OBSESSION
a. Fixed ideas b. Delusion

6. RADICAL
a. Innate b. Moderate opposite

7. PRESUMPTIVE
a. Credible b. Timid

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. b
5 a	6. a	7. a	

Q: B: Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. **PRESENTABLE**
a. Unable
b. Scruffy
c. Suitable
d. Personable

2. **SALVATION**
a. Escape
b. Starvation
c. Doom
d. Rescue

3. Plain
a Clean
b. Distinct
c. Ambiguous
d. Frugal

4. **ODIOUS**
a. Porous
b. Charming
c. Horrid
d. Offensive

5. **INFLAME**
a. Calm
b. Anger
c. Excite
d. Kindle

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. a

CSS 2008

Q:A. Pick the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. **MORATORIUM**
a. Large tomb
b. Waiting period
c. Security for debt
d. Funeral house

2. **PROLIFIC**
a. Skillful
b. Fruitful
c. Wordy
d. Spread out

3. **BI-PARISTAN**
a. Narrow minded
b. Progressive
c. Representing two parties
d. Divided

4. **UNEQUIVOCAL**
a. Careless
b. Unmistakable
c Variable
d. Incomparable

5. **COVENANT**
a. Prayer
b. Debate
c. Garden
d. Agreement

6. **TENTATIVE**
a. Expedient
b. Nominal
c. Provisional
d. Alternative

7. **DEMOGRAPHIC**
a. Government
b. Demons
c. Communications
d. Population

8. **SONAR**
a. Detect something in the air
b. Locate objects under water
c. Measure rain
d. Anticipate earthquake

ANSWER KEYS

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. b
5. d	6. c	7. d	8. b

Q: B: Indicate the meaning of any FIVE of the following.

Word	Meaning
1. Brag	Talk too proudly or boast about
2. Antiquarian	Relating to very old age
3. Input	An information on data that is put into a computer
4. Prodigal	Someone who likes books
5. Nostalgia	Love for past
6. Burn one's boats	Remove all ways of retreat
7. Feed back	Opinion you get as response
8. Agrarian	Concerning farms, forming or farmers.

CSS 2007

Q:A. Pick the most nearly similiar in meaning to the capitalized words.

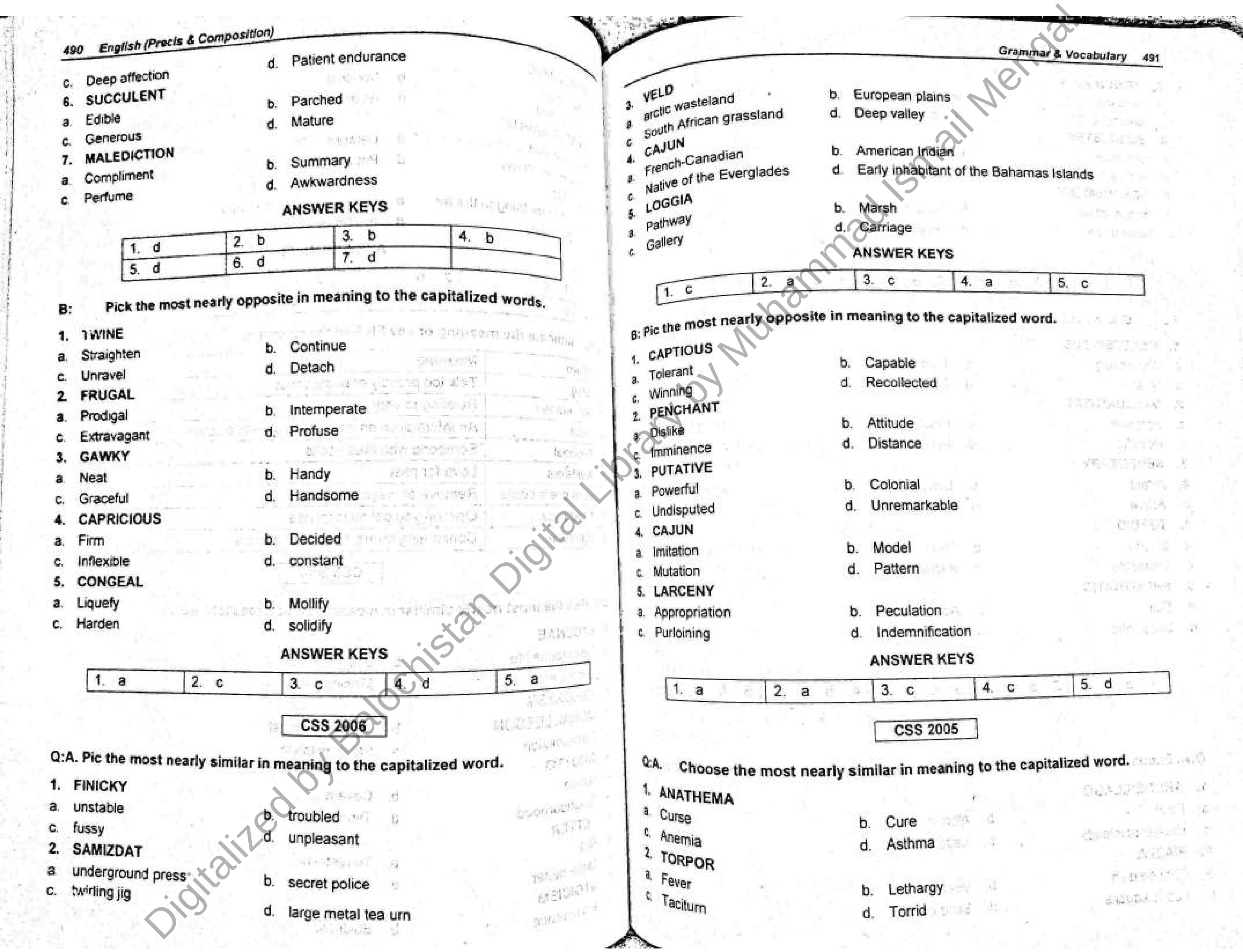
1. **LACUNAE**
a. Tiny marine life
b. Shallow water
c. Local dialect
d. Missing parts

2. **PAROXYSM**
a. MORAL LESSON
b. Sudden outburst
c. Contradiction
d. Pallid imitation

3. **GROTTO**
a. Statue
b. Cavern
c. Neighborhood
d. Type of moth

4. **FETTER**
a. Rot
b. To restrain
c. Make better
d. Enable to fly

5. **STOICISM**
a. Indifference
b. Boldness



c. Deep affection
d. Patient endurance

6. SUCCULENT
a. Edible
b. Parched
c. Generous
d. Mature

7. MALEDICTION
a. Compliment
b. Summary
c. Perfume
d. Awkwardness

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. b	3. b	4. b
5. d	6. d	7. d	

B: Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1. TWINE
a. Straighten
b. Continue
c. Unravel
d. Detach

2. FRUGAL
a. Prodigal
b. Intemperate
c. Extravagant
d. Profuse

3. GAWKY
a. Neat
b. Handy
c. Graceful
d. Handsome

4. CAPRICIOUS
a. Firm
b. Decided
c. Inflexible
d. constant

5. CONGEAL
a. Liquefy
b. Mollify
c. Harden
d. solidify

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. a

CSS 2006

Q:A. Pic the most nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. FINICKY
a. unstable
b. troubled
c. fussy
d. unpleasant

2. SAMIZDAT
a underground press
b. secret police
c. twirling jig
d. large metal tea urn

3. VELD
a arctic wasteland
b. European plains
c South African grassland
d. Deep valley

4. CAJUN
a. French-Canadian
b. American Indian
c. Native of the Everglades
d. Early inhabitant of the Bahamas Islands

5. LOGGIA
a. Pathway
b. Marsh
c. Gallery
d. Carriage

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. c

B: Pic the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. CAPTIOUS
a. Tolerant
b. Capable
c. Winning
d. Recollected

2. PENCHANT
a. Dislike
b. Attitude
c. Imminence
d. Distance

3. PUTATIVE
a. Powerful
b. Colonial
c. Undisputed
d. Unremarkable

4. CAJUN
a. Imitation
b. Model
c. Mutation
d. Pattern

5. LARCENY
a. Appropriation
b. Peculation
c. Purloining
d. Indemnification

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. d

CSS 2005

Q:A. Choose the most nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. ANATHEMA
a. Curse
b. Cure
c. Anemia
d. Asthma

2. TORPOR
a. Fever
b. Lethargy
c. Taciturn
d. Torrid

3. TOUCH stone
a. criterion
b. gold
c. character
d. characteristics

4. SEQUESTER
a. eliminate
b. finalize
c. sedate
d. isolate

5. DENOUEMENT
a. denunciation
b. dormancy
c. termination
d. explanation

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. d

B: Choose the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. DELETERIOUS
a. Nourishing
b. Injurious
c. Vital
d. Fatal

2. VALEDICTORY
a. Farewell
b. Final
c. Hopeful
d. Parting

3. SEDENTARY
a. Afraid
b. Loyal
c. Active
d. Torpid

4. TURBID
a. Muddy
b. Clear
c. Invariable
d. Improbable

5. PHLEGMATIC
a. Dull
b. Active
c. Lymphatic
d. Frigid

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. b

CSS 2004

Q:A. Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. ARCHIPELAGO
a. Reef
b. glacier
c. Cluster of islands
d. Lagoon

2. PIAZZA
a. Cheese dish
b. Veranda
c. Public square
d. Style or dash

3. BAKLAVA
a. Stringed instrument
b. Dessert
c. whirling dance
d. Gratuity

4. IONIC
a. Indian stone monument
b. Greek architecture
c. Roman Sculpture
d. Mediterranean Sea

5. CICERONE
a. Teacher
b. Literary classic
c. Chaperone
d. Guide

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. d

B: Pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. DESICCATE
a. Lengthen
b. Hallow
c. Exonerate
d. Saturate
e. Anesthetize

2. APOTHEOSIS
a. Departure from tradition
b. Impatience with stupidity
c. Demotion from glory
d. Surrender to impulse
e. Cause for grief

3. SPUNK
a. Success
b. Timidity
c. Growing awareness
d. Loss of prestige
e. Lack of intelligence

4. CAVIL
a. Discern
b. Disclose
c. Introduce
d. Flatter
e. Commend

5. RAUCOUS
a. Orderly
b. Absorbent
b. Bu9oyant
c. Contentious
d. Mellifluous

ANSWER KEYS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. e	5. d

CSS 1993

Q: Indicate the meaning of any FIVE of the following:

Words	Meaning
1. Brag	Boast
2. Antiquarian	Student of collector of old things
3. Input	Act of putting in
4. Prodigal	Wasteful
5. Bibliophile	Lover or collector of books
6. Nostalgia	Home sickness
7. Output	Quantity produced
8. Feedback	Information received in response of enquiry
9. agrarian	Of agriculture

CSS 1992

Q: Give below are number of key-words. Select any FIVE and indicate the word or phrase you believe in nearest in meaning to the key-word.

1. Perturb
a. To upset
b. To cause doubt
c. To burden
d. To test

2. Wry
a. Twisted
b. Sad
c. Witty
d. Suffering

3. Ferret
a. To search
b. To trap
c. To hide
d. To flee

4. Pallid
a. Weak
b. Pale
c. Dull scared
d. Scared

5. Intrepid
a. Fear less
b. Cowardly
c. Dull
d. Fool hardy

6. Reprisal
a. Surprise
b. Award
c. Revision
d. Retaliation

7. Viable
a. Wavering
b. Divided
c. Capable of living
d. Changeable

8. Resurgent
a. Revolutionary
b. Fertile
c. Rising again
d. Fading

ANSWER KEYS

1 a	2. a	3. a	4. b
5 a	6. d	7 d	8. c

CSS 1990

Q: Give below are number of key-words. Select any THREE and indicate the word or phrase you believe in nearest in meaning to the key-word.

1. Domesticate
a. To turn native
b. Be exclusive
c. Cut claw
d. Tame

2. Antics
a. expectation
b. temper
c. string games
d. absurd behaviour

3. Recapitulate
a. To surrender
b. Indecisive
c. Summaries
d. Retract

4. Hypothetical
a. Philosophical
b. Truce
c. Assumed
d. volatile

5. Data
a. Ideas
b. Belief
c. Point of history
d. Information

6. Era
a. A disaster
b. Cycle
c. Period of history
d. Curious

7. Trait
a. A narrow enclosure
b. Strong point
c. Distinguishing Feature
d. foot point

ANSWER KEYS

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. c
5. d	6. c	7. c	

CSS 1989

Q: Give below are number of key-words. Select any five an indicate the words or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key words.

1. Foible
a. Witty retort
b. Petty lie
c. Personal weakness

2. Premise
a. Assumption
b. Outline
c. Commitment
d.

3. Sacrosanct
a. Peaceful
b. Sacred
c. Painful
d. Mundane

4. Calumny
a. Misfortune
b. Praise
c. Slander
d. Witness

5. Viable
a. Credible
b. Questionable
c. Workable
d. Vital

6. Decorum
a. Style of decoration
b. Innocence
c. Social conformity
d. Modesty

7. Touch stone
a. Embarrassed
b. Conforming
c. Cowardly
d. Unfortunate

ANSWER KEYS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d
5. c	6. c	7. d	8. c

CSS 1983

Q. Check and write the words or phrase you believe is nearest to the meaning of any ten of the following words:

1. Moratorium
a. Large tomb
b. Waiting period
c. Security for debt
d. Funeral house

2. Prolific
a. Skillful
b. Fruitful
c. Wordy
d. Spread out

3. Bipartisan
a. Narrow minded
b. Progressive
c. Representing two parties
d. Divided

4. Unequivocal
a. Careless
b. Unmistakable
c. Variable
d. Incomparable

5. Covenant
a. Prayer
b. Debate
c. Garden
d. Agreement

6. Tentative
a. Expedient
b. Nominal
c. Provisional
d. Alternative

7. Demographic
a. Government
b. Demons
c. Communication
d. Population

8. Sonar apparatus to
a. Detect something in the air
b. Locate object under the water
c. Measure rain
d. Anticipate earthquake

9. Progeny
a. A genius
b. Off spring's
c. Ancestors
d. Growth

10. Empirical
a. Relying on theory
b. Based on experience
c. Having vision of power
d. Disdainful

11. Polarize
a. Chill
b. To separate in to opposing extremes
c. Slant cause to be freely movable

12. Apolitical
a. Conservative
b. Rude
c. Non political
d. Radical

13. Plenary
a. Timely
b. Combined
c. Florid
d. Full

14. Entourage
a. Decorators
b. Tourists
c. Attendants
d. Adversaries

15. Diagnosis
a. Identification of an illness
b. Prophecy
c. Plan
d. Likeness

16. Nucleus
a. Core
b. Outer part
c. Inedible nut
d. Quality

ANSWER KEYS

1. B	2. b	3. c	4. b
5. d	6. c	7. d	8. a
9. b	10. b	11. b	12. c
13. d	14. c	15. a	16. a

******

4

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Sentence Correction (10 marks)

The sentences shall be given each having a clear structural flaw in terms of grammar or punctuation. The candidates shall be asked to rewrite them with really needed correction only, without making unnecessary alterations. No two or more sentences should have exactly the same problem, and 2-3 sentences shall be based on correction of punctuation marks.

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

1. Rules of Nouns & Errors in the Use of Nouns
2. Rules of Pronouns & Errors in the Use of Pronouns
3. Rules of Adjectives & Errors in the Use of Adjectives
4. Rules of Verbs/Tenses & Common Errors
5. Rules of Infinitive, Gerund & Participles & Errors in the Use of Infinitive, Gerund & Participles
6. Rules of Adverbs & Errors in the use of Adverbs
7. Rules of Conjunctions & Errors in the Use of Conjunctions
8. Rules of Articles & Common Errors .
9. Rules of Prepositions & Errors in the Use of Prepositions
10. Errors In Expressions Of Time
11. Order of Words
12. Miscellaneous Common Mistakes
13. Errors In Rendering Urdu Sentences/Phrases Into English
14. Correction Practice Exercises
    - Set-I
    - Set-II
    - Set-III
15. Solved Correction Questions From CSS Past Papers (2015-1979, 1957, 1956)

For rules of punctuation marks, error in their usage and solved practice exercises, kindly consult punctuation section of Chapter 3 of our book. (page-)

RULES OF GRAMMAR & COMMON ERRORS

1. RULES OF NOUNS AND ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS

When one thing is spoken of, the noun is singular; when two or more than two things are spoken of, the noun is plural; as 'a give, 'two girls' or 'many girls'.

Rule 1

Formation of Plurals of Nouns:

i. The general rule of forming plurals of nouns is the addition of 's' to the singular: as:

Singular	Plural
Horse	Horses
House	Houses
Lamb	Lambs
Noun	Nouns
Part	Parts
Rogue	Rogues

ii. But if the noun ends in 'sh', 'ch', 'eh', 'x' or 's', the plural is formed by adding 'es' to the singular as:

Singular	Plural
Ass	Asses
Box	Boxes
Bench	Benches
Flash	Flashes
Press	Presses

iii. If the noun ends in 'f' or 'fe', the plural is often formed by changing 'f' or 'fe' into 'ves' as:

Singular	Plural
Calf	Calves
Wolf	Wolves
Half	Halves
Knife	Knives
Elf	Elves
Sheaf	Sheaves
Thief	Thieves

Exception: But some nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe' form the plural by simply adding 's' as:

Singular	Plural
Cliff	Cliffs
Dwarf	Dwarfs
Proof	Proofs
Roof	Roofs

iv. If the noun ends in 'o' and the 'o' is preceded by a consonant the plural is often formed by adding 'es' to the singular as:

Singular	Plural
Buffalo	Buffaloes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Volcano	Volcanoes

v. There are some nouns which form the plural by a change of the inside vowel as:

Singular	Plural
Foot	Feet
Man	Men
Mouse	Mice
Tooth	Teeth

vi. There are four nouns which form the plural by adding 'en' or 've' as:

Singular	Plural
Cow	Kine (out of use in Modern English)
Child	Children
Ox	Oxen
Brother	Brethren

vii. A compound noun generally forms plural by adding 's' to the principal word as:

Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Step-son	Step-sons
Court-martial	Courts-martial
Knight-errant	Knights-errant
Maid-servant	Maid-servants

Exception: But there are some compound nouns which take double plural as

Singular	Plural
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-servant	Women-servants
Knight-Templar	Knights-Temps
Lord-Justice	Lords-Justices

viii. There are some plurals borrowed directly from foreign nouns as:

Singular	Plural
Appendix	Appendices (or Appendixes)
Axis	Axes
Datum	Data
Dictum	Dicta
Focus	Foci
Genius	Genii (or geniuses)
Medium	Media
Radius	Radii
Analysis	Analyses
Crisis	Crises
Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Thesis	Theses

Rule 2

Singular and Plurals of Nouns

i. **Some nouns have the same form for the plural as for the singular as:**
Piece, pair, dozen, butter, score, yoke, brace, gross, hundred, thousand, sheep, deer, fish, swine, salmon
Exceptions: But when 'of' is used before score, hundred, thousand, dozen, the 's' is added to make them plural.

Incorrect	Correct
I brought four dozen of mangoes.	I brought four dozens of mangoes.
I brought four dozens mangoes.	I brought four dozen mangoes.
There are only five hundreds students in our college.	There are only five hundred students in our college.
Hundred of men gathered to witness the stage performance.	Hundreds of men gathered to witness the stage performance.
He died at the age of four scores.	He died at the age of four score.
Score of animals were grazing in the field.	Scores of animals were grazing in the field.
I bought this house for two thousands rupees.	I bought this house for two thousand rupees.
Thousand of books are published in a year.	Thousands of books are published in a year.
I saw ten deers in the forest.	I saw ten deer in the forest.
Sheeps are afraid of the wolf.	Sheep are afraid of the wolf.
I brought four pairs of shoes.	I brought four pair of shoes.

ii. **Some nouns such as furniture, off-spring, scenery, information, poetry are used in the singular only.**
Incorrect: He wrote good poetries.
Correct: He wrote good poetry. **OR**
He wrote good poems.
Incorrect: This region is full of charming sceneries.
Correct: This region is full of charming scenery. **OR**
This region in full of charming scenery.

iii. **Some nouns though plural in form are used in singular: as Physics, mechanics, mathematics, news, innings.**
Incorrect: Physics are his favourite subject.
Correct: Physics is his favourite subject.

iv. **Certain collective nouns such poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, though singular in form are used as plural.**
Incorrect: Peoples are going to Agra.
Correct: People are going to Agra.
But as a Common Noun 'people' means a nation and is used both in singular and plural; as:
There are many peoples (nations) in Asia.

v. **There are some nouns which have two forms in the plural, each form with a separate meaning of its own:**

Brother:-
Brothers – Sons of the same mother.
Brethren – Members of the same society.

Cloth:-
Cloths – Pieces of kinds of cloth.
Clothes – Articles of dress.

Genius:-
Geniuses – Men of genius.
Genii – Fabulous spirits of the air.

Index:-
Indexes – Tables of contents.
Indices – Signs used in Algebra.

Staff:-
Staves – Sticks of poles.
Staffs – Department in the army or a business; salaried employees taken collectively.

vi. **When a noun works as an adjective in a compound word, it is always used in the singular; as:**
A ten fule, a ten-rupee note, a two year old bird, an eight day clock, a three mile race etc.
Incorrect: I have a ten rupees note.
Correct: I have a ten rupee note.
Incorrect: I saw a three years old child.
Correct: I saw a three year old child.

vii. **Proper, Material and Abstract Nouns generally have no plurals unless they are used as Common Nouns.**

a. **Material:** Wine is a pleasant drink only in cold countries. (Material).
b. **Proper:** Austria is a country in Europe Proper. Many 'Austrias' can be contained in India. (Common).
c. **Abstract:** 'Goodness' is a party of his conduct. (Abstract). He did many goodnesses (good acts). (Common).

But a very few nouns are found only in the plural:
The Alps, The Highlands, The Himalayas.

EXAMPLES (NOUNS)

Incorrect	Correct
Give me a scissor.	Give me a scissors.
The sceneries of Kashmir are very beautiful.	The scenery of Kashmir is very beautiful.
My friend's brother's wife delivered a child last night.	The wife of my friend's brother delivered a child last night
I have lost my furnitures.	I have lost my furniture.
Poetries of Keats are worth reading.	Poetry of Keats is worth reading.
There are many girls' colleges in Agra.	There are many girls colleges in Agra.
Childrens' sports are often amusing.	Children's sports are often amusing.
Few people reach the age of four scores.	Fe people reach the age of four score.
There are many poor peoples in India.	There are many poor people in India.
I gave the beggar a ten-rupees note.	I gave the beggar a ten-rupee note.
We enjoyed a two-miles walk.	We enjoyed a two-mile walk.
This is my brother's Gamal's book.	This is my brother Gamal's book.
I went to Mr. Shahram's house.	I went to Mr. Shahram's.
Mathematics are his special study.	Mathematics is his special study.
I saw a three years old horse.	I saw a three year old horse.
There are five hundreds students in this school.	There are five hundred students in this school.
Hundred of men gathered to witness the accident.	Hundreds of men gathered to witness the accident.
I brought two pairs of shoes.	I brought two pair of shoes.
I saw five sheeps in the field.	I saw five sheep in the field.
I purchased this mango for twenty piees.	I purchased this mango for twenty piee.
He brought this house for twenty thousands rupees.	He brought this house for twenty thousand rupees.
Thousand of books are available on literature.	Thousands of books are available on literature.
These five children are his off-springs.	These five children are his off-spring.
There are many people (nations) in Europe.	There are many peoples in Europe.
Anas purchased five dozens note-books.	Anas purchased five dozen note-books.

2. RULES OF PRONOUNS AND ERRORS IN TH USE OF PRONOUNS

Rule 1

When two or more singular nouns are joined by
i. **or,**
ii. **either------or,**
iii. **neither.....nor, the pronoun used is generally in the singular; as:**

Either Anas or Sarmad forgot to bring 'his' book.
Neither Jamal nor Khalid has brought 'his' book.
Saima or Sumera must give 'her' book.

Rule 2

But when a plural noun and a singular noun are joined by 'or' or 'nor' the pronoun is generally plural, as:
Either the masters or the servant failed to do 'their' duty.
Neither Jmal nor his friends have finished 'their' course.

Rule 3

In the plural 'we' comes before 'you', and 'you' before 'they' : but in the singular the first personal pronoun comes last, while the second comes before the third , as:
Plural:

We and you must go together.
You and they committed blunders.

Singular:
You and I are great musicians.
Both you and he must obey the orders.
He and I are great musicians.

Rule 4

If the personal pronoun is the plural stands for the names of different persons, the first person gives precedence to the second or third, and the second comes before the third, as:
Gamal and I forgot our books in the college.
I heard you and he lost your books.
You and I have finished our course.

Rule 5

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender, as:
All workers must bring 'their' tools.
Every man must discharge 'his' duty well.

Rule 6

When two singular nouns are joined by 'and', and are preceded by each or every, the pronoun must be singular, as:
Every girl and every boy must be decent in 'his' behavior.
Each mango and each guava 'is' sweet.

Rule 7

The pronoun must be in singular when two singular nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person; as:
The collector and magistrate has done 'his' work.

Rule 8

The case of pronoun following 'than' and 'as' is determined by mentally supplying the verb as:
He is as laborious a student as I (am)
Jamal loves me as much as you (love me)
I am wiser than he (is)
I hate him more than you (hate him)

Rule 9

The complements of the verb 'to be', when expressed by a pronoun should be in the objective form as:
It is I (not me)

Rule 10

The object of a verb or of a preposition, when it is a pronoun, should be in the objective form; as:
Let you and me (not I) go there.
Between you and me (not I) he is not a reliable person.

Rule 11

A pronoun should not be omitted when it takes the place of a noun in the objective case after a transitive verb, as:
Incorrect: Will you purchase my book? "Thanks, I do not need".
Correct: Will you purchase my book? "Thanks, I do not need it".

Rule 12

A pronoun must not be inserted where it is not required as:
Incorrect: The candidate being a graduate, 'he' is eligible for the post.
Correct: The candidate being a graduate is eligible for the post.

Rule 13

'Any' or 'anyone' is used in speaking of more than two persons or things as;
Incorrect: She is more intelligent than either of his five daughters.
Correct: She is more intelligent than any of his daughters.

Rule 14

'**Each other**' should be used when two persons or things are referred to; '**one another**' should be used when more than two persons or things are referred to as:
The two students quarreled with each other.
The two wrestlers met each other in the arena.
Religious teachers used to love one another.
Children love one another.

Rule 15

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number and person as:
It is he 'who' is to blame.
This is 'one' of the most important dramas that have yet been published.

Rule 16

A relative pronoun must always be placed as close as possible to its antecedent, as:
Incorrect: I have listened to Qaddafi's speeches, who considered himself a disciple of Gamal Abdel Nasser.
Correct: I have listened to the speeches of Qaddafi's 'who' considered himself a disciple of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Rule 17

The pronoun must be in singular number if the collective noun for which it stands is viewed as a whole; as:
The jury gave 'its' judgment after proper deliberation.
But the pronoun is in the plural number if the collective noun for which it stands conveys an idea of separate individual duals constituting the whole as:
The jury 'were' divided in 'their' opinion.

Rule 18

When the antecedent is 'same' the consequent must be 'as' or 'that' ; when the antecedent is 'such' the consequent must be 'as', as:

- This is not the same coat 'as' mine.
- This is the same book 'that ' I purchased yesterday.
- This is southern interesting lesson 'as' I have never read.

Rule 19

As a general rule **'who'** is used for persons only. It is also sometimes used for animals, as:

He 'who' is laborious shall be rewarded.

I love the peacock 'who' is such a gentle bird.

Rule 20

'Which' is used for things without life and for animals, as:

The book 'which' I gave you is very good.

The cow 'which' I brought is white.

Rule 21

'Whose' is used in speaking of persons, but sometimes of things without life, as:

The chairs 'whose' legs are broken must be repaired.

I know the man 'whose' son stood first in the class.

Rule 22

'That' is used for persons and things. It may refer to a singular or a plural noun, as:

Purchase any note-book 'that' you like.

He 'that' is honest is respected by me.

Rule 23

Pronoun of third person plural should not be used as antecedent to 'whom' or 'that' as:

Incorrect: They that are fools need not be taught.

Correct: Those that are fools need not be taught.

Rule 24

The indefinite pronoun 'one' should be used throughout, if used at all, as:

Incorrect: One must be too busy about the work 'he' has undertaken.

Correct: One must be too busy about the work 'one' has undertaken.

Rule 25

The relative Pronoun 'that' is used in preference to 'who' or 'which', as:

a. After interrogative pronoun 'who' and 'what' as:
   Who 'that' saw him did not love him.
   What is there that he does not know.
b. After two antecedents one denoting a 'person' and the other denoting an animal or a thing, as:
   The man and his horse that came to me were very fine.
c. After adjectives in the superlative degree, as:
   That is the worst 'that' he could do for his enemy.

d. After the words, 'all', 'same', 'any', 'nothing', 'only', as:
   This is the only book 'that' is best on this subject.

Rule 26

Reflex pronouns practically are:

Oneself, himself, myself, yourself, itself, themselves.

Some transitive verbs never omit the reflexive pronoun.

These verbs are 'absent', 'pride', 'apply', 'exert', 'drank', 'avail', 'betake', 'revenge', resign', 'acquit', 'enjoy' etc, as:

Incorrect: He availed of the opportunity.

Correct: He availed himself of the opportunity.

Rule 27

Some transitive verbs are regarded as intransitive by the omission of the reflexive pronoun. These verbs are 'burn', 'close', dash', 'feed', 'begin', 'spread', 'bathe', 'steal', 'stop', 'open', 'betake', 'rest', 'burst', 'roll', 'hide', 'turn', 'drop', etc, as:

Incorrect: He opened himself the door.

Correct: He opened the door.

Rule 28

A reflexive pronoun alone cannot be the subject of a verb. It must be preceded by a noun or pronoun, as:

Incorrect: Himself came here.

Correct: He himself came here.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Correct	Incorrect
It is I who is responsible for the profit.	It am I who is responsible for the profit.
Neither Gamal nor his brother have gone to college.	Neither Gamal nor his brother has gone to college.
Every one of his children are good.	Every one of his children is good.
Either of the two books are worth reading.	Either of the two books is worth reading.
This is a secret between you and I.	This is secret between you and me.
He is more intelligent than me.	He is more intelligent than I.
I am one of those persons who cannot describe what I feel.	I am one of those persons who cannot describe what they feel.
Either Asad or Samad forgot to bring their books.	Either Asad or Samad forgot to bring his books.
We and you must go together.	You and me must go together.
Neither Gamal nor Khalid have learnt their lessons.	Neither Gamal nor Khalid has learnt his lessons.
Both he and you must obey the orders.	Both you and he must obey the orders.
Either the principal or his clerk failed to do their duty.	Either the principal or his clerk failed to do his duty.
Every girl and every boy must do their work.	Every girl and every boy must do his work.

It is me who has done this work.	It is I who have done this work.
Let you and I go there.	Let you and me go there.
"Will you take my pen?" "Thanks I do not need."	"Will you take my pen?" "Thanks I do not need it".
The servant being a hard working person, he is eligible to work in our factory.	The servant being a hard working person is eligible to work in our factory.
The two students quarreled with one another.	The two students quarreled with each other.
He revenged upon the murderer of his father.	He revenged upon himself the murderer of his father.
He closed himself the door.	He closed the door.
One must be honest if he wants his ultimate success	One must be honest if one wants one's ultimate success.
I listened to president. Nasser's speeches who was President of Egypt.	I listened to the speeches of president Nasser who was President of Egypt.
The soldiers of the army fought with each other.	The soldiers of the army fought with one another.
Himself saw the thief.	He saw the thief.
He is more intelligent than either of his five brothers.	He is more intelligent than any of his five brothers.
This is one of the most important books that has yet been published.	This is one of the most important books that have yet been published.
He is such an idiot that I do not want to talk to him.	He is such an idiot as I do not want to talk to him.
This is the man which was caught red handed.	This is the man who was caught red handed.
This is the book who is very interesting.	This is the book which is very interesting.
They that are dishonest must face the music.	Those that are dishonest must face the music.

3. RULES OF ADJECTIVES AND ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

Rule 1

Use of 'few', 'a few', 'the few': each of these expressions has a distinct meaning of its own.

a. **"Few"** is a negative adjective and is equivalent to 'not many' or 'hardly any', as:
   He read 'few' novels. (He did not read many novels).
b. **"A Few"** is positive and signifies 'some', a certain number, however few; as:
   I have only a few rupees.
c. **"The Few'** means 'not many' but "all there are", as:
   He read 'the few' novels he had.

Rule 2

Use of 'little', 'a little', and 'the little'.

a. **'Little'** is a negative adjective and means 'not much'; as –

There is 'little' hope of his success in the examination.

b. **'A Little"** is positive and means 'some', a certain quantity of; as:
   'A little' learning is a dangerous thing.
c. **'The Little'** means 'not much' but all that is ; as:
   He sold 'the little' gold he had.

Note: "Few", "A Few', "The Few" are generally numerical adjective. "Little", "A Little" and "The Little" are generally quantitative adjectives.

Rule 3

Use of 'some' and 'any'.

There is much difference in the way in which the two adjectives are used:

a. 'Some' is used in affirmative sentence; as:
   Incorrect: 'He has bought any ornaments of gold'.
   Correct: He has bought 'some' ornaments of gold.
b. 'Any' is used in negative sentences; as:
   Incorrect: He has not bought some ornaments of gold.
   Correct: 'He has not bought any ornaments of gold'.

Note: 'no any' is an incorrect expression.

Incorrect: He has bought no any ornaments of gold.

Correct: 'He has not bought any ornament of gold' or 'He has bought no ornament of gold'.

It depends upon the sense whether **'some'**, **'any'** are Numeral Adjectives, Demonstrative Adjective or Quantitative Adjectives:

Any:

a. Tale any pen you like (Indefinite **Demonstrative**).
b. He has not had any bread (**Quantitative**).
c. Will you bring any loaves. (**Numeral**).

Some :

a. 'Some' boys made a noise in the field (**Demonstrative**).
b. 'Take' from me 'some' bread. (**Quantitative**).
c. Take from me 'some' loaves of bread (**Numeral**).
   Both of these adjectives are indefinite.

Rule 4

The general rule is to keep the adjective immediately before the noun or pronoun which it qualifies.

Note: the difference in meaning between:

A brilliant student's success. (Success of a brilliant student).

a. A student's brilliant success. (Brilliant success of a student).

Exceptions:

a. An adjective used as a qualifying title is placed after its noun as:
   - William, the Conqueror, Nasser, the last Arab
b. If the adjectives consist of long words, it sounds better to place them after the noun as:
   Early to bed and early to rise; makes a man, healthy, wealthy and wise.

c. Sometimes an adjective is placed after its noun for the sake of point or emphasis, as:
No man 'living' could have believed it.

d. There are some well-established phrases in which it has become idiomatic to place the adjective after its noun: as:
Allah Almighty, point blank, sum total, time immemorial.

e. When an adjective is enlarged by some qualifying phrase it must always be placed after its noun ; as:
- A stage large enough for acting.
- A child dear to all.

f. When given in comparative or superlative degree ; as:
Children more beautiful and more healthy were never seen.

Rule 5

Use of 'each' and 'every'
"Every" is a stronger word than "**each**"; it means 'each without exception' of two or more things, 'every' is used only in speaking of 'more than two'. 'Each' is generally used for the individuals forming any group, 'every' to the total group. Each is used only when the numbers in the group is limited or definite, "every" when the number is indefinite as:

a. Twenty soldiers had 'each' a gun.
b. 'Every' soldiers had a gun.

Rule 6

Use of "later", "latter", "latest", "last".
"Later" and "Latest" refer to time ; "latter" and "last" refer to position.

a. Of the four literary types, drama, novel, prose, poetry, the 'last' (not latter) is my favourite.
b. I have heard the 'latest' news.
c. He came 'later' than myself.
d. Gamal and Khalid appeared for the examination; the 'latter' (Khalid) succeeded.

Rule 7

Use of "Less" and "Fewer".
"Less" refers to quantity only, whereas "fewer" denotes number ; as: -

a. I drank no less than two seers of milk.
b. No fewer than twenty soldiers were killed.

Rule 8

Use of "Farther" and "Further".
"Farther" means more distant or advanced ; "further" means additional : as:-

a. From my hostel GC University is "farther" than GC University.
b. What 'further' methods can I adopt in this matter.

Rule 9

Use of "Nearest" and "Next".
"Nearest" denotes distance ; "next" denotes position ; as:-

a. GC University is 'nearest' to my hostel.
b. His seat is 'next' to my seat.

Rule 10

Use of 'Older' and 'oldest' and 'elder' and 'eldest'.
"Older" and "oldest" may be said either of persons or things, while "elder" and "eldest" apply only to persons, and are besides confined to members of the same family : "older" is followed by "than" and "older" by 'to' as:-

a. Gamal is elder to Aziz.
b. Gamal is older than Khalid.
c. Khalid was the eldest son of Gamal Abdel Nasser.
d. Who is the eldest boy in the class?

Rule 11

Use of 'Many a'
Here 'a' means 'one' ; many a flower means many times one flower 'or' 'many flowers. It is used with a noun and verb in the singular, but has in reality a plural meaning. 'Many flowers' takes the flowers collectively 'many a flower' takes them singly as:
'Full many a flower is born to blush unseen'

Rule 12

"Two first" is a wrong expression, for it implies that two things may be first. We must say 'the first two', as:
The firt two (not two first) poems of the selection are very interesting.

Rule 13

An adjective should not be made to qualify either an adjective or an adverb as:
Incorrect: I am feeling excellent well.
Correct: I am feeling excellently well.
Excellent is an adjective and cannot qualify 'well' which is an adverb.

Rule 14

Use of 'whole' 'all'.
As an adjective 'whole' is preceded by 'the'. Before proper nouns it is preceded by 'the' and followed by 'of' all is followed by 'the' when it is used before plural nouns. We should place 'all' before, and not after the noun or possessive pronoun as:

- Gamal red the 'whole' night.
- The whole of Arab world mourned the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

- All the children were asleep.
- All his books were burnt in the fire.

Rule 15

If one of the adjectives is much larger than the other, the shorter must be put before longer, as:
I saw a new and beautiful book.

Rule 16

The plural forms 'these' and 'those' must not be wrongly used with the singular nouns 'kind' and 'sort', as:
Incorrect: These kind of trees.
Correct: This kind of trees.
Or
Trees of this kind.

Rule 17

As an adjective 'both' is followed by 'the'. It is placed before and after the noun or possessive pronoun, as:
He attended both the lectures.
He lost both his books.

Rule 18

When an adjective qualifies its noun or pronoun indirectly through the verb or predicate going before, it is placed after its noun or pronoun, as:
His conduct is fair.

Rule 19

Use of 'verbal' and 'oral'
'Verbal' means 'pertaining to words ; 'oral' means 'not written' or delivered by words of 'mouth'. The opposite of 'written', therefore 'oral' not 'verbal, as:
a. The judicial commission has entertained.
a number of oral submission on the part of PTI and other leaders.
b. There are no verbal differences in the first and second editions of his book.

Rule 20

The comparative degree is used when we want to state that one person or thing possesses a quality to a greater or lesser degree than another, as:
Gamal's knowledge is deeper than Khalid's.
Thus the comparative degree is generally followed by 'than' but comparative adjectives ending in 'or' are followed by the preposition 'to' ; as: 'senior', 'junior', 'superior', 'inferior', 'prior', 'posterior', anterior' etc.
Incorrect: Hasim is superior in intelligence than Qasim.
Correct: Hasim is superior in intelligence to Qasim.

Rule 21

Some adjectives, which are in comparative degree, are often used as nouns or pronouns with a positive meaning; they are the following:-
Former, latter, outer, major, exterior, minor, interior, upper, inner, betters, as:
We must respect our betters.

Rule 22

'Of any' must not be wrongly used in conjunction with a superlative, as:
Incorrect: She has the sweetest voice of any singers.
Correct: She has a sweeter voice than any other singer.

Rule 23

Avoid the use of double comparative or superlative, as:
Incorrect: He was the most cleverest of all the boys.
Correct: He was the cleverest of all the boys.

Rule 24

When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former; as:
Incorrect: Gold is more precious than any metal.
Correct: Gold is more precious than any other metal.

Rule 25

In a comparison by means of superlative the latter term should include the former, as:
Incorrect: Khalid is the most intelligent of all the other students.
Correct: Khalid is the most intelligent of all students.

Rule 26

Adjectives expressing qualities that do not admit of different degrees cannot be compared, as:
Prefect, square, universal, eternal, empty, unique, ideal, infinite, complete, chief, extreme, entire, round.
Incorrect: it is more perfect technique.
Correct: It is a perfect technique.

Rule 27

The superlative must not be used for the comparative, nor the comparative for the superlative, as:
Incorrect: She is the prettist of the two sisters.
Correct: She is the prettier of the two sisters.

Rule 28

When two adjectives refer to the same noun and one of them is in the superlative degree, the other must also be in the superlative degrees, as:

Incorrect: She is the fairest and rich woman in the city.
Correct: She is the fairest and richest woman in the city.

Rule 29

The comparative in 'er' is not used when we compare two qualities in the same person or thing instead we use more, as:

Incorrect: Khalid is braver than wise.
Correct: Khalid is more brave than wise.

Rule 30

Sometimes the superlative 'most' is used where there is no idea of comparison but merely a desire to indicate the possession of a quality in a very high degree, as:

- This is most blessed.

Rule 31

'Prefer' and 'Preferable' have force of a comparative and are followed by 'to'. They must be neither preceded by 'more' nor followed by 'than'.

Incorrect: He prefers orange than guava.
Correct: He prefers orange to guava.

Incorrect: Milk is more preferable than tea.
Correct: Milk is preferable to tea.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Incorrect	Correct
No less than twelve inmates left the hostel.	No fewer than twelve inmates left the hostel.
Aslam was elder than Akram.	Aslam was elder to Akram.
Of novel and poetry the last is more important.	Of novel and poetry the latter is more important.
Those sorts of guavas are very dear this year.	Guavas of that sort are very dear this year
He is junior than me.	He is junior to me.
My hand-writing is superior than that of yours.	My hand-writing is superior to that of yours.
Knowledge is ever more preferable than riches.	Knowledge is ever preferable to riches.
I prefer running than walking.	I prefer running to walking.
He is more intelligent than any student any student in the class.	He is more intelligent than any other student in the class.
Browning is greater than any Victorians poet.	Browning is greater than any other Victorian poet.
Awais is the wisest of all other students.	Awais is the wisest of all students.
Rahimyar Khan is much more hotter than Islamabad.	Rahimyar Khan is much hotter than Islamabad.
He is the most humblest of all people.	He is the humblest of all people.
The two first chapters of the book are very interesting.	The first two chapters of the book are very interesting.
I drank no fewer than two seers of milk.	I drank no less than two seers of milk.
Full many a flower are born to blush unseen.	Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
I am feeling marvelous well.	I am feeling marvelously well.
Gold is more precious than any metal.	Gold is more precious than any other metal.
He is the most ideal student of our class.	He is the ideal student of our class.
Milk is the most perfect food in the world.	Milk is the perfect food in the world
This is the worst of the two.	This is the worse of the two.
He is the ablest and rich man of his village.	He is the ablest and richest man of his village.
Gamal is superior in handsomeness than Aziz but Aziz is superior in intelligent than Gamal.	Gamal is superior in intelligence to Aziz, but Aziz is superior in intelligence to Gamal.
She has the lighter touch of any dancer.	She has the lighter touch than any of dancer.
I shall not buy some guavas.	I shall not buy any guavas.
This is more interesting of all the novels.	This is the most interesting of all the novel.
It is a most interesting poem written by Shelley.	It is the most interesting poem written by Shelley.
I dislike these kinds of fruits.	I dislike this kind of fruits.
The Great Alexander loved bravery.	Alexander, the Great loved bravery.
Shahram is wiser than brave.	Shahram is more wise than brave.

4. RULES OF VERBS AND TENSES AND COMMON ERRORS

Rule 1

Some nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning take a plural verb. Some nouns are 'pair', 'dozen', 'none', 'plenty', 'enemy', etc. as-

Incorrect: Four dozen costs rupees ninety.
Correct: Four dozen cost rupees ninety.

Rule 2

The nouns connected by 'and not', 'as well as', 'together with', 'besides', 'in addition to' are followed by a verb in the singular when the former of the two nouns is in the singular.

Sumera as well as her sister were present.
Incorrect: Sumera as well as her sister was present.
Correct:

Rule 3

A collective noun takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as a whole, plural verb when the individuals which it is composed are thought of, as—
The jury gave its final judgment.
The juries were divided in their opinion.

Rule 4

Either, neither, each everyone, must be followed by a singular verb, as—
Incorrect: Neither of the two sons are handsome.
Correct: Neither of the two sons is handsome.

Rule 5

'Many a', should always be followed by a singular noun a singular verb, as---
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,---- Gray.
But when many a is followed by two nouns of distinct/meaning, the verb is plural not singular, as—
Many a girl and boy have attended the lecture.

Rule 6

'None' though properly singular commonly takes plural as---
None are so dumb as these who will not speak.
Have you brought me a pen? There was none for you.

Rule 7

Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or' 'nor' either.......or, neither ....nor, take a verb in the singular,
Either Anas or Khalid has taken my pen.

Rule 8

If the singular subjects are preceded by each or every the verb is usually singular, as---
Every man and woman was shocked by the news of Benazir's death.

Rule 9

Some nouns which are plural in form, but singular in meaning take a singular verb. Such nouns are: Mathematics, Economics, Physics, News, Gallows, Wages etc, as--
Incorrect: Mathematics are his favourite study.

Correct: Mathematics is his favourite study.
Incorrect: No news are good news.
Correct: No news is good news.

Rule 10

A verb should agree with its subjects, and not with its compliment; as---
Incorrect: What are needed are not large fields but small plots
Correct: What is needed are not large fields but small plots.

Rule 11

If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be in singular, as---
The professor and orator is dead.
Note: The article is used only once when two nouns, refer to the same person. If different persons where referred to, the article would be used before both the nouns and the verbs would be plural; as ----
The professor and the orator are dead.

Rule 12

When the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun the verb should agree in number and person with the antecedent of the relative, as------
Incorrect: I, who is your sister, will help you.
Correct: I, who am your sister, will help you.

Rule 13

If two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular; as----
Bread and butter is his only food.

Rule 14

When the subjects joined by or are of different numbers, the verb must be in plural, and the plural subject must be placed next to the verb, as----
Neither Khalid nor his friends were shocked.
Either the boy or his relations have come.

Rule 15

When the subjects joined by 'or' 'nor' are of different persons, the verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it, as----
Either he or you have taken my pen.
Either you or I am guilty.

Rule 16

When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole the verb is generally singular; as------
Ten miles is a long distance.
Hundred rupees is a great sum.

Rule 17

'Pains' and 'means' take either the singular or the plural verb, according to the sens in which they are used ; as----

Many illegal means were adopted.

The only means of getting success in life is labour.

Rule 18

Two auxiliaries can be used with one principal verb, only when the form of the principal verb is appropriate to both the auxiliaries ; as-----

I never have cut a tree, and never will. (The form of the principal verb 'cut' is the same---have cut and will cut).

But we cannot say.

I never have and never will do an immoral act. Because the principal verbs are no the same, have done and will do, therefore insert done after have.

Rule 19

When the plural noun is a proper name of some collective unit and single object, i must be followed by a singular verb: as-----

Great Expectations is a novel written by Dickens.

Rule 20

When two singular nouns connected by and come between a singular subject and i verb, the verb should be plural and not singular: as-----

The interest of a drama and one-act play depend much on characterization.

Rule 21

As a general rule the verb comes after its subject but it comes before its subject

a. When a complement is placed before it for the sake of emphasis, as----

   Blessed are they that mourn.

   Gone were the days of passivity.

   Come are the days of activity.

b. When it is used to express a command a prayer or an entreaty: as----

   i. Serve your parents well.
   ii. Have mercy upon the poor.
   iii. Long live the king.
   iv. Come here.

c. When it is used for expressing a condition without the help of conjunction as---

   Had I been present at that time, I would have beaten the rogue.

d. When it is introduced by a correlative conjunction; as---

   As you sow, so will you reap?

e. When it is introduced by an adverb; as----

   Rightly has it been said that contentment is true happiness.

f. When it is introduced by 'neither.........nor" ; as----

   Neither did he come here, nor did I go there.

g. When it is used to report a speech in the direct narration ; as---

   "Brothers", said he, "Come here and enjoy the game".

Rule 22

When two different subjects are intended by the same word, one of them should not be left out. Care should be taken to make the verb plural; as-------

Incorrect: A degradation in character and morality has been visible in modern society.

Correct: A degradation in character and a degradation in morality has been possible modern society.

Rule 23

Verb such as **name**, **consider, think, call, term**, are not followed by as and make two accusatives, as------

Incorrect: I called him as a fool.

Correct: I called him a fool.

Rule 24

Verb, such as, regard, describe, represent, portray, define, mention, treat, and depict, are always followed by as : as-----

Incorrect: I regard Hamood my elder brother.

Correct: I regard Hamood as my elder brother.

Rule 25

Use of **'must', 'ought'.**

Must, "ought" have no change of form for tense, person or number, "Ought" relates to present or past, "must" relates to present or future. "Ought" expresses duty or strong probability, must expresses obligation, fixed determination, certainty of belief in some fact or duty.

a. I must be free in my personal and private affairs. (Determination)
b. We must obey the order of our present. (Duty)
c. We ought to love our friends. (Duty).

Rule 26

When the subjunctive mood expresses 'purpose' the verb in the subjunctive mood is preceded by the conjunction "that" or "lost" (that not). The auxiliary verb may and might are used after that and should after lest; as-----

Lest	Should
That	May

I shall keep my promise lest you should be deceived.

I shall keep my promise that you may not be deceived.

Rule 27

When a condition and its consequences are to be expressed, the indicative mo should be followed by the indicative, and the subjunctive by the subjunctive ; as—
If I saw him I should recognize him at once (Subjunctive).
I see him I shall recognize him at once. (Indicative).

Rule 28

When the subjunctive mood expresses a wish or supposition the verb is plural ; as—
If he were you, he should not come.
Note: The auxiliaries may might, should, would are used to form subjunctive equivalents.

Ruie 29

a. Never use the auxiliary will, would, or would have after if in conditional clauses, as----

Incorrect: If it will hail, the crop will be destroyed.
Correct: If it hails, the crop will be destroyed.

b. There is much confusion in the use of shall and will.
The following lines are significant to avoid the confusion.

- In the first person "shall" simply foretells.
- In "will" a threat, or else a promise wells.
- "Shall" in the second and third doth threat.
- "Will" only then denotes a future feat.

Thus we can form the following rules for the use of "shall" and "well".

i. "Shall" in the first person is used to express simple future time ; as---
I shall go day after tomorrow.

ii. "Shall" in the second or third person is used to express :

- A promise--- You shall have holiday tomorrow.
- A command----You shall not steal.
- Determination----You shall apologize for that.
- A threat----You shall be punished for the illegal acts you have committed.

"Will" is used in the second or third person to express simple future time; as---
You will find the book on the table.

iii. "Will" is used in the first persons to express.

- A thraat---I will revenge myself upon him.
- Determination----I will never commit such an illegal act.
- Willingness-----I will give you my book.
- A promise ---I will die for my country's cause.

iv. In asking questions "shall" is used in the first person, and "will" in the third person; as------

- Shall I go to the college?
- Will he go tomorrow?

v. In the second person "shall" and "will" are used according to the answer expected ; as---

Shall you go tomorrow?	(Ans. I shall go tomorrow).
Will you give me your book?	(Ans. I will give you my book).

Rule 30

Use "would" and not "will" to express the conclusion of a condition contrary to the fact as-----

Incorrect: Had I been there, I will have beaten the rogue.
Correct: Had I been there, I would have beaten the rogue.

Rule 31

"Should" is used in all the three persons when it follows "lest" ; as—
The thief ran away lest the policeman should catch him.
I was warned lest I should commit the folly again.

Rule 32

In ordinary direct speech "should" in the sense of "ought to" is used in all three persons; "would" with the idea of intention, determination is used in all three persons; as –

- The rich should help the poor.
- I would love the choice of my own.
-

Rule 33

"Would" is sometimes used to signify habitual action in all the three persons; as –
I would wake up at four every morning.

Rule 34

"Would" is sometimes used as a polite form of will; as—

- Would you mind telling me the date?

Rule 35

In indirect speech and in subordinate clauses generally after a past tense it is usua to use "should" and "would" , according as 'shall' and 'will' appear in the original or in the present tense; as—

- I told him I shall go tomorrow.

Rule 36

"Enjoy" must be followed by an object; as –

Incorrect: We went for a Pionio and enjoyed very much.

Correct: we went for a Pionio and enjoyed ourselves (or it) very much

Rule 37

"Used to" is correct but in the past; as—

Incorrect: The Indians use to worship the idols of God.

Correct: The Indians used to worship the idols of God.

Rule 38

Present perfect tense, since it denotes present time, cannot be qualified by an adverb or adverbial phrase denoting past time as "last", "formerly", "long", "yesterday", as—

Incorrect: I have finished my course yesterday.

Correct: I finished my course yesterday.

Rule 39

Present perfect tense can be used in reference to a past event, provided the state of things arising out of that event is still present; as—

Incorrect: Mohammad Ghori has founded the Muslim Empire in India.

Correct: Mohammad Ghori founded the Muslim Empire in India.

Rule 40

Past perfect tense implies relation in time with some other event. This tense should be used only when we want to say that some action has been completed before another was commenced; as—

Incorrect: The rain had stopped.

Correct: The rain had stopped when I came out.

Rule 41

The past tense in the principal clause should be followed by a past tense in subordinate clause; as—

Incorrect: He told that he is the student of intermediate.

Correct: He told that he was the student of intermediate.

Note: (i) But a past tense in the principal clause is followed by a present tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth; as—

Incorrect: He told that honesty was the best policy.

Correct: He told that honesty is the best policy.

(ii) When the subordinate clause is introduced by "than" even if there is a past tense in the principal clause it may be followed by any tense required by the sense in the subordinate clause; as—

- He liked you better that he likes me.
- He liked you better than he will like me.
- He liked y9ou as well as he likes me.
- He liked you better than he liked me.

Rule 42

In sentences where the subordinate clause denotes purpose, if the verb in the principal clause is present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause must be present; as—

- If you work hard, you will pass.
-

Rule 43

A present or future tense in the principal clause may be followed by any tense required by the tense; as—

- I think that he was there.
- I will think that he will be there.
- I think that he is there.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

	Incorrect	Correct
	ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS	
1.	We should not cut jokes in the class.	We should not make jokes in the class.
2.	He gave a speech in the function.	He delivered a speech in the function.
3.	He made a lecture.	He gave/delivered a lecture.
4.	Please see my book.	Please look at my book.
5.	He gave the examination and failed.	He took the examination and failed.
6.	He took admission in the college.	He got admission in the college.
7.	He denied to do work.	He refused to do work.
8.	He hanged the picture.	He hung the picture.
9.	He laid in bed.	He lay in bed.
10.	We won the enemy	We beat or defeated the enemy.
11.	The hen has lain an egg.	The hen has laid an egg.
12.	The young boy sank into sea.	The young boy drowned into the sea.
13.	The husband and wife do not full on well together.	The husband and wife do not get on well together.
14.	He was plucked up in English.	He failed in English.
15.	They made a goal.	They scored a goal.
16.	My tooth is paining.	There is pain in my tooth.
17.	He has a family to work.	He has a family to work for.
18.	He was plucked up in mathematics.	He failed in mathematics.

19.	My father is in the teaching line.	My father is in the teaching profession.
20.	We are looking forward to see you.	We are looking forward to seeing you.

5. RULES OF INFINITIVE, VERBAL NOUN, GERUND AND PATRTICIPLE

What is infinitive?

A word which is not limited by the person or number of the subject is known as an infinitive. It is in fact, a kind of noun. Therefore it is treated as a verb noun.

Formation of an infinitive:

Verb	Infinitive
Go	To go
Run	To run
Eat	To eat

Verbs Followed only by Infinitives:

These verbs are followed only by infinitives

1.	**Advise**	I advised them to be careful.
2.	**Appear**	The magician appeared to pull a rabbit from his hat.
3.	**Agree**	She agreed to meet us for dinner.
4.	**Ask**	She asked to use the rest room.
5.	**Decide**	The decided to move to Lahore next year.
6.	**Expect**	I expect to get paid tomorrow.
7.	**Hope**	I hope to meet her.
8.	**Invite**	He invited us to go for a hike on Saturday.
9.	**Offer**	She offered to give us directions.
10.	**Plan**	We plan to leave at 5: 15.
11.	**Promise**	He promised to pay me money in time.
12.	**Refuse**	He refused to take medicine.
13.	**Remind**	My mother reminded me to take an umbrella today.
14.	**Tell**	I told her to get ready for school.
15.	**Warn**	She warned him not to leave work early.

What is Gerund?

Gerunds are verbal nouns. This means that they are nouns formed from verbs.

Formation of Gerund:

By Add "ing" with the first form of verb.

Verb:	Catch	Swim	Run
Gerund:	Catching	Swimming	Running

Words followed only by Gerunds

These verbs are followed by gerunds and not by infinitives.

1.	**Bad at**	He is bad at drawing (not *to draw*)
2.	**Enjoy**	They enjoy taking long walks. (not *to take*)
3.	**Excel in**	He excels in reading. (not *to excel*)
4.	**Fond of**	He is fond of eating. (not *to eat*)
5.	**Finish**	He finished watching the movie at eleven. (not *to watch*)
6.	**Give up**	She gave up taking the bus after she bought a new car. (not *to take*)
7.	**Look forward to**	He is looking forward to meeting me.(not *to meet*)
8.	**Keep on**	She kept on looking at me. (not *to look*)
9.	**Insist on**	He insisted on going there. (not *to go*)
10.	**Persist in**	He persisted in buying a chair. (not *to buy*)
11.	**Suggest**	I suggest selling the car. (not *to cell*)
12.	**With a view to**	With a view to going there, I took a taxi.

Verbs Followed by Gerunds and Infinitives

1.	**Begin**	They began to work at 8: 30. They began working at 8: 30.
2.	**Can't stand**	I can't stand to hear this music. I can't stand hearing this music.
3.	**Go**	He loves to go swimming. He loves going swimming.
4.	**Hate**	I hate to watch horror movies. I hate watching horror movies.
5.	**Like**	Salma likes to sew. Salma likes sewing.
6.	**Love**	I love to swim. I love swimming.
7.	**start**	He started to smoke. He started smoking.

	Incorrect (Infinitive)	Correct (Gerund)
1.	I am fond to eat.	I am fond of eating.
2.	He is bad to draw.	He is bad at drawing.
3.	He has no intention to meet him.	He has no intention of meeting him.
4.	He should refrain to do evil.	H should refrain from doing evil.
5.	He is addicted to gamble.	He is addicted to gambling.

What is participle?

A participle is word which has the features of the verb and adjective. Therefore it is, known as verbal adjective.

Kinds of Participles:

Present Participle	Past Participle	Perfect Participle
Play, Playing	Played	Played
Write, Writing	Wrote	Written
Dance, Dancing	Danced	Danced

Swimming is a good exercise. (Gerund)
A swimming boy is trying to save his life. (Present Participle)

Boy کی حالت کو بیان کرنے والا لفظ Swimming ایک adjective ہے۔ اس لئے اسے Present Participle کہتے ہیں۔

Present Participle ایک نامکمل کام کو بیان کرتا ہے۔

Past Participle:
Past Participle ends with ed, d, t, or n and is used to indicate an action as completed.

Verb		Past Participle
1.	Fade	Faded
2.	Write	Written
3.	Praise	Praised
4.	lose	Lost

Example:
The faded rose, A failed candidate, A retired officer, A withered flower, the lost keys.

- Present participle adjectives describe the feelings produced by an object or person.
- Past participle adjectives describe the feelings of a person produced by an object, person or activity.

Perfect Participle:
A perfect participle is formed with having + 3rd form of verb to indicate an action as completed.

Verb		Past Participle
1.	Write	Having written. (Active Voice)
2.	Give	Having given (Active Voice)
3.	Play	Having been played (passive Voice)

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PARTICIPLE

Dangling Participle:

1. A participle must be related to some noun or pronoun. A participle has a subject and is related to this subject when used in a sentence.

Walking down the road, I heard the clock strike ten. (Incorrect)

اس فقرے میں Walking, Participle ہے لیکن walking کے ساتھ کوئی فاعل نہیں لگا ہوا اس لیے ہم walking کے ساتھ 'I' لگا کر فقرے کو مکمل کریں گے۔

As I was walking down the road, I heard the clock strike ten.

فاعل لگانے کا طریقہ:

فقرے کا دوسرا حصہ عام طور پر درست ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں فاعل دیکھیں۔ اگر فاعل نہ لگا ہو تو اپنے پاس سے کوئی فاعل لگائیں۔

فقرے درست کرنے کا طریقہ:

اگر فقرے کے شروع میں running, playing , sitting یعنی Present participle لگا ہو تو ایسے فقرے کو as یا while سے شروع کریں۔ بعد ازاں اپنے پاس سے فاعل لگا کر اور tense کے مطابق لگا کر حل کریں۔ اوپر والے مثال میں دوسرے حصے میں tense past ہے۔ اس لئے فقرے کے پہلے حصے میں past continue لگائیں۔

Looking at the beautiful painting, I drop the cup in my hand.
As I am looking at the beautiful painting, I drop the cup in my hand.
Alarmed at the news, the police were called in.
When we were alarmed at the news, we called the police.

اس فقرے میں Alarmed , past participle ہے۔ کام مکمل ہو چکا ہے۔ فاعل اپنے پاس سے لگائیں۔ یعنی I, We, They کوئی بھی لگا سکتے ہیں۔ شروع میں when یا after لگا کر فقرہ مکمل کریں۔

Having entered a room, a snake was seen.	(Incorrect)
After we entered the room, we saw a snake.	(Correct)
Being a rainy day, we stayed inside.	(Incorrect)
As it was a rainy day, we stayed inside.	OR
It being a rainy day, we stayed inside.	(Correct)

موسم کے فقرے میں فاعل ہمیشہ It آتا ہے۔

SUMMARY OF RULES REGARDING THE USE OF INFINITIVE, GERUND AND PARTICIPLE

1st part of sentence	2nd part of sentence
Present Participle	
As/while + Subject + (is, am, are, was, were) + ing	-------------------
Past Participle OR Perfect Participle	
When/After + Subject + 3rd form of verb	-------------------

Rule 1

When, many verbs in the infinitive mood are joined together by 'and', 'to is usually used before the first; as—

Incorrect: I asked him to come and to play.
Correct: I asked him to come and play.

Rule 2

The infinitive should be in the present tense, unless it represents action prior to that of the governing verbs; as—

Incorrect You should have liked to have enjoyed tea-party.
Correct: You should have liked to enjoy tea-party.

Rule 3

The placing of an adverb or adverbial phrase between 'to' and the verbal part of the infinitive is generally condemned as contrary to established precedent as; as—
Incorrect: I request you to kindly grant my application.
Correct: I request you kindly to grant my application.
Incorrect: It is a golden opportunity to immediately attack the enemy.
Correct: It is a golden opportunity to attach the enemy immediately.

Rule 4

The word 'to' is frequently used with the infinitive but is not the essential part or sign of it; 'to' of the infinitive is omitted:–
After 'dare' and 'need' in negative and interrogative forms; as—
Dare you threaten me like this?
You need not narrate this story.
After 'but' and 'than' if the verb 'do' is used before it; as—
Incorrect: I did nothing but to read.
Correct: I did nothing but read.
Incorrect: I did no more than to play.
Correct: I did no more than play.

Rule 5

A present participle should not be used with a verb denoting a past action; as—
Incorrect: He left for Lahore on last Monday, arriving there on Wednesday.
Correct: He left for Lahore on last Monday and arrived there on Wednesday.

Rule 6

The participle should not be left without proper agreement, or with no agreement at all; as—
Incorrect: Trying to escape, his enemy attacked him.
Correct: As he was trying to escape his enemy attacked him.
Note: But usage permits in certain cases which construction as the following where the participle ('considering', 'touching', 'concerning', 'allowing', 'taking', 'speaking', 'regarding') is left without a proper subject of reference; as—

- Considering his sound health, he should have easily beaten his rival.

Rule 7

If the verb is transitive, the past participle is never used in the active voice, but only in the passive; as—
Incorrect: This well-known leader proved a treacherous fellow
Correct: This well-known leader proved to be a treacherous fellow.

Rule 8

If the verb is intransitive the past participle is not used at all in most verbs. But wherever it is used, it must precede its noun and not follow it; as—
Incorrect: The making life by hard labour must be our first aim.
Correct: The making of life by hard labour must be our first aim.

Rule 9

A verbal noun is qualified by an adjective and not by an adverb; as—
Incorrect: The learning of a lesson carefully is useful.
Correct: The careful learning of a lesson is useful.

Rule 10

A gerund and not an infinitive is used after the verbs 'hinder', 'prevent', 'prohibit', 'persist', succeed', 'fond', 'despair', 'think'; as—
Incorrect: Do not prevent him to read.
Correct: Do not prevent him from reading.

Rule 11

If a pronoun precedes a gerund it must be possessive; as—
Incorrect: It is of no use you doing this.
Correct: It is of no use your doing this.

Rule 12

A gerund and a verbal noun have distinct positions, and should not be confused; as—
Incorrect: The giving to the courts the power to review cases will do no good.
Correct; Giving the courts the power to review cases will do no good.

Rule 13

A gerund must not be mixed with a verbal noun in the same sentence; as—
Incorrect: The reading of poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.
Correct: Reading poetry gives greater delight than reading prose.

OR

The reading of poetry gives greater delight than the reading of prose.

Rule 14

'For', with a gerund expresses purpose of a tool; as—
We use a ball for playing.
Otherwise, purpose is generally expressed by an infinitive; as—
He came to meet you, but you were absent.

Rule 15

It is better to use a gerund if the noun has the definite article before it, otherwise use the infinitive: as—

Incorrect: We have a right to deliver lectures.
Correct: We have the right of delivering lectures.

Rule 16

The associative adjectives 'your', 'our', 'my', his', 'her', 'their', 'its', should be placed immediately before the noun to which they must clearly and emphatically refer. This applies only when the noun is a gerund; as—

Incorrect: I ask your favour of granting my application.
Correct: I ask the favour of your granting my application.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Incorrect	Correct
Three pairs of shoes were bought.	Three pair of shoes was bought.
Khalid as well as his friends were present.	Khalid as well as his friends was present.
Neither of the two sisters are beautiful.	Neither of the two sisters is beautiful.
Many a men were participating in the feast.	Many a man was participating in the feast.
None is so deaf as those who will not hear.	None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
Either Shahram or Khalid have taken my book.	Either Khalid or Shahram has taken my book
Mathematics are his favourite study.	Mathematics is his favourite study.
No news are good news.	No news is good news.
What are needed are not large palaces rather small huts.	What is needed are not large palaces rather small huts.
The professor and the orator is dead.	The professor and the orator are dead.
I, who is poor, cannot purchase a car.	I, who am poor, cannot purchase a car.
The professor and orator are dead.	The professor and orator is dead.
Butter and milk are his only food.	Butter and milk is his only food.
Neither teacher nor the students has come.	Neither teacher nor the students have come
Ten miles are a long distance.	Ten miles is a long distance.
I never have and never will abuse any one.	I never have abused and never will abuse any one.
The interest of a novel and a story depends much on the plot.	The interest of a novel as well as of a story depends much on the plot.
Rightly it has been said that honesty is the best policy.	Rightly has it been said that honesty is the best policy.
A rise in taxes and prices has been found to go together.	A rise in taxes and a rise in prices have been found to go together.
I consider him as an idiot.	I consider him an idiot.
I regard you my elder brother.	I regard you as my elder brother.
I shall keep my words that you should not be deceived.	I shall keep my words that you may not be deceived.
If I met him I shall recognise him at once.	If I met him I should recognise him at once.
If I was you, he would have beaten the rogue.	I were you, I would have beaten the rogue.
If it will rain, I will not go out.	If it rains, I will not go out.
Had you been there, you have accepted the proposal.	Had you been there, you would have accepted the proposal.
He told me he shall go tomorrow.	He told me he should go tomorrow.
Babar has founded the Mughal Empire.	Babar founded the Mughal Empire.
He told me that he reads in the ninth class.	He told me that he read in the ninth class.
I requested him to go and to take part in sports.	I requested him to go and take part in sports.
You should have liked to have attended the lecture.	You should have liked to attend the lecture.
It is the time to immediately put the work in hand.	It is the time to put the work in hand immediately.
You need not to worry.	You need not worry.
I did nothing but to play.	I did nothing but play.
He left for Lahore on last Monday, arriving there on Wednesday.	He left for Lahore on last Monday and arrived there on Wednesday.
This much praised man proved a rogue.	This much praised man proved to be a rogue.
The reading of a book carefully is useful.	The careful reading of a book is useful.
The reading of drama gives greater delight than reading novels	Reading of drama gives greater delight than reading novels.
It is of no use you saying so.	It is of no use your saying so.

6. RULES OF ADVERBS & ERROR IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

Rule 1

Care must be taken in the use of Adverbs 'very' and 'much' to avoid confusion. The rules for their use are the following:-

a. 'Very' means 'truly' or 'to a great extent'. It is used before adjectives or adverbs in the positive degree. 'Much' means to a great degree' or 'to a great extent'. It is used before adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree; as—
Her behaviour in the club was very good.
His condition is much better now-a-days.

b. 'Very' in the sense of 'really; or 'actually' emphasises some adjective in the superlative degree. When 'much' is used before an adjective in the superlative degree it intensifies the meaning; as—
Imran Khan is the very best leader we have.
Khalid is much the wisest member of our family.

c. 'Very' is used before present participle; 'much' before past participle; as—
The way she talks me very amusing.
He was 'much' disappointed on account of his failure.
'Very' is also used to qualify the adverb 'much'; as—
She is 'vey' 'much' annoyed with him.

Rule 2

'Else' should be followed by 'but' and not by 'than'; as—
Incorrect: It is nothing else than show.
Correct: It is nothing else but show.

Rule 3

Two negative destroy each other. Hence two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we want to make affirmation; as—
Incorrect: I could not see him 'no' where.
Correct: I could not see him 'any' where.

Rule 4

'Ever' should not be misused for 'never'; as—
Incorrect: We seldom or ever see those happy who are dishonest.
Correct: We seldom or 'never' see those happy who are dishonest.
Note: 'Seldom or never' and 'seldom if never' are both correct but 'seldom or ever' is incorrect.

Rule 5

Adjectives should not be used for adverbs; as—
Incorrect: It rained heavier than I expected.
Correct: It rained more heavily than I expected.

Rule 6

We must not use 'never' for 'not'; as—
Incorrect: She was never born in Lahore.
Correct: She was not born in Lahore.

Rule 7

The adverb 'too' is used in the sense of 'more than enough but not in that of 'very' or 'much'; as—
Incorrect: This problem is very difficult to be solved.
Correct: This problem is too difficult to be solved.

Rule 8

The meaning of 'enough' is the opposite to that of 'too'. 'Enough' signifies that the proper limit or amount has been reached; but 'too' means more than enough. 'Enough' is placed after the word that it qualifies; as—
The atmosphere is hot 'enough' for me.
The room is large 'enough' for you.

Rule 9

If an enumeration say 'firstly', 'secondly', 'thirdly', 'fourthly', etc. first being itself an adverb, does not need the 'ly' that is frequently added by the students; as—
Incorrect: Firstly you should make your character, and secondly your health.
Correct: First you should make your character, and secondly your health.

Rule 10

'So as an adverb of degree must not be used absolutely (i.e., without a correlative) as—
Incorrect: He did only that much
Correct: He did only so much.

Rule 12

Do not use 'quite' in the sense of 'very' or to a considerable degree. 'Quite' means 'completely', 'fully', 'entirely' ; as—
Incorrect: I am 'quite' happy to hear the news of my getting first division.
Correct: I am 'very' happy to hear the news of my getting first division.

Rule 13

'Of course' must not be used for 'undoubtedly', 'certainly', strictly speaking 'of course' should be used to denote a 'natural' or an 'inevitable' consequence; as—
Incorrect: Does he play well? 'Of course' he does.
Correct: Does he play well? 'Certainly' he does.

Rule 14

When an adverb modifies an adjective or another adverb, the adverb usually comes immediately before it; as—
Incorrect: She is a lazy girl rather.
Correct: She is a rather lazy girl.
Incorrect: The boy was asleep quite.
Correct: The boy was quite asleep.

Rule 15

Adverbs of time such as 'always', 'ever', 'often', 'seldom', 'never', 'sometimes', 'frequently', are placed before the verb they modify; as—

Incorrect: He tells never a lie.
Correct: He never tells a lie.
Incorrect: He speaks always the truth.
Correct: He always speaks the truth.

Note: But these adverbs of time are placed after the verb 'to be' (is, am, are, has, have, etc.)as—
He is always happy.

Rule 16

As a general rule the word 'only' should be placed immediately before the word it modifies; as—

Incorrect: I only solved two questions.
Correct: I solved only two questions.

Rule 17

When a verb is made up of an auxiliary and a principal verb, and the adverb qualifies it, the adverb is usually placed between the auxiliary verb and the principal verb as:-

Incorrect: I have told him often to improve his hand-writing.
Correct: I have often told him to improve his hand-writing.

Rule 18

Always place an adverb as near as possible to the word it modifies, as the meaning of a sentence is sometimes altered according to the position of the adverb in the sentence. Mark the distinction between the following sentences as:-

Incorrect: I have 'often' thought of joining LLB.
Correct: I have thought of joining LLB 'often'.

Rule 19

When an adverb modifies an intransitive verb it usually follows it as:
His father lives here.

Rule 20

When a verb is transitive with an object following, the adverb follows the object as:
Obey the orders of your parents willingly.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Incorrect	Correct
Khalid's behavior in the class was much good.	Khalid's behavior in the class was very good
He was very disappointed on account of his mother's death.	He was much disappointed on account of his mother's death.
His health is very better now-a-days.	His health is much better now-a-days.
The way she dances is much amusing.	The way she dances is very amusing.
It is nothing else than folly.	It is nothing else but folly.
I could not find him no where.	I could not find him anywhere.
We seldom or ever see those unhappy who are honest.	We seldom or never see those unhappy who are honest.
Khalid returned quicker than I expected.	Khalid returned more quickly than I expected.
He was never born in Rahimyar Khan.	He was not born in Rahimyar Khan.
This question is very difficult to be solved.	This question is too difficult to be solved.
The atmosphere is enough cold for me.	The atmosphere is cold enough for me.
Firstly one must be regular and secondly hard working.	Firstly one must be regular and secondly hard working.
She is so beautiful.	She is very beautiful.
He went only that far.	He went only so far.
He was quite sorry to hear the news of his mother's death.	He was very sorry to hear the news of his mother's death.
Aziz is an intelligent boy rather.	Aziz is a rather intelligent boy.
The horse was dead quite.	The horse was quite dead.
He speaks always the truth.	He always speaks the truth.
She was very much happy.	She was very happy.
He told the story in details.	He told the story in detail.
This play is too pathetic.	This play is very pathetic.
He feels so lonely.	He feels very lonely.
It is much surprising.	It is very surprising.
We have to make sacrifice to maintain this hardly won freedom.	We have to make sacrifice to maintain the neatly won freedom.
No one can write as neat as she does.	No one can write as much as she does.
He is very annoyed to hear it.	He is much annoyed to hear it.
She seldom or ever sees a picture.	She seldom or never sees a picture.
He always is melancholy.	He is always melancholy.
He only solved three questions.	He solved only three questions.
I have warned him often to be regular in his studies.	I have often warned him to be regular in his studies.

7. RULES OF CONJUNCTIONS & ERRORS IN THE USE OF GONJECTION

Rule 1

'Scarcely' or 'hardly' should be followed by 'when' and not by 'then' as:

Incorrect: He had scarcely heard the news of his getting first division, then he became over happy

Correct: He had scarcely heard the news of his getting first division, when he became over happy.

Rule 2

'Though' must not be followed by 'but' because they are adversative conjunctions and because they express oppositions or contrast between two statements. 'Though' either should be followed by 'yet' or by no conjunction at all as:

Incorrect: Though he is rich, but he is dishonest.
Correct: Though he is rich, yet he is dishonest.
Or
Though he is rich, he is honest.

Rule 3

'Neither' should be followed by 'nor' and not by 'or' as:-

Incorrect: Neither he helps his father, or his mother.
Correct: Neither he helps his father, nor his mother.

Rule 4

As 'both' has positive sense, we cannot use it in a negative sentence. In such a sentence we should use 'neither......nor' and not 'both' as:

Incorrect: Both Sharjel and his friend were not there.
Correct: Neither Sharjel nor his friend was there.

Rule 5

'No sooner' is followed by 'than' and not by ''but' as:

Incorrect: He had no sooner left the house, but it began to rain.
Correct: He had not sooner left the house, than it began to rain.

Rule 6

Be careful in the use of correlative conjunctions such as 'either.......or', 'neither.......nor', 'not only.......but also', that there are followed by the same part of speech, as:

Incorrect: He not only bought mangoes, but also apples.
Correct: He bought not only mangoes but also apples.

Rule 7

When 'such' and 'some' are used as adjectives, they are followed by the conjunction 'as' and not by 'who', 'which', or when, as:

Incorrect: We like such persons who are honest.
Correct: We likes such persons as are honest.

Rule 8

When 'such' is used as a pronoun in the beginning of a sentence, it is followed by 'that' and not by 'as', as:

Incorrect: Such was his aim as cold never be accomplished.
Correct: Such was his aims that could never be accomplished.

Rule 9

The conjunction 'both' should be followed by 'and' and not by 'as well'. Besides, 'both' should be used immediately before the word or words, to which it refers, as:

Incorrect: Both Adeel as well as his brother was absent.
Correct: Both Adeel and his brother were absent.

Rule 10

'And' and 'but' are used to join together two statements or clauses of equal rank, but while 'and' merely adds one statement to another, 'but' expresses opposition or contrast between them, as:

I went to Lahore, and purchased the books.
I went to Lahore but I did not purchase the books.

Rule 11

'Than' as a conjunction follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree, as:

Knowledge is better than money (is).

Rule 12

The adverb 'like' is often wrongly used as a conjunction instead of 'like as' or 'as'; as—

Incorrect: She walks like her mother does.
Correct: She walks as her mother does.

Rule 13

'Except' is not now used as a conjunction equivalent to 'unless'; as—

Incorrect: I shall not give you my book except you need it.
Correct: I shall not give you my book unless you need it.

Rule 14

The adjective 'other' is followed by 'than' and not by 'from', 'but', 'except'; as—

Incorrect: He has no other intention but to steal his money.
Correct: He has no other intention than to steal his money.

Rule 15

The use of 'without' as a conjunction equivalent to 'unless' is now bad English; as—

Incorrect: Without you give a written proof, I shall not accept it as true.
Correct: Unless you give a written proof, I shall not accept it as true.

Rule 16

Verbs such as 'regard', 'describe', 'represent', 'portray', 'depict', 'mention', 'define', and 'treat' are followed by 'as'; as—
Incorrect: Dilshad regards his elder brother.
Correct: Dilshad regards me as his elder brother.

Rule 17

Verbs such as 'consider', 'think', 'term', 'call', 'name' should not be followed by 'as', as—
Incorrect: I consider it as a foolish scheme.
Correct: I consider it a foolish scheme.

Rule 18

When the conjunctions 'when', 'while', 'before', 'till', 'after', in the subordinate sentences are used with reference to some future event, thy are not followed by a verb in future tense, even when the verb in the principal clause is in future; as—
Incorrect: When I shall go to his house, I will inform him about this accident.
Correct: When I go to his house, I will inform him about this accident.

Rule 19

The conjunction 'unless' mean 'if not' and therefore it should not be used in a negative sentence or clause; as—
Incorrect: Unless my result is not declared, I shall not apply.
Correct: Unless my result is declared, I shall not apply.

Rule 20

Care should be taken not to use 'that' in place of 'if', 'when', 'whether', 'though'; as—
Incorrect: I doubt that she will go.
Correct: I doubt whether she will go.

Rule 21

Avoid the use of present tense after 'as if' and 'as though'; as—
Incorrect: He talks as if he is the greatest leader of the country.
Correct: He talks as if he were the greatest leader of the country.

Rule 22

'When' refers to a 'point of time'. It must never be used for 'since' to express the cause or reason' as—
Incorrect: When you say so, I must take it seriously.
Correct: Since you say so, I must take it seriously.

Rule 23

'Until' refers to the time which passes before a certain action or event takes place: 'so long as' and 'while' refer to the time during which an action or event takes place; as—
Incorrect: Until you are addicted to evil habits, you cannot be happy.
Correct: So long as you are addicted to evil habits, you cannot be happy.

Rule 24

When 'since' is used as a conjunction, it is never preceded, and is always followed by a verb in the past indefinite tense as—
Incorrect: Three years passed since her father has died.
Correct: Three years have passed since her father died.

Rule 25

To express a cause or reason we use 'because'. To express a purpose we use 'in order that', 'so that' etc. but they are often confounded in practice; as—
Incorrect: A student reads because he may get through the examination.
Correct: A student reads that (or so that or in order that) he may get through the examination.

Rule 26

'That' should never be used before a sentence in the direct narration, nor before interrogative adverbs or pronouns in the direct narration; as—
Incorrect: Dilshad said, that 'He will go to Rahimyar Khan.'
Correct: Dilshad said, "He will go to Rahimyar Khan".
Incorrect: He asked that how long you would be absent.
Correct: He asked how long you would be absent.

Rule 27

'Lest' is used as a subordinating conjunction expressing a negative purpose and is equivalent to that .... Not. Therefore it should not be followed by not; as—
Incorrect: The thief ran away lest he should not be caught by the police.
Correct: The thief ran away lest he should be caught by the police.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Incorrect	Correct
He had hardly heard the news of his mother's death, than he wept loudly.	He had hardly heard the news of his mother's death, when he wept loudly
Though he is poor, but he is honest.	Though he is poor, yet he is honest.
Neither a borrower`, or a lender be.	Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
Both Shahram and Hamood are not present.	Neither Shahram nor Hamood is present.

No sooner had he murdered a man, but he was caught.	No sooner had he murdered the man than he was caught.
He not only bought books, but also pens.	He bought not only books but also pens.
I like such books which are interesting.	I like such books as are interesting.
Such was his ambition as could never be fulfilled.	Such was his ambition that could never be fulfilled.
Both Akhlaq as well as his friend was absent.	Both Akhlaq and his friend were absent.
The boy talks like his father does.	The boy talks as his father does.
I shall not meet you except you need me.	I shall not meet you unless you need me.
He has no other work but to disturb others.	He has no other work than to disturb others.
Without you apologize, I shall punish you.	Unless you apologize, I shall punish you.
Sharjeel regards him his friend.	Sharjeel regards him as his friend.
I think him as a fool.	I think him a fool.
When I shall meet her I shall acquaint her with this news.	When I meet her I shall acquaint her with this news.
Unless he does not come, I shall not go.	Unless he comes, I shall not go.
I doubt that he shall come.	I doubt whether he shall come.
He talks as if he was the richest man in the city.	He talks as if he were the richest man in the city.
When you say so, I must go there.	Since you say so, I must go there.
Until you waste your time you cannot pass.	So long you waste your time you cannot pass.
Two years passed since my mother died.	Two years have passed since my mother died.
A man works because he may earn his daily livelihood.	A man works that he may earn his daily livelihood.
He said that "I am going to Madras".	He said "I am going to Madras".
I asked him that how many brothers he had.	I asked him how many brothers he had.

8. RULES OF THE USE OF ARTICLES & COMMON ERRORS

Rule 1

Definite Article (The) is used:

a. With names of rivers, gulfs, seas, groups of islands, oceans, mountains, ranges, descriptive names of countries and provinces; as—
The Himalayas, the Punjab, the United States, the Ganga, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, the Yemen, the Levant.

b. When we speak of particular thing or person or one already referred to, or known to the speaker, as—
The man you want to meet is absent.

c. Before the names of books; as—
The Quran, the Bible, the Paradise Lost.

But we say;
Milton's Paradise Lost, Alan wood's reason in revolt.

d. When a singular noun is meant to represent a whole class; as—
The dog is a domestic animal.

e. With the names of things used as types of their class; as—
The pen is mightier than the sword.

f. With plural substantives; as—
The Sitwells are modern poets.

g. Before common nouns which are names of things unique of their kind; as—
The earth, the sun, the moon, the sky.

h. With superlative; as—
He is the most intelligent student of our class.

i. With an adjective used as a noun; as—
The poor are often rich.

j. With names journals, well-known buildings, and names of ships; as—
The New York Times, The Taj Mahal.

Rule 2

The Indefinite Article (a, an) is used:

a. To make common noun of a proper noun; as—
A Quad-i-Azam is needed once again.

b. In the vague sense of a certain; as—
One morning a (a certain) bird came to my door.

c. In its original numerical sense of 'one'; as—
Sixteen annas make a (one) rupee.

d. In the sense of 'any', to single out an individual as the representative of a class; as—
A (any) servant must obey his master.

Rule 3

'A' is used:-

a. Before 'u'; as—
A unique example, a university

b. Before 'o'; as—
A one-eyed man, a one rupee note

c. Before a consonant; as—
A cat, a man, a girl

Rule 4

'An' is used:

d. Before a vowel; as—
An idiot, an unknown person, an umbrella

e. Before a consonant beginning with a vowel sound; as—
An L.L.B, an M.A.

f. Before silent 'He'; as—
An hour, an honest man

Rule 5

When two or more connected nouns refer to the same person or thing, the article is ordinarily used before the first only; as—
The professor and principal is dead (same person holding two offices.)

Rule 6

When two or more connected nouns refer to different persons or thins, the article is used before each; as—
The professor and the principal are dead.

Rule 7

In expressing a comparison, if two nouns refer to different persons or things, the article must be used with each noun; as—
He is a better poet than a dramatist.

Rule 8

In expressing a comparison if two nouns refer to the same person,. the article is used before the first noun only; as—
Gamal Abdel Nasser was a greater politician than author.

Rule 9

When two or more adjectives qualify different nouns, expressed or understood, the article is used before 'each' adjective;' as—
the red and the white flower (two flowers one red, the other white).
Note: The repetition is not considered necessary when the noun is put in the plural; as—
The first and second chapters.

Rule 10

When two or more descriptive adjectives qualifying the same noun are connected by 'and' the article is used before, the first adjective only; as—
The red and white rose (one rose).

Rule 11

The article is omitted.

- Before nouns singular in form, but plural in sense; as—
  Sooners, cattle, furniture, advice, business.
- Before certain titles and names denoting relationship; as—
  Queen Elizabeth, Emperor Akbar, Sultan Suleman.
- Before proper and abstract nouns; as—
  Khalid is the healthiest boy of his village. (Proper)
  Milk is good for health. (Abstract).
- Before names of materials; as—
  Iron is a useful metal.
- Before adjectives used a nouns signifying colours and languages; as—
  She did not know French.
  Green and red are his favourite colours.
- Before names of diseases, names of regular meals, and names of things single in kind; as—
  Hell, Heaven, God. (Exception: the Pope, the Devil).
  Dysentery, Fever (Exception: the Measles, the Mumps).
- Before a noun following kind of; as—
  What kind of woman is she? (Not, kind of a woman).
  Man is mortal.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

Incorrect	Correct
What kind of a pen is it?	What kind of pen is it?
I read 'Leader'.	I read the 'Leader'.
Paradise Lost was written by Milton.	The Paradise Lost was written by Milton.
He killed snake.	He killed a snake.
The virtue has its own reward.	Virtue has its own reward.
A girl was reading near park.	A girl was reading near a park.
She seems to be an European.	She seems to be a European.
I gave him a pen he wanted.	I gave him the pen he wanted.
The honesty is the best policy.	Honesty is the best policy.
My brother is a M.A.	My brother is an M.A.
Have you seen an one-eyed man.	Have you seen a one-eyed man.
She knows the French and the English language.	She knows the French and English language.
God made earth and sky.	God made the earth and the sky.
Ganges is a holy river.	The Ganges is a holy river.
The gold is a precious metal.	Gold is a precious metal.
Sun sets in West.	The sun sets in the West.
The mankind should love nature.	Mankind should love nature.
My favourite flower is rose.	My favourite flower is the rose
The Multan is a big city.	Multan is a big city.
Man is the member of the society.	Man is the member of society.

9. RULES OF PREPOSITIONS & COMMON ERROR

Rule 1

Use of "since" and "for".
'Since' is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time and is preceded by adverb in the present perfect tense; 'from' is used with other tenses except the perfect tense. 'For' refers to a period of time not to a point of time and should not be replaced by since or from; as—

- Afridi has been playing cricket since 1996.

Afridi has been playing cricket for 19 years.

- I have done nothing since yesterday.

I shall take rest from June.
She has been suffering from fever for twelve days.

Rule 2

"After", "in".
'After' refers to a past space of time; 'in' refers to a future space of time; as—

Incorrect: She came in a few days.
Correct: She came after a few days.
Incorrect: She will come after a few days.
Correct: She will come in a few days.

Rule 3

"In", "at".
'In' is used with names of countries and large towns; 'at' is more often used when speaking of small towns and villages.

Incorrect: He lives in DHA at Lahore.
Correct: He lives at DHA in Lahore.

Rule 4

'In' denotes 'rest' or 'motion' inside anything; 'into' denotes motion towards the inside of anything; as—

Incorrect: He is into the room.
Correct: He is in the room.
Incorrect: He jumped in the river.
Correct: He jumped into the river.

Rule 5

"Beside", By the side of".
'Beside' means 'by the side of', while 'besides' means 'in addition to'; as—

Incorrect: He sat besides me.
Correct: He sat beside me.

Incorrect: Beside being robbed, he was killed
Correct: besides being robbed, he was killed.

Rule 6

"Till", "Time".
'Till' is used of 'time' and 'to' is used of place', as—

Incorrect: I played to seven o'clock.
Correct: I played till seven o'clock.
Incorrect: He walked to the end of the garden.
Correct: He walked till the end of the garden.

Rule 7

"Between", "Among"
'Between' is used with two persons or things; 'among' with more than two; as—

Incorrect: The two thieves shared the money among themselves.
Correct: The two thieves shared the money between themselves.
Incorrect: The four thieves shared the money between themselves.
Correct: The four thieves shared the money among themselves.

Rule 8

"At", "to"
'At' is used in speaking of things at rest; 'to' is used in speaking of things in motion; as—

Incorrect: She is to the top of the class.
Correct: She is at the top of the class.
Incorrect: Khalid ran at school.
Correct: Khalid ran to school.

Rule 9

'In' before a noun denoting a period of time means 'at the end of', 'within' means 'before the end of' ; as—
He shall be coming back 'in' a week.
He shall be coming back 'within' a week.

Rule 10

'With' often denotes the instrument; 'by' the agent; as—

Incorrect: He killed two birds by one stone.
Correct: He killed two birds with one stone.
Incorrect: Mangoes were brought with Khalid.
Correct: Mangoes were brought by Khalid.

Rule 11

A preposition is usually placed before its object. But the following exceptions shou be noted:--

1. A noun or pronoun in the possessive case or any other qualifying words may come between a preposition and its object; as—

   He came to the shoemaker's shop.

2. The preposition is frequently place at the end when the object is an interrogative pronoun or a relative pronoun understood; as—

   Where are you going to?

   Whom are you looking for?

3. Sometimes the object is placed first and preposition last for the sake of emphasis.-

   He is known all the world over.

4. When the object of preposition is the relative pronoun 'that' the preposition is always placed at the end; as—

   Here is the book that we were looking for.

5. The preposition is placed at the end when it combines with a preceding intransitive verb to form a compound transitive verb; as—

   She hates to be talked about.

Rule 12

Do not use the infinite (to + verb form i.e. to play) with certain words which require preposition followed by a gerund (verb + ing form i.e. playing). Some of these word are: --

'expert', 'assist', 'fond', 'hinder', 'confident', 'refrain', 'internd', 'persist', 'insist', 'prohibit', 'prevent'; as—

Incorrect: Do not prevent him to play.

Correct: Do not prevent him from playing.

Rule 13

No preposition should be used after these transitive verbs:--

'recommend', 'resemble', 'sign', 'order', 'obey', 'pervade', 'combat', 'befit', 'violate', 'investigate'; as—

Incorrect: The girl resembles with her mother.

Correct: The girl resembles her mother.

Rule 14

Care should be taken not to use the same preposition with two words unless it is appropriate to catch of them; as—

Incorrect: This hat is different and a superior to that.

Correct: This hat is different from and superior to that.

Rule 15

The following words do not take a preposition after them:--

'regarding', 'during', 'touching', 'barring', 'notwithstanding', 'respecting', 'considering', 'pending', 'concerning; as—

Incorrect: During in the summer vacation, I shall go to Kashmir.

Correct: During the summer vacation , I shall go to Kashmir.

SOLVED EXAMPLE

Incorrect	Correct
Considering about the quality, the rate is very high.	Considering the quality, the rate is very high.
This nib is different and inferior to that.	This nib is different from and inferior to that.
The boy resembles with my friend.	The boy resembles my friend.
He is fond to play.	He is fond of playing.
Do not prevent her to work.	Do not prevent her from working.
If you insišt to do so, I will not check you.	If you insist upon doing so, I will not check you.
He was intent to murder his brother.	He was intent upon murdering his brother.
He is into bed.	He is in bed.
Saima jumped in the river in the fit of lunacy.	Saima jumped into the river in the fit of lunacy.
We live in Gulbarg at Lahore.	We live at Gulbarg in Lahore.
He came in a few days.	He came after a few days.
He well come after a few days.	He will come in a few days.
The two robbers shared the booty among themselves.	The two robbers shared the booty between themselves.
The four robbers shard the booty between themselves.	The four robbers shared the booty among themselves.
She walked till the end to the road.	She walked to the end of the road.
He played to six o'clock.	He played till six o'clock.
Usman's room is besides my room.	Usman's room is beside my room.
Beside being abused, he was beaten.	Besides being abused he was beaten.
He befits to you.	Be befits you.
He is fond to read.	He is fond of reading.

10. ERRORS IN EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

Rule 1

Tomorrow for Yesterday

Incorrect: I was ill *tomorrow*, but am belter today.

Correct: I was ill *yesterday*, but am better today.

Rule 2

From for Since

Incorrect: I have been ill *from* yesterday morning.

Correct: I have been ill *since* yesterday morning.

'From' is generally used to denote the point of time when an action begins, in cases where the time when the action ends is also specified: as, 'I was present from eight o'clock till noon.'

Rule 3

Since for For

Incorrect: I have been ill *since two months.*

Correct: I have been ill *for two months.*

'Since', should never be used before an expression denoting space of time but always before an expression denoting a point of time.

Incorrect: I have not seen you *long since.*

Correct: I have not seen you *for a long time.*

It is *long since* I saw you.

Rule 4

Within for Before, By

Incorrect: You must finish this *within* 12 o'clock.

Correct: You must finish this *before* (or by) 12 o'clock.

Rule 5

After for In

Incorrect: I shall be able *to go after, a week.*

Correct: I shall be able *to go in a week.*

I shall be able to go *in a week's time.*

Rule 6

No sooner for As soon as.

Incorrect: *No sooner* he died, the heir took possession.

Correct: *As soon as* he died, the heir took possession.

'No sooner than' means much the same *as 'as soon as'* and the sentence might be expressed, *'No sooner had* he died than the heir took possession'.

11. ORDER OF WORDS

Rule 1

Interrogative Sentences.

Incorrect: When *you are going* to leave school?

Correct: When *are you going* to leave school?

Incorrect: What country *he belongs to?*

Correct: What country *does he belong to?*

The simple rule in asking direct questions inEnglish is, that the

nominative must come after the verb, or, more commonly, after an auxiliary of the verb.

When the question is asked indirectly, the natural order, nominative before verb is not changed:-

Incorrect: Tell me when *are you going!*

Correct: Tell me when you *are going.*

Incorrect: He asked me *did I know* him?

Correct: He asked me *whether I knew* him.

He asked me *if* I knew him.

Indirect questions do not take an interrogation mark after them.

Rule 2

Sentences commencing with Adverbial expressions

Incorrect: *So quickly he ran* that he came in first.

Correct: *So quickly did he run* that he came in first.

Incorrect: *No sooner I had fallen* than they ran away.

Correct: *No sooner had* I fallen than they ran away.

Rule 3

'A so good' for 'So good a', 'Such a good'

Incorrect: It is not a *so good book* as I expected.

Correct: It is not *so good a book* as I expected.

It is *not such a good book* as I expected.

Rule 4

Your favour of granting for The favour of your granting

Incorrect: I request your *favour of granting* me three days' leave.

Correct: I request *the favour of your granting* me three days' *leave.*

This error is very common in letters and petitions.

12. MISCELLANEOUS COMMON MISTAKES

The word *lady* is sometimes incorrectly used for the word *woman. A* person of discrimination does not say, "She is a handsome lady but "She is a handsome woman". Rigid rules are difficult to lay down here, as tact and taste must be our principal guides. One would say, "She is an agreeable woman" not "She is an agreeable lady". On the other hand, one would not say, "I shall be pleased to escort this woman to dinner", but "I shall be pleased to escort this lady to dinner". The term *lady* and *gentleman* become vulgarisms when carelessly used. The word *gents* is decidedly offensive and improper.

The word *plenty* is sometimes incorrectly used for many. *"Plenty* of men go abroad every year" should be "Many men". But, "There is plenty of money" is correct— (A sufficient amount of money).

"I shall be glad to *remunerate* you," should be, "I shall be glad to *pay* you."

"It does not make a particle of difference to me" should be "It makes no difference to me". Do not say "not a particle" for "not at all". "Not a particle" may be correct, but is unduly emphatic.

Avoid bolstering up poverty of thought with such expressions as: "And so forth", "and the like", "and the rest of it", "and all that sort of thing", "and so on" and "mind you".

The word "got" is commonly misused; as, "She *got* here yesterday" for "She reached here yesterday"; and "I have got to go" for "I have to go".

The following common errors should be avoided.

Rule 1

Incorrect: How do you do? *Quite well, thank you. Pleased to meet you..*
Correct: The correct reply is to repeat 'How do you do?, only.
Incorrect: *No more to pen.*
Correct: Avoid this.
Incorrect: He is *running in sixteen.*
Correct: He *is in his sixteenth year.*
Incorrect: *No mention.*
Correct: Please *do not mention it.*
Incorrect: *In.my opinion, I think it is wrong.*
Correct: *In my opinion it is wrong.*
I think it is wrong.
Incorrect: *Your's sincerely.*
Correct: *Yours sincerely.*
Incorrect: *Excuse for the troubles.*
Correct: *Forgive my troubling you.*

Rule 2

"Enjoying good health" and not "Keeping good health"
Incorrect: I hope you are *keeping good health.*
Correct: I hope you are *enjoying good health.*

Rule 3

'Comes of and not 'Comes off
Incorrect: He *comes off* a noble family.
Correct: He *comes of* a noble family.
'*Come off*' means 'to take place' e.g., His marriage *comes off* next Monday.

Rule 4

'Fruit' and not 'Fruits'
Incorrect: He bought some- *fruits* at Murree.
Correct: We bought some *fruit* at Murree.

Rule 5

'Vegetables' and not 'Vegetable'
Incorrect: He *prefers vegetable to* beef.
Correct: *He. prefers vegetables to* beef.

The student should remember that nouns and pronouns used before gerunds should be in the possessive case.

Incorrect: Would you mind *me* addressing you for a minute.
Correct: Would you mind *my* addressing you for a minute.
Incorrect: I remember *him* throwing a stone at the dog.
Correct: I remember *his* throwing a stone at the dog.
Incorrect: You need not *be jealous* of *Munir* winning this prize.
Correct : You need not *be jealous of Munir's* winning this prize.
Incorrect: Q. Will you have some lemonade?
A. *I don 't* mind.
Correct: The correct answer is '*Thank you*' or '*No*' *thank you*'.

I do not mind' used in this way is rude. The reply connotes indifference; that the person invited does not care whether he drinks lemonade or not.

Incorrect: *No, please.*
Correct: *No, sir.* v depending on the context
No, thank you

'*No, please*' is always wrong. '*Yes please*' and '*No thank you*' are the polite replies when accepting and declaimng some offer. '*No, sir*, is a polite reply to a question asking for information e.g., 'Has the letter gone7* '*No,*

Rule 6

"With a view to doing" and "not with a view to do"
Incorrect: *With a view to do* this work, he went there.
Correct: *With a view to doing* this work, he went there.

Rule 7

'On the way", and not "in the way"
Incorrect: *In the way* I met an old friend.
Correct: *On the way* I met an old friend.

Rule 8

"Not to speak of and not "what to speak of"
Incorrect: *What to speak of French*, he does not know even *English.*
Correct: *Not to speak of* (or *to say nothing of) French*, he does *not know* even *English.*

Rule 9

"A five-rupee note" and not "a five rupees note"
Incorrect: He borrowed a *five-rupees note* from me.
Correct: He borrowed a *five-rupee* note from me.

Rule 10

"Do what is necessary" and not "do the needful"

Incorrect: I hope you will *do the needful.*

Correct: I hope you will *what is necessary.*

When the answer is in the negative, preface it with 'No'.

When the answer is in the affirmative, preface it with 'Yes'.

Incorrect: Do you smoke? *Yes, I don't.*

Correct: Do you smoke? *No, I don't, or* Do you smoke? *Yes, I do*

Incorrect	Correct
How long will you stop?	How long will you stay?
He lays in bed.	He lies in bed.
I'll go right away.	I will go at once.
He is a smart boy.	He is a bright boy.
I expect he is wrong	I suspect he is wrong.
I expected to have seen you.	I expected to see you.
He was, scarce gone when you came	He was scarcely gone when you came
Will you visit your folks?	Will you visit your family?
That is a magnificent dress.	That is a pretty dress.
That is uncommon fine	That is uncommonly fine.
He is quite genteel.	He is well-bred.
I am taller than him.	I am taller than he.
I received lots of things.	I received many things, or I received a great many things.
What makes you look so happily)	What makes you look so happy?
Who are you looking for?	For whom are you looking?
Don't blame it on me	Do not blame me.
There was nobody else there but me.	There was nobody there but me.
It was a sad circumstance.	It was a sad occurrence.
I like that the best of any.	I like that the best of all.
He put his money in stocks.	He invested his money in stocks.
I want to say right here.	I wish to say just here.
That bill is settled.	That bill is paid.
What is your proposition?	What is your proposal?
Are you keeping well?	Are you well?
I intend to make a visit there.	I intend to pay a visit there.
She is some better.	She is better, or She is somewhat better.
As soon as you get the book read, may I have it?	As soon as you have read the book, may I have it?
I have been fearfully troubled about the matter.	I have been greatly troubled about the matter.
It is aggravating to have a cold.	It is annoying to have a cold.

13. Errors in Rendering Urdu Sentences/Phrases into English

انگریزی اور اردو زبان کے باہمی تضادات کی وجہ سے جو غلطیاں عام طور پر امتحان میں پوچھی جاتی ہیں۔ ان کو اردو اور انگریزی میں وضاحت کے ساتھ لکھا جاتا ہے۔ امیدواروں سے گزارش ہے کہ ان غلطیوں کو اچھی طرح ذہن نشین کر لیں۔

1. **Above**: above is not an adjective.

Incorrect	Correct
Above statement	The statement given above.
Above paragraph	The paragraph given above.

2. **All right**: It is incorrect to write all right as "alright" or "al-right"
3. **Back of**: At the back of and not "in the back of".
4. **Sick** general generally means "vomiting" or tired.
5. **Ill** Not well in the health.
   Incorrect: He feels ill in the class.
   Correct: He feels sick in the class.
6. **Grow Young**: is wrongly used, a man can grow old and not young.
   Incorrect: When he grew young, he went to America.
   Correct: When he became young, he went to America.
   In his youth, he went to America.
7. **Deny** (کسی بات سے انکار کرنا) **Refuse** (کام سے انکار کرنا) **Decline** (دعوت یا پیشکش کا انکار کرنا)
   Incorrect: I asked him to bring water but he denied to bring it.
   Correct: I asked him to bring water but he refused to bring it.
   Incorrect: He refused the invitation.
   Correct: He declined the invitation.
8. **Future life:** is often used in a wrong context.
   It must be the rest of one's life or remaining life.
   Incorrect: He will spend his future life in America after his retirement.
   Correct: He will spend the rest of his life in America after his retirement.
9. **Cent per cent:** does not mean "full" however hundred per cent is used to mean complete.
   Incorrect: He will get cent per cent marks
   Correct: He will get nearly full marks.
10. **Centre:** means the point at an equal distance from the four corners
    Middle: Midway between things.
    Incorrect: I part my hair in the center.
    Correct: I part my hair in the middle.
11. **Common:** Means belonging to all members of a group.
    Mutual: Means acting in both directions at the same time.
    Incorrect: We went to the house of our mutual friend.
    Correct: We went to the house of our common friend.
12. **Due to:** It is not a compound preposition. It is an adjective and it should refer to some noun or pronoun. It is always preceded by the verb "to be" (is am, are, was. were,)

13. **Owing to:** is a compound preposition. It can be used to refer to the verb.
  a. He is ill owing to cold.
  He is ill due to cold.
  b. He came late due to illness.
  He came late owing to illness.

14. **Place:** means situation or position of locality.
  a. Place of women in society.
  b. It is good place to live in.
  Room: means space
  Incorrect: There is no place in this compartment.
  Correct: There is no room in this compartment.

15. **O, Colck:** Is always used with exact hours.
  It is wrong to say 4:30 O clock.
  Four O Clock, Seven O Clock.
  Incorrect: He reached by 4:30 O' Clock train.
  Correct: He reached by 4:30 train.

16. **To give a test:** (امتحان لینا)

  To take a test:(امتحان دینا)
  Incorrect: The teacher took a test of the boys.
  Correct: The teacher gave a test to the boys.

17. **Attach:** is followed by a preposition "to" and not "with"

Attach کے بعد ہمیشہ "to" بطور preposition استعمال کریں اور Enclosed کے ساتھ with لگائیں۔

  Incorrect: Copies of testimonials are attached herewith.
  Correct: Copies of testimonial are attached here to.
  However, we can write enclosed here with.

18. **Keep in mind** is wrong, It should be Bear in mind.

19. **With a view** to is always followed by a Gerund.

With a view to کے بعد ہمیشہ اسم حاصل مصدر لگائیں۔

  Incorrect: He went there with a view to find the fact of murder.
  Correct: He went there with a view to finding the fact of murder.

20. **To keep good health:** is wrong, the correct phrase is to keep in good health, or to have good health.

Female مادہ کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے جو کہ جانوروں اور کیڑوں مکوڑوں وغیرہ کی بھی ہو سکتی ہے۔ خواتین کے لیے لفظ ladies لکھیں۔

21. **Female:** Should not be used for women.
  Incorrect: The females of house went to see picture.
  Correct: The ladies or women of house went to see picture.

22. **Listen:** (توجہ سے سننا) to hear with close attention.
  Incorrect: **Hear** (سننا) Please hear to me.
  Correct: Please listen to me.
  Over flow: The past participle of overflow is wrongly used as; overflown Whereas it is overflowed.

Overflow کی دوسری اور تیسری فارم over flowed ہے نہ کہ over flown

  Incorrect: The river has over flown its banks.
  Correct: The river has overflowed its banks.

23. **Your's sincerely:** is wrongly used in letters and applications, it should be yours sincerely. No apostrophe is used.

24. **Yours affectionate friend:** is a wrong expression. It should be your affectionate friend.

Ly پر ختم ہونے والے الفاظ کے ساتھ عام طور yours لکھتے ہیں۔ جیسا کہ:

- Yours affectionately.
- Yours sincerely.

25. **To leave from:** is wrongly used to express farewell or to part from. It should be "take leave of "(جدا ہونا)
  Incorrect: He took leave from his wife.
  Correct: He took leave of his wife.

26. **Good night:** is an expression of departure and farewell. It is not related to time while Good evening is an expression of greeting.

27. **Return Post:** is wrongly used for "by return of post."
  Incorrect: Return Post.
  Correct: By the return post.
  By return of post.

28. **As follows:** The verb is invariable in number. It is never "as follow".
  Incorrect: His arguments are as follow.
  Correct: His arguments are as follows.
  His arguments are as it follows.
  His arguments are as it follows.
  'it' is usually omitted……………

29. **Soon:** is often misused for quickly, soon is used to show question of time, quickly is used to show pace or speed.
  Incorrect: He walked soon.
  Correct: He walked quickly.
  Incorrect: He ate quickly.
  Correct: He ate soon.

30. A common fault is that of not using the right corresponding conjunctions. The proper use of some of these may be indicated here:-

Though	Followed by	Yet, nevertheless.
Whether	"	or
Either	"	or
Neither	"	nor
As	"	as
As	"	so
So	"	as
So	"	that
Both	"	and
Not only	"	but also
Not	"	but

Errors of expression in a Nutshell

Incorrect	Correct
pant	trousers
stockings	stocks
boarding	boarding house
sceneries	scenery
poetries	poems
mischiefs	acts of mischief
abuse	words of abuse
business	a piece of business
summer vacations	summer vacation
vegetable	vegetables
blotting	blotting paper
females	women or ladies
males	men
cent per cent	nearly full
both of us did not work	neither of us worked
family	members of a family
bed sheet	sheet
I beg to state	I beg leave to state
Family man	A man with a family
Our English professor	Our Professor of English
we enjoyed ourselves the match	we enjoyed the match
dispose off	dispose of
pull on well	pull well together get on well
I am not on talking terms with him.	I am not on speaking terms with him.
His speech was broadcasted.	His speech was broadcast
In the way.	on the way
He knows to swim.	He knows how to swim.
See there comes the President.	Look, there comes the President.
Will you join us at the meal?	Will you join us at the meals?
When do you sleep?	When do you go to bed?
It is none of his concern.	It is no concern of his.
There was pin drop silence.	There was unbroken silence. OR (complete silence)
He found it hard to make his two ends meet.	He found it hard to make his both ends meet.
This water is good for drinking.	This water is good to drink.
Mother land.	Father land **OR** Mother country.

Match Box	A box of matches
Recover from fatal illness.	Recover from serious illness.
A failed student	A failed candidate.
My brother stood first in the class.	My brother came first in the class.
I enjoyed thoroughly.	I enjoyed myself thoroughly.
Preferable than	Preferable to
With a view to do	With a view to doing
What to speak of	Not to speak of
Do the needful	Do what is necessary
Talking terms	Speaking terms
Picked up a quarrel	Picked a quarrel
Ordered for	Ordered
Poors	the poor
One of my friend	One of my friends
Reach at	Reach
Noise	A noise
Aim to	Aim at
On my address	To my or at my address
Discuss about/on	Discuss
Copy	Note book

COMMON ERRORS IN USAGE WITH SOLUTIONS

SET-I

Incorrect	correct
1. There is no place in this compartment.	There is no room in this compartment.
2. Give me some blotting.	Give me some blotting paper.
3. We all did not go.	None of us went.
4. Both did not go.	Neither went.
5. Write this in your copy.	Write this in your note book.
6. I am learning a new poetry	I am learning a new poem (or a new piece of poetry).
7. He is a tall gentleman.	He is a tall man.
Note: Gentleman' should be used only when we refer to a man's character.	
8. This lady lives near my house.	This woman lives near my house.
Note: 'Lady' should be used only when we mean specially a woman of good birth and breeding.	
9. He is my cousin brother.	He is my cousin.
10. They that did this thing should be punished.	Those who did this thing should be punished.

11.	Kindly pass order for his release.	Kindly pass orders for his release.
12.	Good night, sir, I am pleased to see you.	Good evening, sir, I am pleased to see you

Note: 'Goodnight' should be used at the time of parting.

13.	He has a large quantity of books.	He has a large number of books.
14.	He has a great number of money.	He has a great amount of money.
15.	The back side of my house needs repairs.	The back of my house needs repairs.

Note: (Backside=buttocks)

16.	He travels by third class.	He travels in third class.
17.	He gave a speech.	He made a speech.
18.	Your separation distresses me.	Separation from you distresses me.
19.	He enjoyed during the holidays.	He enjoyed himself during the holidays.
20.	I hope to receive your good report.	I hope to receive a good report from you.
21.	Who did this? Myself.	Who did this? I, myself.
22.	The teacher tested the boy if he could write correctly.	The teacher tested if the boy could write correctly.
23.	He advocated that equal rights should be given to all	He advocated the giving of equal rights to all

Note: "Advocated' takes a gerund or verbal-noun as its object: it should not be followed by a noun.

24.	There was clapping between each act.	There was clapping after each act.
25.	Every people know this.	Everyone knows this
26.	These all fruits are rotten.	All these fruits are rotten.
27.	I have no any friends	I have no friend.

Notes: It is advised to use 'no any' or 'not any' together.

28.	A few number of persons were present.	A small number of persons were present.
29.	I have less troubles than my brother.	I have fewer troubles than my brother.
30.	Any one cannot do this.	No one can do this.
31.	It was twenty years before that he died.	It was twenty years ago that he died.
32.	He only is responsible.	He alone is responsible.
33.	My head is paining.	My head is aching.
34.	What to speak of food even water was not given to the beggar.	Not to speak of food even, water was not given to the beggar.

Note: 'What to speak' is unidiomatic and contrary to usage.

35.	He got nearly cent per cent marks.	He got nearly full marks.
36.	He is a most perfect fool.	He is a perfect fool.
37.	This is a worth seeing scenery.	This scenery is worth seeing.
38.	He does not know wrong from right.	He does not know right from wrong.
39.	The reason why he is absent is because his mother is ill.	The reason why he is absent is that his mother is ill.

40.	He was regarded an honest man.	He was regarded as an honest man.
41.	He is more better than I.	He is better than I.
42.	He has a less income.	He has a small income.
43.	From the two he is clever.	He is the cleverer of the two.
44.	He is becoming strong.	He is becoming stronger.
45.	He will spend his remaining life here.	He will spend the rest of his life here.
46.	The Karachi is big city.	Karachi is a big city.
47.	The man is a member of the society.	Man is a member of society.

Note: The' is not used before 'Man' and 'Society;' when used in a general sense.

48.	Each of us loves our home.	Each of us loves his home.
49.	My suggestions are as follow.	My suggestions are as follows.
50.	Each and every student failed.	Every student failed.

Note: It is superfluous to use 'each' and 'every' together.

51.	He is a coward man.	He is a coward.
52.	The horse is laming in.	The horse is lame.
53.	Hindi is not spoken whole U.P.	Hindi is not spoken in the whole of U.P.
54.	He asked from me whether I had not gone there.	He asked me whether I had gone there or not.
55.	I take my dinner at 8 P.M. every night.	I have my dinner at 8 P.M. Or I dine at 8 P.M.
56.	He asked that what are you doing.	He asked what we were doing.
57.	He does not care for my words.	He does not care for what I say.
58.	He does not cre for money.	He does not take care of his money.
59.	Last, but not the least, my thanks are due to Hamood Ranjha.	Last, but not least, my thanks are due to Hamood Ranjha.
60.	This was going on since a long time.	This had been going on for a long time.
61.	Let us make ourselves merry.	Let us make merry.
62.	After the day's hard work the farmer rested himself.	After the day's hard work the farmer rested.
63.	I shall go directly to my office.	I shall go direct to my office.
64.	Both have much in common.	The two have much in common.
65.	He has not read either of these books.	He has not read any of these books.
66.	This is not the first time I am hearing of your misbehavior.	This is not the first time I have heard of your misbehavior.
67.	He says me a fool.	He calls me a fool.
68.	The two first will get prize.	The first two will get prizes.
69.	I had hardly reached the station, than the train started.	Hardly had I reached the station, when the train started.
70.	Please write me at an early date.	Please write to me at an early date.
71.	I left playing hockey.	I stopped playing hockey.
72.	Leave the house's reins	Let go the horse's reins.
73.	He got angry before I said a word.	He got angry, before I had said a word.
74.	I met a man who was my teacher ten years ago.	I met a man who had been my teacher ten years ago.

75.	No I must take your leave.	Now I must take leave from you. Or Now I must bid you goodbye
76.	In the noon I take rest.	I take rest in the middle of the day.

Note: 'Noon' is used only for a 'point of time,' and not for a 'period of time,' as is generally done by Pakistan students.

77.	He is a youngman of twenty years old.	He is a youngman of twenty.
78.	I have been sick for the last one month.	I have been ill for the last one month.
79.	It is three o'clock in my watch.	It is three o'clock by my watch.
80.	I shall go by the three-thirty o'clock train.	I shall go by the three-thirty train.

Note: 'O' clock' is used only after full hours and not after some part of an hour.

81.	He is true to his words.	He is true to his word.
82.	He knows to swim.	He knows how to swim.
83.	We should cut jokes only with our friends.	We should make jokes only with our friends
84.	I said to him to go.	I told him to go.
85.	He stays in Lahore.	He lives in Lahore.
86.	He lived in a hotel.	He stayed at a restaurant.
87.	Hundreds of people died of hunger.	Hundreds of people died from hunger.
88.	He died from cancer.	He died of cancer.
89.	I said to him bring a glass of water.	I told him to bring a glass of water.
90.	My tooth is paining.	My tooth is aching.
91.	He made a lecture.	He gave a lecture.
92.	Tell who are you?	Tell me who you are.
93.	No heaven or hell is.	There is no heaven or hell.
94.	Not a word he spoke.	Not a word did he speak.
95.	My friend left Rajanpur since a month	My friend left Rajanpur a month ago.
96.	I do not like these sorts of people.	I do not like people of this sort.
97.	These kinds of acts will not be tolerated by me.	I will not tolerate acts of this kind.

Note: 'Kind of,' 'sort of' must be used in the plural.

98.	Tariq, Saeed and Ali etc. have passed the Examination.	Tariq, Saeed and Ali have passed the examination.

Note: Both 'etc' and 'and' should not be used together.

99.	Many kinds of fruits such as, apple, plums, cherries etc. grow in Kashmir.	Fruits of many kinds such as apple, plums, cherries grow in Kashmir.

Note: 'Etc' is not needed after 'such as'.

100.	Hundred miles are a long distance.	Hundred miles is a long distance.
101.	You are kindly requested to note your duties.	We requested you kindly to note your duties.
102.	I wish you a bright future life.	I wish you a bright future.

103.	Burn the lamp.	Light the lamp.
104.	I have ordered for a new car.	I have ordered a new car.
105.	Keep this on the table.	Put this on the table.
106.	People respected him on his arrival.	People showed respect for him on his arrival.
107.	The ship was drowned.	The ship sank.
108.	He denied my invitation.	He refused my invitation.
109.	He refused my propose.	He rejected my proposal.
110.	Chughtai stood second in his class.	Chughtai was second in his class.
111.	He is reading at the High School.	He is at the High School.
112.	The child was wiser than his age.	The child was wise of his age.
113.	She is prettier than wise.	She is more pretty than wise.
114.	I hope he must come.	I hope he will come. OR I am sure he will come.
115.	Always fair out a written exercise.	Always make a fair copy of a written exercise.
116.	I filled water in the cup.	I filled the cup with water.
117.	He prevented him from harm.	He protected him from harm.
118.	By that time two weeks' salary were due.	By that time, salary for two weeks was due.
119.	You do not realize my views.	You do not understand my views.
120.	Thanking you, believe me to be, yours sincerely.	Thanking you, I am, yours sincerely.
121.	Goaded to desperation, the tormentors were attached by the prisoner.	Goaded to desperation, the prisoner attacked his tormentors.
122.	Being an honest man, your plan is hateful to me.	Being an honest man, I hate your plan.
123.	He left without any one knowing.	He left without any one's knowledge.
124.	Conspiracies were hatched to secretly murder the king.	Conspiracies were hatched to murder the king secretly.
125.	I should have liked to have gone.	I should have liked to go.
126.	He seems to enjoy his stay at Rahimyar Khan.	He seems to have enjoyed his stay at Rahimyar Khan.
127.	I ask your favor of granting me a day's leave.	I ask the favor of your granting me a day's leave.
128.	Do you know of a house for letting?	Do you know of a house to let?
129.	The objections of my friend to accompany me to Lahore are meaningless.	The objections of my friend to accompanying me to Lahore are meaningless.

Note: Objection to, object to, subject to, in addition to, look forward to, with a view to, etc are always accompanied by (to + verbing + ing form i.e) we are looking forward to seeing you.

130.	I intended to have been present.	I intended to be present.
131.	I came by walk.	I came walking.

Note: One come 'by train' or ' by bus' but not by' walking.'

132.	Open the light.	Turn on the light.
133.	Shut the light.	Turn off the light.
134.	When he comes you must wish him.	When he comes, you must greet him.
135.	Due to his illness, he has not come to school.	It is due to his illness that he has not come to school.
136.	I met him in the way.	I met him on the way.

Note: 'On the way' and 'in the road' is correct.

137.	I regard him an elder brother.	I regard him as an elder brother.
138.	It is of no use to complain.	It is no use to complain.
139.	We had milk and fruits, also sweets.	We had milk and fruits, and also sweets.
140.	I am quite alright.	I am alright. **OR** I am quite right.
141.	The river has over flow its banks.	The river has overflowed its banks.
142.	He has resigned to his fate.	He has resigned himself to his fate.
143.	I take this opportunity to thank you.	I take this opportunity of thanking you.
144.	He has a family to work.	He has a family to work for.
145.	Leave to do evil.	Cease to do evil.
146.	He came out successful in the examination.	He was successful in the examination.
147.	I came across with my friend in the park.	I met my friend in the park.
148.	He plucked in English.	He failed in English.
149.	Fooding and lodging is free.	Boarding and lodging is free.
150.	He has to do an important work at home.	He has an important work at home.
151.	He told me the details of the matter.	He told me the matter in detail.
152.	Really speaking, it is not very hot.	As a matter of fact, it is not very hot.
153.	That was awfully good of you	That was very good of you.

Note: 'Awfully' means fear mixed with respect. It should not be used for 'very'

154.	I shall be back in a few minutes.	I shall come back in a few minutes.
155.	What are you speaking?	What are you saying?
156.	My uncle is very ill, I hope he will soon die.	My uncle is very ill, I expect he will soon die.

Note: To hope' means to think of a possible event with pleasure; to expect', means merely to think of a possibility without pain or pleasure.

157.	You will be going to the hills soon, I think.	You will be going to the hills soon, I suppose.
158.	Of course, he would come today.	Certainly, he would come today.
159.	I never spoke to him this morning.	I did not speak to him this morning.
160.	I am too happy to meet your again.	I am very happy to meet you again.
161.	He found that he had no money with him.	He found that he had no money on him.
162.	Will you have some tea? Thanks, I have just had some.	Will you have some tea? No, thanks I have just had some.

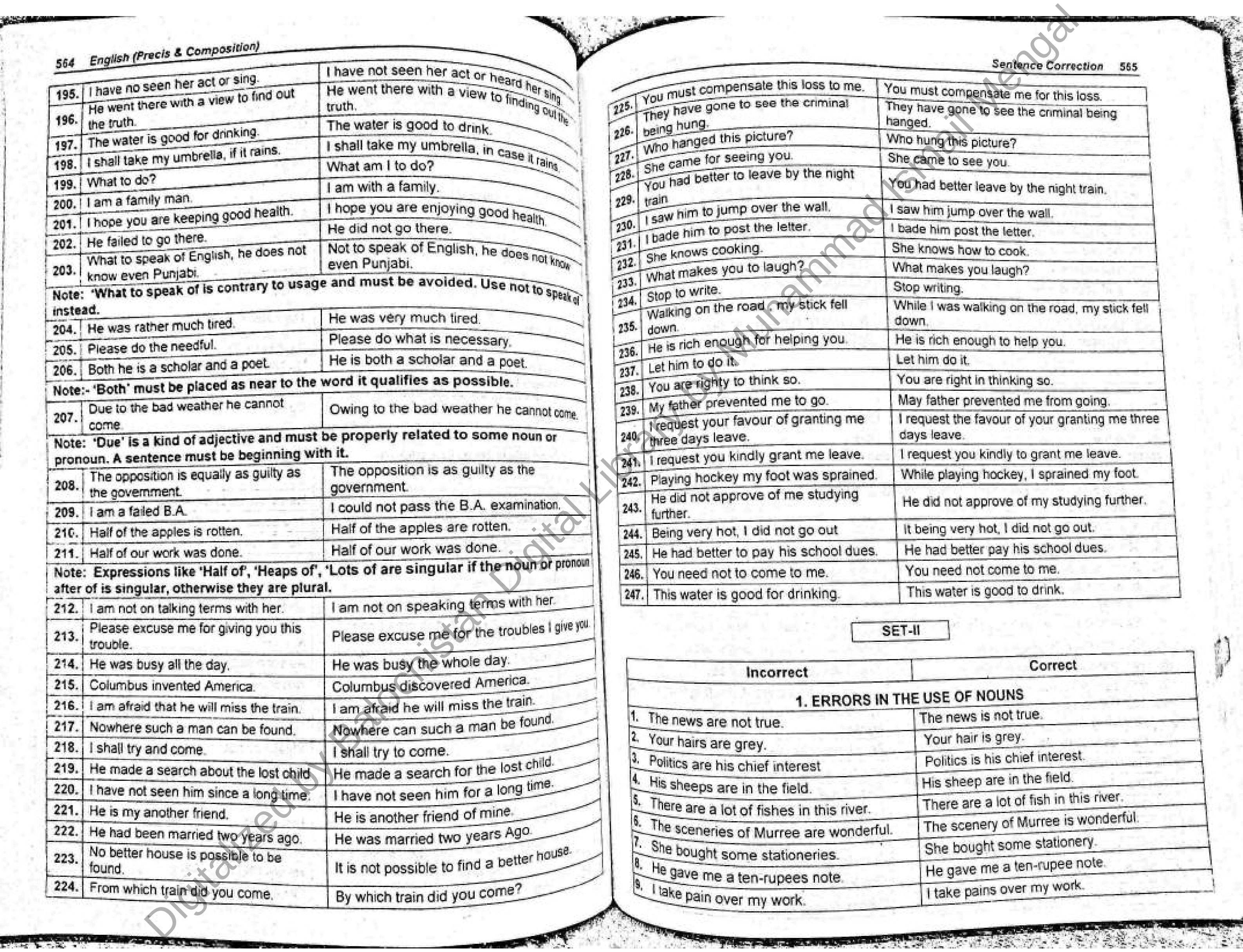
163.	You will get through in the examination.	You will get through the examination.
164.	We have gone to cinema yesterday.	We went to the cinema yesterday.
165.	Neither he comes, nor he writes.	Neither does he come, nor does he write.
166.	I am fond of all games as, for example, carom, cards etc.	I am fond of all games, for example, carom, cards.
167.	I want to know as to why you did not attend the class yesterday.	I want to know why you did not attend the class yesterday.
168.	Supposing if he fails, what will he do?	Supposing he fails, what will he do?
169.	He cannot pull on with his brother.	He cannot pull well with his brother.
170.	He had no other claims to the post but recommendation.	He had no other claims to the post than recommendation.

Note:- 'Other' is followed by 'than' and not by 'but'.

171.	The examination will begin from Monday.	The examination will begin on Monday.
172.	He was bet to do evil.	He was bent on doing evil.
173.	He has passed his M.A. from the Punjab University.	He has got his M.A. from the Punjab University.
174.	Do not try to get down from the running train.	Do not try to get down from running train.
175.	He wrote me.	He wrote to me.
176.	Send this letter to this address.	Send this letter on the address.
177.	Open the fifth page.	Open at the fifth page.
178.	He called me in dinner.	He called me to dinner.
179.	There are many advantages from this	The advantages of this are many
180.	He wastes much time in trifles.	He wastes much time on trifles.
181.	This is different to that.	This is different from that.
182.	He sat on a tree.	He sat in a tree.
183.	This is the road to go.	This is the road to go by.
184.	There was a match between Lahore against Karachi.	There was a match between Lahore and Karachi.
185.	Directly I return, you may go.	As soon as I return, you may go.
186.	Never speak a lie.	Never tell a lie.
187.	Always, tell the truth	Always speak the truth.
188.	I go to sleep at 10.30.	I go to bed at 10.30
189.	No mention	Please do not mention it.
190.	Mr. Hafiz Karim Dad, AD IB .	Hafiz Karim Dad, AD IB .

Note: Both 'Mr'. And 'Hafiz.' near the same thing and so must not be used together.

191.	I ever remember to have seen him before.	I do not remember to have seen him before.
192.	Nobody will miss him like I shall.	Nobody will miss him as I shall.
193.	He will came just now.	He will come presently.
194.	What for are these places noted?	What are these placed noted for?



195.	I have no seen her act or sing.	I have not seen her act or heard her sing.
196.	He went there with a view to find out the truth.	He went there with a view to finding out the truth.
197.	The water is good for drinking.	The water is good to drink.
198.	I shall take my umbrella, if it rains.	I shall take my umbrella, in case it rains.
199.	What to do?	What am I to do?
200.	I am a family man.	I am with a family.
201.	I hope you are keeping good health.	I hope you are enjoying good health.
202.	He failed to go there.	He did not go there.
203.	What to speak of English, he does not know even Punjabi.	Not to speak of English, he does not know even Punjabi.

Note: 'What to speak of is contrary to usage and must be avoided. Use not to speak of instead.

204.	He was rather much tired.	He was very much tired.
205.	Please do the needful.	Please do what is necessary.
206.	Both he is a scholar and a poet.	He is both a scholar and a poet.

Note:- 'Both' must be placed as near to the word it qualifies as possible.

207.	Due to the bad weather he cannot come.	Owing to the bad weather he cannot come.

Note: 'Due' is a kind of adjective and must be properly related to some noun or pronoun. A sentence must be beginning with it.

208.	The opposition is equally as guilty as the government.	The opposition is as guilty as the government.
209.	I am a failed B.A.	I could not pass the B.A. examination.
210.	Half of the apples is rotten.	Half of the apples are rotten.
211.	Half of our work was done.	Half of our work was done.

Note: Expressions like 'Half of', 'Heaps of', 'Lots of are singular if the noun or pronoun after of is singular, otherwise they are plural.

212.	I am not on talking terms with her.	I am not on speaking terms with her.
213.	Please excuse me for giving you this trouble.	Please excuse me for the troubles I give you.
214.	He was busy all the day.	He was busy the whole day.
215.	Columbus invented America.	Columbus discovered America.
216.	I am afraid that he will miss the train.	I am afraid he will miss the train.
217.	Nowhere such a man can be found.	Nowhere can such a man be found.
218.	I shall try and come.	I shall try to come.
219.	He made a search about the lost child	He made a search for the lost child.
220.	I have not seen him since a long time.	I have not seen him for a long time.
221.	He is my another friend.	He is another friend of mine.
222.	He had been married two years ago.	He was married two years Ago.
223.	No better house is possible to be found.	It is not possible to find a better house.
224.	From which train did you come.	By which train did you come?

225.	You must compensate this loss to me.	You must compensate me for this loss.
226.	They have gone to see the criminal being hung.	They have gone to see the criminal being hanged.
227.	Who hanged this picture?	Who hung this picture?
228.	She came for seeing you.	She came to see you.
229.	You had better to leave by the night train	You had better leave by the night train.
230.	I saw him to jump over the wall.	I saw him jump over the wall.
231.	I bade him to post the letter.	I bade him post the letter.
232.	She knows cooking.	She knows how to cook.
233.	What makes you to laugh?	What makes you laugh?
234.	Stop to write.	Stop writing.
235.	Walking on the road , my stick fell down.	While I was walking on the road, my stick fell down.
236.	He is rich enough for helping you.	He is rich enough to help you.
237.	Let him to do it.	Let him do it.
238.	You are righty to think so.	You are right in thinking so.
239.	My father prevented me to go.	May father prevented me from going.
240.	I request your favour of granting me three days leave.	I request the favour of your granting me three days leave.
241.	I request you kindly grant me leave.	I request you kindly to grant me leave.
242.	Playing hockey my foot was sprained.	While playing hockey, I sprained my foot.
243.	He did not approve of me studying further.	He did not approve of my studying further.
244.	Being very hot, I did not go out	It being very hot, I did not go out.
245.	He had better to pay his school dues.	He had better pay his school dues.
246.	You need not to come to me.	You need not come to me.
247.	This water is good for drinking.	This water is good to drink.

SET-II

Incorrect	Correct
1. ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS	
1. The news are not true.	The news is not true.
2. Your hairs are grey.	Your hair is grey.
3. Politics are his chief interest	Politics is his chief interest.
4. His sheeps are in the field.	His sheep are in the field.
5. There are a lot of fishes in this river.	There are a lot of fish in this river.
6. The sceneries of Murree are wonderful.	The scenery of Murree is wonderful.
7. She bought some stationeries.	She bought some stationery.
8. He gave me a ten-rupees note.	He gave me a ten-rupee note.
9. I take pain over my work.	I take pains over my work.

10. He issued order to release him	He issued orders to releace him.
11. He lost his trouser.	He lost his trousers.
12. We have read many poetries.	We have read many poems.
13. He has given up his study.	He has given up his studies.
14. The room has no furnitures.	The room has no furniture.
15. Ten miles are a long distance.	Ten miles is a long distance.
16. He gave me many advices.	He gave me many pieces of advice.
17. We have many works to do.	We have many pieces of work to do.
18. He has an urgent business at home.	He has an urgent piece of business at home
19. The chair's leg is broken.	The leg of the chair is broken.
20. The book of Khalid is lost	Khalid's book is lost.
21. The United States are a rich country.	The United States is a rich country.
22. The United Nations have done nothing for the people of Palestine.	The United Nations has done nothing for the people of Palestine.

Incorrect	Correct
2. ERRORS IN THE USE of PRONOUNS	
1. It is me.	It is I.
Note: (i)For a statement showing positive/good sense, the order of persons would be second, third and first i.e. you, he and I. **(ii)For a statement showing negative/bad sense the order would be as: first, third and second i.e. I, he and you.**	
2. I, you and he will help the poor.	You, he and I will help the poor.
3. None of these two girls has failed.	Neither of these two girls has failed.
4. Any one of those two boys is absent.	Either of those two boys is absent.
5. None remain to tell the story of that tragedy.	None remains to tell the story of that tragedy
6. Each of the students has paid their fee.	Each of the students has paid his fee.
7. One must not forget his duty.	One must not forget one's duty.
8. Any one can do it if one tries.	Any one can do it if he tries.
9. The committee were divided in its opinion.	The committee were divided in their opinion.
10. The man is my brother who met you yesterday.	The man who met you yesterday is my brother.
11. Four girls were playing with each other.	Four girls were playing with one another
12. The two sisters loved one another.	The two sisters loved each other.
13. One of the boy is absent.	One of the boys is absent.
14. Only one of the criminals were arrested.	Only one of the criminals was arrested.
15. Your shirt is like Khalid.	Your shirt is like Khalid's.
16. Such things which you say are not true.	Such things as you say are not true.
17. 39. She is older than me.	She is older than I.
18. Who do you want to see?	Whom do you want to see?
19. Either Sajid or Khalid come here daily.	Either Sajid or Khalid comes here daily.
20. Neither Shahid nor Majid are known to me.	Neither Shahid nor Majid is known to me.
21. It is I who is to blame.	It is I who am to blame.
22. He is one of the ministers who has served the country.	He is one of the ministers who have served the country.
23. The boy who works hard he will pass.	The boy who works hard will pass.
24. Those who are proud they are not happy.	Those who are proud are not happy.

Incorrect	Correct
3. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES	
1. It is much fine today.	It is very fine today.
2. It is too hot today.	It is very hot today.
3. This house is too much big for you and me.	This house is much too big for you and me.
4. He is a best student.	He is the best student.
5. He is the most best student.	He Is the best student.
6. He is more taller than I,	He is taller than I.
7. He is my older brother.	He is my elder brother.
8. He is my oldest son.	He is my eldest son.
9. He is elder than I.	He is elder to me.
10. She is junior than me in service.	She is junior to me in service.
11. She is senior than me in service.	She is senior to me in service.
12. Of the two boys, Ashraf is the tallest.	Of the two boys, Ashraf is the taller.
13. Of the two routes, this is the shortest.	Of the two routes, this is the shorter.
14. I have no any money to buy books.	I have no money to buy books.
15. I am too tired to attend to some work.	I am too tired to attend to any work.
16. Islamabad is a worth-seeing place.	Islamabad is a place worth-seeing.
17. This is a worth-reading book.	This is a book worth-reading.
18. I have only few friends.	I have only a few friends.
19. A few friends that I have are sincere.	The few friends that I have are sincere.
20. Little money is better than no money.	A little money is better than no money.
21. You must help the poor's.	You must help the poor.
22. The braves are always respected.	The brave are always respected.
23. Rich should not hate poor.	The rich should not hate the poor.
24. The climate of Multan is hotter than Lahore.	The climate of Multan is hotter than that of Lahore.
25. I wish to meet your family members.	I wish to meet the members of your family.
26. All the staff members were present.	All the members of staff were present.
27. Iqbal was greater than any poet in Pakistan.	Iqbal was greater than any other poet in Pakistan.
28. Lahore is larger than any city in the Punjab.	Lahore is larger than any other city in the Punjab.

29. Many a man were present in the meeting.	Many a man was present in the meeting.
30. Health is more preferable than wealth.	Health is preferable to wealth.
31. She is the most unique teacher in our college.	She is a unique teacher in our college.
32. This is the last news that we have received.	This is the latest news that we have received.
33. His name is the latest in the list.	His name is the last in the list.
34. He is a miser man.	He is a miser. Or He is a miserly man.
35. He is a coward person.	He is a coward. Or He is a cowardly person.

4. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ARTICLES

Incorrect	Correct
1. Ravi is a famous river.	The Ravi is a famous river.
2. Indus is the largest river in Pakistan.	The Indus is the largest river in Pakistan.
3. Muslims are a brave people.	The Muslims are a brave people.
4. English is the language of English.	English is the language of the English.
5. We recite Holy Quran every day.	We recite the Holy Quran every day.
6. The gold is more valuable than the silver.	Gold is more valuable than silver.
7. The wisdom is the gift of God	Wisdom is the gift of God.
8. The honesty is the best policy.	Honesty is the best policy.
9. Salma is taller of the two sisters.	Salma is the taller of the two sisters.
10. Horse is a faithful animal.	The horse is a faithful animal.
11. More we get, more we want.	The more we get, the more we want.
12. You are in wrong.	You are in the wrong.
13. The house caught the fire.	The house caught fire.
14. He is not at the fault.	He is not at fault.
15. Do not make noise.	Do not make a noise.
16. I have got head-ache.	I have got a head-ache.
17. The both sisters failed in the examination.	Both the sisters failed in the examination.
18. The all-boys are coming to college.	All the boys are coming to college.
19. He would rather to die than to beg.	He would rather die than beg.
20. We should avail of this chance.	We should avail ourselves of this chance.
21. He absented from the class.	He absented himself from the class.
22. They went to the fair and enjoyed.	They went to the fair and enjoyed themselves.
23. I work hard lest I fail.	I work hard lest I should fail
24. He said that he can help me.	He said that he could help me.
25. He is suffering from fever for ten days.	He has been suffering from fever for ten days.
26. She is ill for ten days.	She has been ill for ten days.
27. The workers are on strike for a week.	The workers have been on strike for a week.
28. He has come here yesterday.	He came here yesterday.
29. They had met us two days ago.	They met us two days ago.

30. They visited Lahore some days before.	They had visited Lahore some days before.
31. He had gone there yesterday.	He went there yesterday.
32. I had not written any letter last night.	I did not write any letter last night.
33. I lived in this house since 2000.	I had been living in this house since 2000.
34. If you will come to me, I will help you.	If you come to me, I will help you.
35. He did nothing but played.	He did nothing but play.

5. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

Incorrect	Correct
1. He is too strong.	He is very strong.
2. It is a much interesting book.	It is a very interesting book.
3. I am very surprised at this.	I am much surprised at this.
4. I am very obliged to him.	I am much obliged to him.
5. He is much tired.	He is very tired.
6. I am much pleased with it.	I am very pleased with it.
7. The tea is very hot to drink.	The tea is too hot to drink.
8. She was named as Saima.	She was named Saima.
9. He was promoted as Professor.	He was promoted Professor.
10. This task is too much difficult for me.	This task is much too difficult for me.
11. I work hardly on Sunday.	I hardly work on Sunday.
12. He comes here seldom.	He seldom comes here.
13. He comes late often.	He often comes late.
14. He behaved cowardly.	He behaved like a coward.
15. He lives miserly.	He lives like a miser.
16. He died two months before.	He died two months ago.
17. Do you know to swim?	Do you know how to swim?
18. She sings good.	She sings well.

6. PREPOSITIONS

Incorrect	Correct
1. You are very kind on me.	You are very kind to me.
2. The bird is sitting on the tree.	The bird is sitting in the tree.
3. I am angry on you.	I am angry with you.
4. He writes with red ink.	He writes in red ink.
5. This year, he will sit in the examination.	This year, he will sit for the examination.
6. She sat under the shade of a tree.	She sat in the shade of a tree.
7. The man is blind from one eye.	The man is blind in one eye.
8. This cheque is of the National Bank.	This cheque is on the National Bank.
9. This is a cheque of Rs.2000/-	This is a cheque for Rs.2000/- .
10. He swore of God.	He swore by God.

11. I can say it upon his face.	I can say it to his face.
12. He died from Cholera.	He died of Cholera.
13. He is ill from fever.	He is ill with fever.
14. The teacher beat him by a stick.	The teacher beat him with a stick.
15. Open your book on page 50.	Open your book at page 50.
16. He came in two days.	He came after two days.
17. I am getting late from office.	I am getting late for office.
18. She was married with her cousin.	She was married to her cousin.
19. No Pakistani is in this committee.	No Pakistani is on this committee.
20. She is like a sister for me.	She is like a sister to me.
21. Write it on the margin of your book.	Write it in the margin of your book.
22. India is in the east of Pakistan.	India is to the east of Pakistan.
23. He will come to office since tomorrow.	He will come to office from tomorrow.
24. I am not your friend since today.	I am not your friend from today.
25. I was amazed on his performance.	I was amazed at his performance.
26. Free books should be provided to poor students.	Free books should be provided for poor students.
27. I congratulate you for your success.	I congratulate you on your success.
28. The mother loves with her children.	The mother loves her children.
29. They attacked on me.	They attacked me.
30. They reached at the station in time for train.	They reached the station in time for the train.
31. The pen is to write.	The pen is to write with.
32. The doctor operated the patient.	The doctor operated upon the patient.
33. I regret for this delay in reply.	I regret this delay in reply.
34. She resembles to her mother.	She resemble her mother.
35. He is popular in the people.	He is popular with the people.

Incorrect	Correct
7. ERROR IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS	
1. If he is poor, then I will help him.	If he is poor, I will help him.
2. Because he is honest, therfore we respect him.	Because he is honest, we respect him.
3. As he is ill, so he cannot come to office.	As he is ill, he cannot come to office.
4. Although he is old but he is strong.	Although he is old, yet he is strong.
5. He sings like his brother does.	He sings as his brother does.
6. Neither he comes nor he writes.	He neither comes nor writes.
7. Both Sajid as well as Khalid are happy.	Both Sajid and Khalid are happy.
8. Kindness ao well as justice are to be or guide.	Kindness as well as justice is to be our guide.
9. My friends as well as I am ready to go there.	My friends as well as I are ready to go there.

10. He cannot pass unless he does not work hard.	He cannot pass unless he works hard
11. I had hardly (scarcely) gone out that it began to rain.	I had hardly (scarcely) gone out when it began to rain.
12. No sooner we reached the station the train came.	No sooner did we reach the station than the train came.
13. Walk carefully lest you should not fall.	Walk carefully lest you should fall.
14. I like such books which are interesting.	I like such books as are interesting.
15. Such boys who work hard pass.	Such boys as work hard pass.
16. I asked him that if (whether) he was ill.	I asked him if (whether) he was ill.
17. He is no other but Ejaz.	He is no other than Ejaz.

Incorrect	Correct
8. MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS	
1. Why you went there?	Why did you go there?
2. Do you want to know who am I?	Do you want to know who I am?
3. Being too cold, I could not go out.	It being too cold, I could not go out.
4. Crossing the river, the sun appeared from the clouds.	When we crossed the river, the sun appeared from the clouds.
5. I want that you should come here.	I want you to come here.
6. Good night, I am very glad to meet you	Good evening, I am very glad to meet you.
7. I could not but laugh.	I could not help laughing.
8. I always have and always shall be you friend.	I always have been and always shall be your friend.
9. He lost his way in the wood which I expected.	He lost his way in the wood as I expected.
10. I prefer to be poor and honest than to be rich and .base.	I prefer to be poor and honest to being rich and base.

SET-III

Sr.no	Incorrect	Correct
	1. ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS	
1.	The sceneries of Swat are lovely.	The scenery of Swat is lovely.
2.	The furnitures in this room are good.	The furniture in this room is good.
3.	She gave me two advices.	She gave me two pieces of advice.
4.	She shouted vulgar abuses at me.	She shouted vulgar abuse at me.
5.	She wrote three poetries	She wrote three poems.
6.	The hen ate many rices.	The hen ate many grains of rice.
7.	He made many mischiefs.	He made many pieces/acts of mischief.
8.	He ran into many troubles.	He ran into much trouble.

9.	He gave me two informations.	He gave me two pieces of information
10.	She told me two news.	She told me two pieces of news.
11.	She took tea with her family members.	She took tea with the members of her family.
12.	Cattle is eating grass.	Cattle are eating grass.
13.	Cattles are eating grass.	Cattle are eating grass.
14.	He gave me a fifty rupees note.	She gave me a fifty rupee note.
15.	Her hairs are curly.	Her hair is curly.
16.	Politics are a power game.	Politics is a power game.
17.	Two sheeps are eating grass.	Two sheep are eating grass.
18.	I like fresh fruits.	I like fresh fruit.
19.	He grows a variety of fruit.	He grows a variety of fruits.
20.	I bought two dozens eggs.	I bought two dozen eggs.
21.	She bought some stationeries.	She bought some stationery.
22.	He caught two fishes.	He caught two fish.
23.	I have two works to do.	I have two pieces of work to do.
24.	I have a business in the office.	I have a piece of business in the office
25.	We spent the summer vacations in Swat.	We spent the summer vacation in Swat
26.	The United States are a cruel country.	The United States is a cruel country.
27.	The United Nations are a puppet in the hands of USA.	The United Nations is a puppet in the hands of USA.

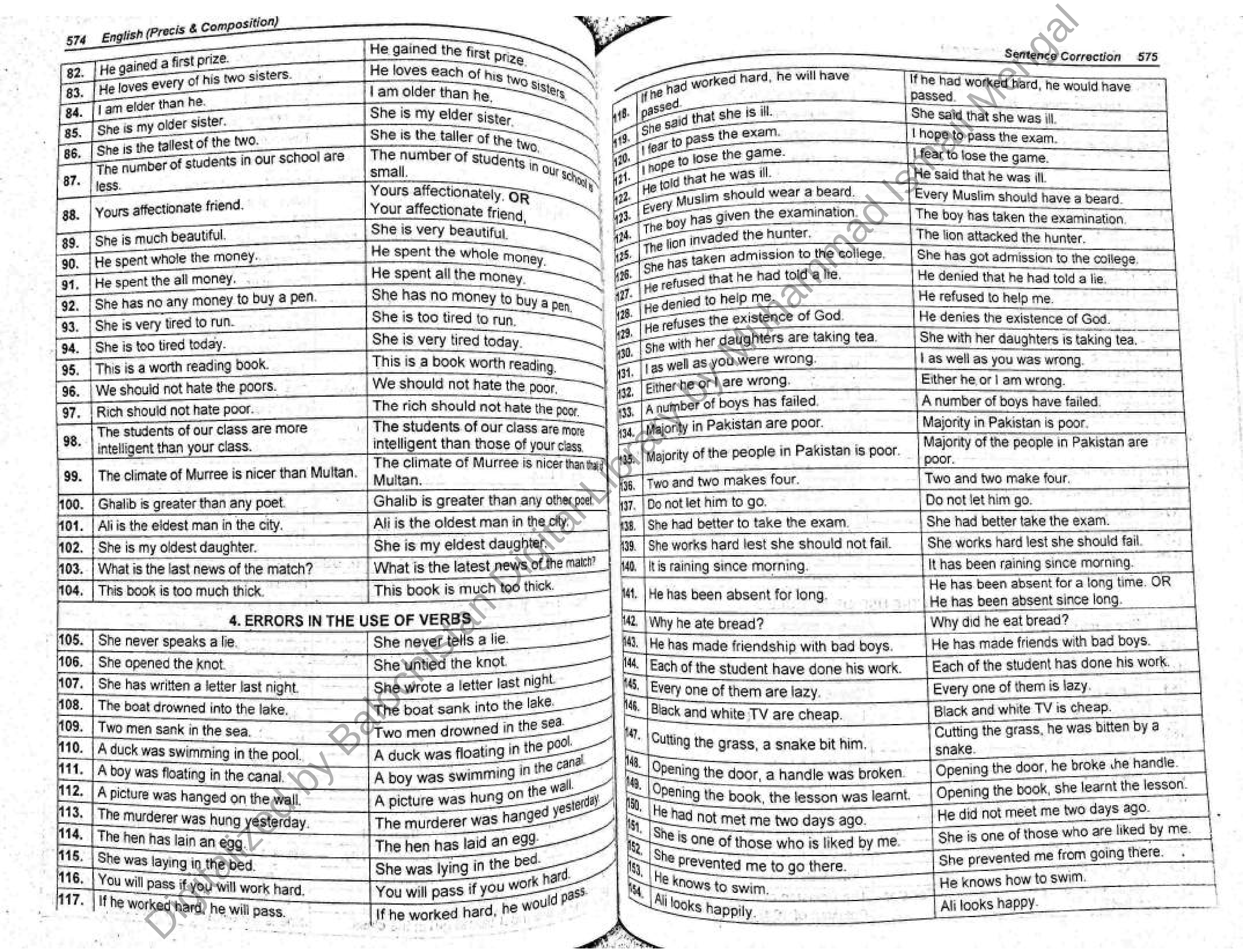
2. ERRORS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

28.	This is yours book.	This is your book.
29.	Your work is better than mine work.	Your work is better than my work. OR Your work is better than mine.
30.	One should do his duty.	One should do one's duty.
31.	A man should do one's duty.	A man should do his duty.
32.	He keeps himself away from smoking.	He keeps away from smoking.
33.	She was bathing herself in the pool.	She was bathing in the pool.
34.	Wise people avail of every opportunity.	Wise people avail themselves of every opportunity.
35.	He enjoyed in the class.	He enjoyed himself in the class.
36.	Aslam and I are thieves.	I and Aslam are thieves.
37.	I and Aslam are social workers.	Aslam and I are social workers.
38.	Ali is the boy which I like the most.	Ali is the boy whom I like the most.
39.	I saw a bird who was pretty.	I saw a bird which was pretty.
40.	I saw a lion which was fierce.	I saw a lion who was fierce.
41.	He is such a boy who is liked by everyone.	He is such a boy as is liked by everyone
42.	He is the same boy who won the prize.	He is the same boy that won the prize.
43.	He is the boy who I like.	He is the boy whom I like.
44.	Whom is singing a song?	Who is singing a song?

45.	Who do you like the most?	Whom do you like the most?
46.	It is him.	It is he.
47.	Let we do it.	Let us do it.
48.	Let she come in.	Let her come in.
49.	The matter is between she and I.	The matter is between her and me.
50.	None of the girls has done their work.	None of the girls has done her work.
51.	Neither of the two boys is doing their duty.	Neither of die two boys is doing his duty.
52.	Either of the two boys is learning their lesson.	Either of the two boys is learning his lesson.
53.	Anyone of these boys is reading their book.	Anyone of these boys is reading his book.
54.	Every boy is doing their duty.	Every boy is doing his duty.
55.	Each of us has paid their dues.	Each of us has paid his dues.
56.	The two girls are fighting with one another.	The two girls are fighting with each other.
57.	The jury was divided in its verdict.	The jury were divided in their verdict.
58.	The jury were united in their opinion.	The jury was united in its opinion.
59.	I saw a girl in the school who is lovely.	I saw a lovely girl in the School.
60.	She was wearing a ring on her finger which was made of gold.	She was wearing a ring which was made of gold on her finger.
61.	The two boys are helping one another.	The two boys are helping each other.
62.	One of the girl is wise.	One of the girls is wise.
63.	Your's truly.	Yours truly.
64.	This pen is like me.	This pen is like my pen **OR** This pen is like mine.
65.	Those who work hard they will pass.	Those who work hard will pass.

3. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

66.	Please give me any milk.	Please give me some milk.
67.	He did not give me some milk.	He did not give me any milk.
68.	She made tea with little milk.	She made tea with a little milk.
69.	She made tea with a little milk in the jug.	She made tea with the little milk in the jug.
70.	He earns few rupees daily.	He earns a few rupees daily.
71.	He spent a few rupees he had.	He spent the few rupees he had.
72.	She is taller than me.	She is taller than I.
73.	She is the tallest than her sister.	She is taller than her sister.
74.	She is the taller of the three.	She is the tallest of the three.
75.	She is more taller than I.	She is taller than I.
76.	This book is more ideal than that.	This book is ideal.
77.	This car is more preferable than that.	This car is preferable to that.
78.	He is the most unique doctor in the city.	He is a unique doctor in the city.
79.	This cloth is more superior than that.	This cloth is superior to that.
80.	He is senior than me.	He is senior to me.
81.	She is the most tallest girl in the class.	She is the tallest girl in the class.



82.	He gained a first prize.	He gained the first prize.
83.	He loves every of his two sisters.	He loves each of his two sisters.
84.	I am elder than he.	I am older than he.
85.	She is my older sister.	She is my elder sister.
86.	She is the tallest of the two.	She is the taller of the two.
87.	The number of students in our school are less.	The number of students in our school is small.
88.	Yours affectionate friend.	Yours affectionately. **OR** Your affectionate friend,
89.	She is much beautiful.	She is very beautiful.
90.	He spent whole the money.	He spent the whole money.
91.	He spent the all money.	He spent all the money.
92.	She has no any money to buy a pen.	She has no money to buy a pen.
93.	She is very tired to run.	She is too tired to run.
94.	She is too tired today.	She is very tired today.
95.	This is a worth reading book.	This is a book worth reading.
96.	We should not hate the poors.	We should not hate the poor.
97.	Rich should not hate poor.	The rich should not hate the poor.
98.	The students of our class are more intelligent than your class.	The students of our class are more intelligent than those of your class.
99.	The climate of Murree is nicer than Multan.	The climate of Murree is nicer than that Multan.
100.	Ghalib is greater than any poet.	Ghalib is greater than any other poet.
101.	Ali is the eldest man in the city.	Ali is the oldest man in the city.
102.	She is my oldest daughter.	She is my eldest daughter.
103.	What is the last news of the match?	What is the latest news of the match?
104.	This book is too much thick.	This book is much too thick.

4. ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

105.	She never speaks a lie.	She never tells a lie.
106.	She opened the knot.	She untied the knot.
107.	She has written a letter last night.	She wrote a letter last night.
108.	The boat drowned into the lake.	The boat sank into the lake.
109.	Two men sank in the sea.	Two men drowned in the sea.
110.	A duck was swimming in the pool.	A duck was floating in the pool.
111.	A boy was floating in the canal.	A boy was swimming in the canal.
112.	A picture was hanged on the wall.	A picture was hung on the wall.
113.	The murderer was hung yesterday.	The murderer was hanged yesterday.
114.	The hen has lain an egg.	The hen has laid an egg.
115.	She was laying in the bed.	She was lying in the bed.
116.	You will pass if you will work hard.	You will pass if you work hard.
117.	If he worked hard, he will pass.	If he worked hard, he would pass.

118.	If he had worked hard, he will have passed.	If he had worked hard, he would have passed.
119.	She said that she is ill.	She said that she was ill.
120.	I fear to pass the exam.	I hope to pass the exam.
121.	I hope to lose the game.	I fear to lose the game.
122.	He told that he was ill.	He said that he was ill.
123.	Every Muslim should wear a beard.	Every Muslim should have a beard.
124.	The boy has given the examination.	The boy has taken the examination.
125.	The lion invaded the hunter.	The lion attacked the hunter.
126.	She has taken admission to the college.	She has got admission to the college.
127.	He refused that he had told a lie.	He denied that he had told a lie.
128.	He denied to help me.	He refused to help me.
129.	He refuses the existence of God.	He denies the existence of God.
130.	She with her daughters are taking tea.	She with her daughters is taking tea.
131.	I as well as you were wrong.	I as well as you was wrong.
132.	Either he or I are wrong.	Either he or I am wrong.
133.	A number of boys has failed.	A number of boys have failed.
134.	Majority in Pakistan are poor.	Majority in Pakistan is poor.
135.	Majority of the people in Pakistan is poor.	Majority of the people in Pakistan are poor.
136.	Two and two makes four.	Two and two make four.
137.	Do not let him to go.	Do not let him go.
138.	She had better to take the exam.	She had better take the exam.
139.	She works hard lest she should not fail.	She works hard lest she should fail.
140.	It is raining since morning.	It has been raining since morning.
141.	He has been absent for long.	He has been absent for a long time. OR He has been absent since long.
142.	Why he ate bread?	Why did he eat bread?
143.	He has made friendship with bad boys.	He has made friends with bad boys.
144.	Each of the student have done his work.	Each of the student has done his work.
145.	Every one of them are lazy.	Every one of them is lazy.
146.	Black and white TV are cheap.	Black and white TV is cheap.
147.	Cutting the grass, a snake bit him.	Cutting the grass, he was bitten by a snake.
148.	Opening the door, a handle was broken.	Opening the door, he broke the handle.
149.	Opening the book, the lesson was learnt.	Opening the book, she learnt the lesson.
150.	He had not met me two days ago.	He did not meet me two days ago.
151.	She is one of those who is liked by me.	She is one of those who are liked by me.
152.	She prevented me to go there.	She prevented me from going there.
153.	He knows to swim.	He knows how to swim.
154.	Ali looks happily.	Ali looks happy.

155.	He is feeling hunger.	He is feeling hungry.
156.	Union is consisted in faith.	Union consists in faith.
157.	She wants that I should help her.	She wants me to help her.
158.	She is too happy	She is very happy.

5. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

159.	She is very weak to walk.	She is too weak to walk.
160.	She is much happy.	She is very happy.
161.	He is much tall.	He is very tall.
162.	She is very taller than her sister.	She is much taller than her sister
163.	He is much delighted.	He is very delighted.
164.	Israel is very hated by the Muslims.	Israel is much hated by the Muslims.
165.	This book is much interesting.	This book is very interesting.
166.	She is very kind enough to me.	She is very kind to me.
167.	He is enough kind to help me.	He is kind enough to help me.
168.	He helps me frequently.	He frequently helps me.
169.	He treats the poor friendly.	He treats the poor in a friendly manner
170.	She walks lovely.	She walks in a lovely manner.
171.	Neither he comes nor talks.	He neither comes nor talks. OR Neither does he come nor does he talk.
172.	He ran lest he might miss the train.	He ran lest he should miss the train.
173.	He is beautifully singing.	He is singing beautifully.
174.	She bought many sugar.	She bought much sugar.
175.	She owns much books.	She owns many books.
176.	Writing books is too much difficult.	Writing books is much too difficult.
177.	He reads good.	He reads well.

6. ERRORS IN THE USE OF ARTICLES

178.	She is making noise.	She is making a noise.
179.	He is in wrong.	He is in the wrong.
180.	Horse is a faithful animal.	The horse is a faithful animal.
181.	She is telling lie.	She is telling a lie.
182.	I saw snake in the garden.	I saw a snake in the garden.
183.	I bought an eggs.	I bought eggs.
184.	She drank a tea.	She drank tea.
185.	The health is a wealth.	Health is a wealth.
186.	Beauty of Swat is matchless.	The beauty of Swat is matchless.
187.	The iron is found in Pakistan.	Iron is found in Pakistan.
188.	Gold of this watch is pure.	The gold of this watch is pure.
189.	I love the Pakistan.	I love Pakistan.
190.	Pakistan of today is different from Pakistan of 1947.	The Pakistan of today is different from the Pakistan of 1947.

191.	Earth is a small planet.	The Earth is a small planet.
192.	A snake I saw in the garden was black.	The snake I saw in the garden was black.
193.	Karachi is biggest city of Pakistan.	Karachi is the biggest city of Pakistan.
194.	We should love innocent.	We should love the innocent.
195.	English are a cunning nation.	The English are a cunning nation.
196.	Nile is the longest river of the world.	The Nile is the longest river of the world.
197.	The sun sets in West.	The sun sets in the West.
198.	Holy Quraan is the last book of Allah.	The Holy Quran is the last book of Allah.
199.	More we earn, more we want.	The more we earn, the more we want.
200.	She is wiser of the two girls.	She is the wiser of the two girls.
201.	The Aslam is a selfish boy.	Aslam is a selfish boy.
202.	The all books in this bag are written by me.	All the books in this bag are written by me.
203.	She is suffering from the diabetes.	She is suffering from diabetes.
204.	She ate the breakfast late today.	She ate breakfast late today.
205.	The both sisters are beautiful.	Both the sisters are beautiful.
206.	She got an employment in the bank.	She got employment in the bank.
207.	She is of opinion that he is a cheat.	She is of the opinion that he is a cheat.
208.	The wisdom is a unique gift.	Wisdom is a unique gift

7. ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

209.	She is as tall as him.	She is as tall as he.
210.	No sooner she entered the class, the teacher began to teach the lesson.	No sooner she entered the class than the teacher began to teach the lesson.
211.	She is not as tall as her sister.	She is not so tall as her sister.
212.	She is so tall as her sister.	She is as tall as her sister,
213.	He is as tall as all of we.	He is as tall as all of us.
214.	She is as wise as both of we.	She is as wise as both of us.
215.	She is both wise as well as beautiful.	She is both wise and beautiful. **OR** She is wise as well as beautiful.
216.	Although he is old but he can run fast.	Although he is old, he can run fast.
217.	We had hardly reached the class than the teacher began to teach the lesson.	We had hardly reached the class when the teacher began to teach the lesson.
218.	She had scarcely reached the station than the train steamed off.	She had scarcely reached the station when the train steamed off.
219.	Not only he is fat but also lazy,	He is not only fat but also lazy.
220.	Not only he writes but also teaches.	He not only writes but also teaches.
221.	When he comes then I will entertain him.	When he comes, I will entertain him.
222.	As he is poor so we should help him.	As he is poor, we should help him.
223.	She talks like her mother does.	She talks like her mother. OR She talks as her mother does.
224.	He ran as if he was crazy.	He ran as if he were/had been crazy.
225.	She as well as her sisters are beautiful.	She as well as her sisters is beautiful.

226.	I will not help you unless you do not request me to do so.	I will not help you unless you reques to do so.
227.	Either she or I is the in charge.	Either she or I am the in charge.
228.	Work hard lest you should not fail.	Work hard lest you should fail.
229.	I met no other man but Dilshad.	I met no other man than Dilshad.

8. ERRORS IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

230.	The bird was sitting on the tree.	The bird was sitting in the tree.
231.	The stars are shining on the sky.	The stars are shining in the sky.
232.	I hate from cruelty.	I hate cruelty.
233.	The lion attacked on the hunter.	The lion attacked the hunter.
234.	We reached at the station in time.	We reached the station in time.
235.	You can pass in the examination.	You can pass the examination.
236.	She is kind on me.	She is kind to me.
237.	The knife is to cut.	The knife is to cut with.
238.	The page is to write.	The page is to write on.
239.	The house is to live.	The house is to live in.
240.	The patient has been operated.	The patient has been operated upon.
241.	He is angry at me.	He is angry with me.
242.	She is angry with my performance.	She is angry at my performance.
243.	The letter is written with pencil.	The letter is written in pencil.
244.	I am writing the letter in pencil.	I am writing the letter with pencil.
245.	He likes to write with blue ink.	He likes to write in blue ink.
246.	She could not sit in the exam.	She could not sit for the exam.
247.	He sat under the shade of a tree.	He sat in the shade of a tree.
248.	She is blind of her right eye.	She is blind in her right eye.
249.	He is blind in his shortcomings.	He is blind to his shortcomings.
250.	This cheque is of the United Bank.	This cheque is on the United Bank.
251.	This cheque is of Rs. 20000/-	This cheque is for Rs. 20000/-
252.	I will say it on his face.	I will say it to his face.
253.	What is he for you?	What is he to you?
254.	He died with Dengue fever.	He died of Dengue fever.
255.	She is ill from fever.	She is ill with fever.
256.	She congratulated me for my success.	She congratulated me on my success.
257.	She resembles to her mother.	She resembles her mother.
258.	The examination will begin from Sunday.	The examination will begin on Sunday.
259.	He met me on night.	He met me at night.
260.	He closes his shop at the afternoon.	He closes his shop in the afternoon.
261.	We will meet after two days.	We will meet in two days.
262.	Open the book on page 8.	Open the book at page 8.
263.	She is good in cooking.	She is good at cooking.

264.	He did not agree with my proposal.	He did not agree to my proposal.
265.	She impressed me from her wisdom.	She impressed me with her wisdom.
266.	He is lacking of courage.	He is lacking in courage.
267.	Smoking is injurious for health.	Smoking is injurious to health.
268.	She was accused with theft.	She was accused of theft.
269.	She is very popular in friends.	She is very popular with friends.
270.	He cannot part from his books.	He cannot part with his books.
271.	He has never been in the cinema.	He has never been at the cinema.

9. MISCELLANEOUS

272.	There are three females in the room.	There are three ladies/women in the room.
273.	The attested copy of the certificate is attached herewith.	The attested copy of the certificate is attached.
274.	The students should keep good health.	The students should enjoy good health.
275.	There is no place in this compartment.	There is no room in this compartment.
276.	He was writing in his copy.	He was writing in his note book.
277.	Good evening, I am going to sleep.	Good night, I am going to sleep.
278.	Good night, I am glad to see you.	Good evening, I am glad to see you.
279.	She could not help but weep.	She could not help weeping.
280.	I went there with a view to help him.	I went there with a view to helping him.
281.	She met me in the way,	She met me on the way.
282.	What to speak of milk, even water was not available there.	Not to speak of milk, even water was not available there.
283.	It is half past seven in my watch.	It is half past seven by my watch.
284.	His brother has been sick for a week.	His brother has been ill for a week.
285.	He gave a wonderful speech,	He made a wonderful speech.
286.	He made a goal.	He scored a goal.
287.	Open the light.	Switch on/Turn on the light.
288.	Shut the light.	Turn off/Switch off the light.
289.	He is a famous gambler.	He is a notorious gambler.
290.	He swore form God.	He swore to God.
291.	He swore by God.	He swore to God.
292.	Fear from God.	Fear God.
293.	This house is built of bricks and stones.	This house is built of brick and stone.
294.	Either of these three umbrellas will suit me.	Any of these three umbrellas will suit me.
295.	Passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active?	While passing through ten different cities, I found Karachi the most active.
296.	The criminal was sent to the jail.	The criminal was sent to jail.

CORRECTION: CSS PAST PAPERS SOLVED (2015-1979, 1957, 1956)

CSS 2015

Q: Correct only Five of the following sentences: (05)

1. Have either of you seen my pen?
2. On attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable change was discovered.
3. The child is the prettiest of the two.
4. I was annoyed arriving late, also his rather insolent manner put me out of temper.
5. He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge, but also eager to display it.
6. If he was here now, we should have no difficulty.
7. Due to unforeseen environments, we shall have to leave early.
8. People have and still do disagree on this matter.

Solutions:

1. Has either of you seen my pen?
2. While attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable change was discovered.
3. The child is the prettier of the two.
4. I was annoyed at his arriving late, also his rather insolent manner put me out of temper.
5. He is not only anxious to acquire knowledge, but also eager to display it.
6. If he were here now, we would have no difficulty. **OR**
   Had he been there now, we would have no difficulty.
7. Due to unforeseen environment, we shall have to leave early.
8. People have disagreed and still do so on this matter.

CSS 2014

Q.6. Correct ONLY FOUR of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (08)

1. Each furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
2. He is abusing the money of his father.
3. The duties of the new secretary are to answer the telephone, to type letters and bookkeeping.
4. The new models are not only less expensive but more efficient also.
5. He complied with the requirement that all graduate students in education should write a thesis.
6. No sooner we left the shop it began to rain.
7. The population of Karachi is greater than any other city in Pakistan.

Solutions:

1. Each piece furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
2. He is misusing the money of his father.
3. The duties of the new secretary are answering the telephone, typing letters and bookkeeping.

4. The new models are not only less expensive but also more efficient.
5. He complied with the requirement that all graduate students of education should write a thesis.
6. No sooner we left the shop than it began to rain.
7. The population of Karachi is the greater than any other city in Pakistan.

CSS 2013

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. My boss agreed with my plan.
2. If he was here, he would be as wise as he was during the war.
3. We have amusements in form of music.
4. You will get hungry for all the work you have to do.
5. We were glad for being there.
6. I prefer the fifth act of Shakespeare King Lear the best of all.
7. After finishing my lecture, the bell rang.
8. We needed not to be afraid.

Solutions:

1. My boss agreed to my plan.
2. If he were here, he would be as wise as he had been during the war.
3. We have amusement in form of music.
4. You will get salary for all the work you have to do.
5. We were glad at being there.
6. I consider fifth act of Shakespeare's "King Lear" the best of all.
7. After I had finished my lecture, the bell rang.
8. We need not be afraid.

CSS 2012

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. A ten-feet long snake made people run here and there.
2. We are going to the concert, and so they are.
3. Enclosed with this letter was a signed Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.
4. Fear from God.
5. Pakistan has and will support the Kashmiris.
6. He has come yesterday.
7. Arshad's down fall was due to nothing else than pride.
8. Do not avoid to consult a doctor.

Solutions:

1. A ten feet snake made people run here and there.
2. We are going to the concert, and so are they.
3. Enclosed with this letter were an Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our main office.

4. Fear God.
5. Pakistan has supported and will continue to support the Kashmiris.
6. He came yesterday.
7. Arshad's down fall was because of nothing else but pride.
8. Do not avoid consulting a doctor.

CSS 2011

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Please speak to the concerned clerk.
2. You have got time too short for that.
3. Not only he was a thief, but he was also a murderer.
4. They thought that the plan would be succeeded.
5. It is unlikely that he wins the race.
6. My uncle has told me something about it yesterday.
7. I hoped that by the time I would have got there it would have stopped raining.
8. They prevented the driver to stop.

Solutions:

1. Please speak to the clerk concerned.
2. You have got too short time for that.
3. He was not only a thief but also a murderer.
4. They thought that the plan would be successful.
5. It is unlikely that he will win the race.
6. My uncle told me something about it yesterday.
7. I hope that by the time I get there, it would stop raining.
8. They prevented the driver from stopping.

CSS 2010

Q.6 (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. This house is built of bricks and stones.
2. The climate of Pakistan is better than England?
3. He swore by God.
4. You ought to have regarded him your benefactor.
5. My friend is very ill, I hope he will soon die.
6. He is waiting for better and promising opportunity.
7. When I shall see her I will deliver her your gift.
8. Many a sleepless nights she spent.

Solutions:

1. This house is built of brick and stone.
2. The climate of Pakistan is better than that of England.
3. He swore to God.
4. You ought to regard him as your benefactor.
5. My friend is very ill; I fear/expect he will soon die.

6. He is waiting for promising opportunities.
7. When I see her, I shall deliver your gift.
8. Many sleepless nights she spent.

CSS 2009

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. He swore from God
2. Is your dress different than mine?
3. He inquired whether I live in Karachi.
4. He spoke these words upon his face.
5. They ran direct to their college.
6. I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
7. They have been building a wall since three days.
8. He does not have some devotion to his studies.

Solutions:

1. He swore to God.
2. Is your dress different from mine?
3. He inquired whether I lived in Karachi.
4. He spoke these words to his face.
5. They ran towards their college.
6. I shall not come here unless you call me.
7. They have been building a wall for three days.
8. He does not have any devotion to his studies.

CSS 2008

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Please tell me where is your brother?
2. Sajjad as well as Saleem were late.
3. He is the most cleverest boy in the class.
4. I have met him last month.
5. Your writing is inferior than him.
6. Nothing but novels please him.
7. The teacher gave the boy an advice which he refused.
8. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

Solutions:

1. Please tell me where your brother is.
2. Sajjad as well as Saleem was late.
3. He is the cleverest boy in the class.
4. I met him last month.
5. You writing is inferior to his.
6. Nothing pleases him but novels.
7. The teacher gave the boy a piece of advice which he refused.
8. He brought the articles which he wanted to sell to the market.

CSS 2007

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Either of these three umbrellas will suit me.
2. Shall you not take my word in this matter?
3. This poor man was suffering much for a long time past.
4. If he had not died, he would grow up to be a murderer.
5. Neither he nor I are in the wrong.
6. It is high time they mend this road.
7. I heard him went down the stairs.
8. Paper is made of wood.

Solutions:

1. Any of these three umbrellas will suit me.
2. Shall you not have my word in this matter?
3. This poor man had been suffering much for a long time.
4. If he had not died, he would have grown up to be a murderer.
5. Neither he nor I am in the wrong.
6. It is high time they mended this road.
7. I heard him going down the stairs.
8. Paper is made from wood.

CSS 2006

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Playing game regularly is better than to read books always.
2. A good reader must be hardworking and possess intelligence.
3. I noticed Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.
4. Having entered his house, the door was shut at once.
5. He thinks that his writing is better than his friend.
6. He is such a man who is liked by everyone.
7. I sent a verbal message to my friend
8. He has visited as many historical places as one has or can visit.

Solutions:

1. Playing game regularly is better than reading books.
2. A good reader must be hardworking and intelligent.
3. I noticed Akbar carrying a bag in his hand.
4. When he entered his house, the door was shut at once.
5. He thinks that his writing is better than that of his friend.
6. He is such a man as is liked by everyone.
7. I sent an oral message to my friend.
8. He has visited as many historical places as he can.

CSS 2005

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. What does a patient tell a doctor it is confidential?
2. It is a fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming.
3. Did they not consider this as quite convincing?
4. St. Peter's at Rome is the largest of all other churches.
5. The amount they receive in wages is greater than twenty years ago.
6. They succeeded without hardly making any effort.
7. Whatever have you done!
8. The officers were given places according to their respective ranks.

Solutions:

1. What does a patient tell a doctor is confidential.
2. The fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety, whenever, I go swimming.
3. Did they not consider this quite convincing.
4. St. Peter's at Rome is the largest of all churches.
5. The amount they receive in wages is greater than that of twenty years ago.
6. They succeeded hardly making any effort.
7. What have you done!
8. The officers were given places according to their ranks.

CSS 2004

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. Passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active?
2. He was laid up for six weeks with two broken ribs?
3. Some one showed the visitors in the room?
4. Until you remain idle you will make no progress?
5. It is very wrong to be devoted to lying and cheating?
6. He told me that he is waiting for me since a long time?
7. The house stood up in the dull street because of its red colour?
8. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell?

Solutions:

1. While passing through ten different cities, I found Karachi the most active.
2. He has been lying for six weeks with two broken ribs.
3. Someone lead the visitors in the room.
4. You will make no progress until you remain idle.
5. It is much wrong to tell lies and cheat.
6. He told me that he had been waiting for me for a long time.
7. The house stood up in the street looking dull because of its red colour.
8. He brought the articles which he wanted to sell in the market.

CSS 2003

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
2. He does not have some devotion for the project you have given him.
3. I went to either of the four hill stations.
4. Who did you meet on your way to school?
5. You must remember that you are junior than Hamid.
6. Aslam, as well as, his four friends were planning to visit the museum.
7. Where you went in the vacation?
8. This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
9. He is one of those who always succeed.
10. I congratulate you for your success.

Solutions:

1. I shall not come here unless you call me.
2. He does not have any devotion for the project you have given him.
3. I went to all of the four hill stations.
4. Whom did you meet on your way to school.
5. You must remember that you are junior to Hamid.
6. Aslam, as well as, his friend was planning to visit the Museum.
7. Where did you go in the vacation?
8. This the younger and more intelligent of my two sons.
9. He is one of those who always succeeds.
10. I congratulate you on your success.

CSS 2001

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully.
2. Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
3. The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.
4. Smoking is injurious for health.
5. He availed of this situation very intelligently.
6. The black vermin is an odious creature.
7. What to speak of meat, even vegetables were not available there.
8. No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
9. Little money I had I spent on the way.
10. The criminal was sent to the jail.

Solutions:

1. His wisdom consisted in handling the dangerous situation successfully.
2. Many a girl was appearing in the examination.
3. The vehicles run fast on the Motorway.
4. Smoking is injurious to health.
5. He availed himself of this situation very intelligently.

6. The black vermin are odious creature.
7. Not to speak of meat, even vegetables were not available there.
8. No sooner did we leave our home than it started raining.
9. The little money I had, spent on the way.
10. The criminal was sent to jail.

CSS 2000

Q. Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. The lake freezed rapidly.
2. The firm was unwilling to forego its usual commission.
3. We watched the lambs gamble on the green.
4. He belonged to the gild of carpenters.
5. He hadn't ought to have spoken.
6. Is this his half-brother?
7. Hay! Watch out for the car!
8. This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.
9. We bought a Japanese print.
10. Fresh flowers smell sweetly.

Solutions:

1. The lake froze rapidly.
2. The firm was unwilling to forgo its usual commission.
3. We watched the lambs gambol on the green.
4. He belonged to the guild of carpenters.
5. He ought not have spoken.
6. Is this his step-brother?
7. Hay! Watch out the car.
8. This is the historic spot where he was shot dead
9. We bought Japanese cloth.
10. Fresh flowers smell sweet.

CSS 1988

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. This is all the farther you can go.
2. He seemed to be an industrious person but this was only an allusion.
3. His avocation is dentistry.
4. The ferry collided against the tugboat.
5. The antiquarian bade one million dollars for the old painting.
6. Poetry is more sensual than prose.
7. Both Naeem and Shahid is tried, they should go back.
8. He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to immigrate to USA.
9. I wouldn't be in your boots for the all the wealth in the world.
10. Are you trying to infer that I would do something dishonest?

Solutions:

1. This is all the further you can go.
2. He seemed an industrious person but this was only an illusion.
3. His vocation is dentistry.
4. The ferry collided with the tugboat.
5. The antiquarian bid one million dollars for the old painting.
6. Poetry is more sensuous than prose.
7. Both Naeem and Shahid are tried, they should go back.
8. He was seeking political asylum but was not permitted to emigrate to USA.
9. I wouldn't be in your shoes for all the wealth in the world.
10. Are you trying to infer that I would do something dishonestly?

CSS 1986

Q: Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

1. When public transport is better developed, there will no longer be so many ca driving people to work.
2. The subject of my paper is about air pollution.
3. The princess's father was a good man and who was kind.
4. A morality play is where the character represent virtue and vices.
5. A square is when all four sides are the same length.
6. Evil and suffering has always troubled man.
7. Why does such disturbing things exist?
8. Neither her cousins nor her aunt were at home.
9. Neither Tariq nor Khalid are worthy of her.
10. The first fleet of cars were made of copper.
11. To be honest, lies do not be told.

Solutions:

1. When public transport is better developed, there will be no longer so many people driving cars to work.
2. The subject of my paper is air pollution.
3. The princess's father was a good and kind man.
4. A morality play is where the characters represent virtue and vice.
5. A square is when all four sides are of the same length.
6. Evil and suffering have always troubled man.
7. Why do such disturbing things exist?
8. Neither her cousins nor her aunt was at home.
9. Neither Tariq nor Khalid is worthy of her.
10. The first fleet cars was made of copper.
11. To be honest, one must not tell a lie. (Subject is essential)

CSS 1957

Q: Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

1. The waves beat the shore.
2. Be careful to guard mistakes in your English.

3. I intend to cast my lot with the Opposition Party.
4. My friend told that he is not to blame.
5. I entered in an agreement with my tutor.
6. The clouds have cleared and it is now fine.
7. A right of way has been concerned him.
8. The people cry against high taxes.
9. You can easily dispense his services.
10. He had disposed all his land and property.
11. The fruit you gave me is too bad.
12. I intended to have written a letter to you a week before.
13. I am too tired that I do not hunt words and idioms in my English book.
14. My son died and I grieve my loss.
15. If the bird is let out of the cage it will surely fly.
16. I differ you as to the exact meaning of this word.

Solutions:

1. The waves beat against the shore.
2. Be careful to avoid mistakes in your English.
   Guard against mistakes in your English.
3. I intend to cast in my lot with the Opposition Party.
4. My friend told me that he was not to blame.
5. I entered into an agreement with my tutor.
6. The sky has cleared up and the weather is now fine.
7. A right of way has been conceded to him.
8. The people clamour against high taxes.
9. You can easily dispense with his services.
10. He had sisposed of all his land and property.
11. The fruit you gave me is very bad.
12. I intended to write a letter to you a week ago.
    I am so tired that I cannot hunt out words and idioms in my book of English.
13. I am too tired to hunt out words and idioms in my book of English.
14. My son has died and I am grieved at this loss.
15. If the bird is let out of the cage it will surely fly away.
16. I differ with you with regard to the exact meaning of this word.

CSS 1956

Q: Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

1. The witness swore that this is false.
2. He promised to have given me a post.
3. Are you connected in this new scheme?
4. The judge disposed the case at once.
5. When he reaches to manhood, he will visit to England.
6. He came to me to enquire what is the salary attached to the appointment.
7. There is nothing such as chance.
8. Why the Government levies taxes.
9. He asked me why did I speak.

10. The President went to Dacca a week before.
11. An atheist has no zeal upon any religion.
12. May I request you to consider my application favourably?
13. As soon as he reached the railway station, he kept his luggage in the train.
14. God gives us every necessaries of life.
15. For whose benefit the Post Office is maintained?

Solutions:

1. The witness swore that that was false.
2. He promised to give me a post.
3. Are you connected with the new scheme?
4. The judge disposed of the case summarily.
5. When he reaches manhood, he will visit England.
6. He came to enquire of me the salary attached to the appointment.
7. There is no such thing as chance.
8. Why does the Government levy taxes?
9. He asked me why I had spoken.
10. The President went to Dacca a week ago.
11. An atheist has no zeal for any religion.
12. I request you to consider my application favourably.
13. As soon as he reached the railway station, he put the luggage in the train.
    No sooner did he reach the railway station than he placed the luggage in the train.
14. God gives us all necessaries of life.
15. For whose benefit is the Post Office maintained?

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1

GROUPING OF WORDS

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Grouping of Words (10 marks):

*A random list of twenty (**20**) words of moderate standard (neither very easy nor utterly unfamiliar) shall be given, to be grouped by the candidates in pairs of those having similar or opposite meaning, as may be clearly directed in the question.*

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

1. **Introduction**
2. **Testing Tactics**
3. **Common Relationships Found in Grouping of Words/Common Analogy Types**
4. **Grouping of Words Based on Common Analogy Types with Examples and Answer Explanations.**
5. **Exercises on Grouping of Words/Analogy Tests with Answer Explanations (Extracted from GRE Model Tests)**
6. **Practice Exercises (GRE)**
    - GRE Grouping of Words/Analogy Exercises
    - Additional Practice Grouping of Words/Analogy Exercises

A. INTRODUCTION:

Grouping of words are usually analogy based questions. These questions ask you to determine the relationship between the two words in a pair and then to recognize a simila parallel relationship between the members of a different pair of words. You are given one pa of words and must choose from the four/five answer choices another pair whose words a related in the same way. The relationship between the words in the original pair will alwa be specific and precise, as will the relationship between the words in the correct answer pa

In the CSS English (Precis and Composition) paper, "*A random list of twenty (2 words of moderate standard (neither very easy nor utterly unfamiliar) shall be given, to b grouped by the candidates in pairs of those having similar or opposite meaning, as may b clearly directed in the question*".

Analogies come from a wide variety of fields. You need to know that musicians stu in conservatories and ministers in seminaries, that panegyrics praise and elegies lament. Yo need to be aware of catalysts and conundrums, augers and auguries, and know in whic contexts these words are found. You are not, however, dealing with these words in isolatio you are always dealing with them in relationship to other words.

Once you have analyzed analogy questions, you will find that they fall into certai patterns. You should be able to answer them reasonably rapidly. Tackle them after you hav warmed up with the sentence completion questions. Then skip to the antonyms.

Note:

How a CSS Grouping of Words/Analogy question is likely to be set up? First you ma have the two capitalized words linked by a symbol. Take a look at a few examples.

FRESCO: WALL

A fresco is related to a wall. **How?** A fresco or mural painting is painted on a wall

STAMMER: TALK

Stammer is related to talk. **How?** To stammer is to make involuntary stops o repetitions when talking. It is to talk in a halting manner.

TILE; MOSAIC

Tile is related to mosaic. **How?** A mosaic is made up of tiles. Notice the wording o the last sentence. You could also have said "Tiles are the pieces that make up a mosaic" and maintained the word order of the analogy. Sometimes, however, it is easier to express a relationship if you reverse the order of the words.

Next you come to the four/five answer choices. See if you can tell which pair best expresses a relationship similar to the relationship of tile to mosaic.

TILE : MOSAIC ::

A. hoop: embroidery
B. wick: candle
C. whalebone: scrimshaw
D. easel: painting
E. knot: macramé

The correct answer is Choice E: macramé is made up of knots. Just as the tiles in a mosaic make a pattern, so too the knots in a piece of macramé make a pattern.

Some of the analogy questions may be as clear- cut as this. Others are more complex. To answer them correctly involves far more than knowing single meanings of individual words: it involves knowing the usual contexts in which they are found, and their connotations as well. Master the tactics that immediately follow. Then proceed to the practice exercises containing both relatively simple and challenging analogies at the chapter's end.

B. TESTING TACTICS

1- Before you look at the choices, try to state the relationship between the capitalized words in a clear sentence.

In answering an analogy question, your first problem is to determine the exact relationship between the two capitalized words. Before you look at the answer pairs, make up a sentence that illustrates how these capitalized words are related. Then test the possible answers by seeing how well they fit in your sentence.

Try this tactic on the following two questions

DELUGE: DROPLET ::

A. beach: wave
B. desert: oasis
C. blizzard: icicle
D. landslide: pebble
E. cloudburst: puddle

A deluge (drenching rain or flood) is made up of droplets. A landslide or fall of rocks is made up of pebbles. **Choice D is correct.**

Don't let Choice E fool you: while a cloudburst, like a deluge, is a drenching rain, it is not made up of puddles; rather, it leaves puddles in its aftermath.

PHILATELIST: STAMPS ::

A. numismatist : coins
B. astrologer: predictions
C. geneticist : chromosomes
D. cartographer: maps
E. pawnbroker: jewelry

A philatelist collects stamps. A numismatist collects coins. **Choice A is correct.** Note how difficult this question would be if you did not know that a philatelist is a stamp collector. You might have guessed that a philatelist primarily studies stamps (as, for example, a geneticist studies chromosomes) or even makes stamps (as a cartographer makes maps). Knowing the primary relationship between the capitalized words, however, you can go through the answer choices eliminating any pairs that do not express the same relationship. Thus, you can eliminate Choice B: an astrologer may possibly collect predictions; but his primary, dictionary-defined, role is to make predictions, to foretell human affairs by studying the positions of the stars. Similarly, you can eliminate Choice E: a pawnbroker does not collect jewelry; he takes jewelry (and many other sorts of personal property) as a pledge to secure the repayment of money he lends. You can eliminate Choice C as well: a geneticist studies chromosomes. This process of elimination leaves you with two relatively unfamiliar words— numismatist and cartographer—and a 50 percent chance of guessing the answer correctly.

If you are not sure of the answer, always rule out answer choices that you k cannot be correct, and then guess among the choices that are left.

2- If More Than One Answer Fits the Relationship in Your Sentence, Look for A Narrower Approach

When you try to express the relationship between the two capitalized words, i sentence form, occasionally you come up with too simple a sentence, one that fails to in enough details to particularize your analogy. In such cases, more than one answer may fi relationship, and you will have to analyze the original pair again.

Consider this analogy question:

BOUQUET FLOWERS ::
- A. forest: trees
- B. husk : com
- C. mist: rain
- D. woodpile : logs
- E. drift: snow

"A bouquet is made up of flowers." You have stated a relationship between the capitalized words in a sentence, but you have not stated a relationship that is precise enough. After all, forests are made up of trees, woodpiles are made up of logs, and even drifts are made of snow.

You need to focus on some aspect of the relationship between the words in the original pair that corresponds to an aspect of only one of the answer pairs. Go back to the original pair of words for more details. A bouquet is made up of flowers that have been picked and gathered into a bunch. In contrast, a forest is a tract of land covered with densely growing trees. A drift is a mass of snow driven together by the wind. Neither the relationship in Choice A nor that in Choice E exactly parallels the relationship between the word pair BOUQUET:FLOWERS. **Choice D**, however, **is perfect**: a woodpile is made up of logs that have been cut and gathered into a stack.

In answering analogy questions, pay special attention to how a dictionary would define the words involved. Do not settle for what "may be" a good relationship. Precision is important in analogies: a bouquet is not simply made up of flowers, it is made up of flowers that have been cut. Strive to identify the relationship that exists "by definition."

3- Consider Secondary Meanings of Words As Well As Their Primary Meanings

Frequently, the test-makers attempt to mislead you by using familiar words in relatively uncommon ways. When an apparently familiar word seems incongruous in a particular analogy, consider other definitions of that word.

See how this tactic applies to two examples from recent GREs.

AMORPHOUSNESS : DEFINITION ::
- A. lassitude : energy
- B. spontaneity : awareness
- C. angularity : intricacy
- D. rectitude : drabness
- E. precision : uniformity

What relationship exists between amorphousness and definition? Amorphousness means formlessness or shapelessness; an amorphous idea lacks form or shape. But what does formlessness have to do with definition? After all, a definition is a statement of the meaning of a word or phrase.

Look closely at the term definition. When you define a word, you distinguish its essential characteristics; you make its features clear. Definition in fact possesses a secondary meaning: "sharp demarcation of outlines or limits; distinctness of outline or detail." With this meaning in mind, you can state the essential relationship between the capitalized words: amorphousness is a lack of definition. Analogously, lassitude (listlessness, weariness) is a lack of energy. **The correct answer is Choice A.**

EMBROIDER : CLOTH ::
- A. chase : metal
- B. patch : quilt
- C. gild : gold
- D. carve : knife
- E. stain : glass

Ostensibly, this is a simple analogy. One embroiders cloth to ornament it, embellishing it with needlework. The relationship between the capitalized words is clear. However, only 9% of the examinees who answered this question answered it correctly. The problem lies not in the original analogy but in the answer pairs.

Consider the answer choices closely. Choices B, C, D, and E are clear enough: one patches a quilt, either repairing it or putting it together (patch has both senses); one gilds something, overlaying it with gold; one carves with a knife; one stains glass, imparting color to it. Several of these straightforward choices have something to do with ornamentation, but none seems precisely right. But how does one chase metal? Certainly not the way one chases an ambulance! Among the straightforward answer choices, Choice A seems strangely out of place.

When an item in an analogy strikes you as out of place, take a second look. Remember that the test-makers usually place more difficult analogies toward the end of the analogy section. Therefore, if one of the final analogy questions in a set looks simple, suspect a trap. In this case, the trap is a double one. Choice B, patch : quilt, is an eye-catcher: Choice B has an immediate appeal because embroidery and quilt-making both are related to sewing. Choose it and you fall into the test-makers' trap. **Choice A**, the odd-seeming choice, is the **real answer**: chase, as used here, means to ornament a metal surface, as silversmiths decorate silver with hammered patterns; chasing metal, thus, is directly analogous to embroidering cloth.

4- Watch out for errors caused by eye-catchers

When you look at answer choices, do you find that certain ones seem to leap right off the page? For instance, when you were looking for an analogy similar to EMBOROIDER CLOTH, did the terms related to stitchery catch your eye? These words are eye-catchers. They look good-but most if you take a second glance.

In an analogy you have two capitalized words that relate in a particular way. In creating eye-catchers, the test- makers tempt you with pairs of words that are related, but in a grammatically or logically different way. See how eye-catchers work in an example from a published GRE.

PROCTOR: SUPERVISE ::
A. prophet : rule
B. profiteer : consume
C. profligate : demand
D. prodigal : squander
E. prodigy : wonder

Just as there are many possible relationships linking word pairs, there are many possible ways an eye-catcher may attract your eye. First, an answer choice may somehow remind you in subject matter of one or both of the terms in the original pair. Thus, Choice A is an eye- catcher: rule reminds you of supervise; both words feel as if they belong in the same set of words, the same semantic field. Second, the answer choice may masquerade as a clear cut, precise, dictionary-perfect analogy and yet not be one. Thus, Choice E is an eye-catcher: while there is a clear relationship between the nouns prodigy and wonder, there is no such clear relationship between the noun prodigy and the verb wonder. See how this works:

Noun/Noun A prodigy (marvel) CLEAR ANALOGY is a wonder.
Noun/Verb A prodigy wonders VAGUE ANALOGY (ponders; marvels).

A prodigy excites wonder in others; he is not necessarily astonished or full of wonder himself. The relationship is vague. Eliminate vague analogies when you find them; their only function is to catch your eye.

You have ruled out Choice E; you are suspicious of Choice A. How do you determine the correct answer? In this case, ask yourself **who is doing what to whom.** A proctor (monitor) by definition supervises students or examinees. You can eliminate Choices A, B, and C because no necessary relationship links the words in these pairs. Prophets prophesy; they do not rule. Profiteers sell goods (at excessive prices) that others consume. Profligates waste their fortunes; they do not necessarily demand.

The correct answer is Choice D. Just as a proctor supervises students, a prodigal or wastrel squanders wealth

5- Look at the Answer Choices to Determine a Word's Part of speech

Look at the capitalized words. What parts of speech are they? Words often have several forms. You may think of run as a verb, for example, but in the phrases "a run in her stocking" and "hit a home run" run is a noun.

The exam play on this confusion in testing your verbal ability. When you look at a capitalized word, you may not know whether you are dealing with a noun, a verb, or an adjective. Harbor, for example, is a very common noun; in "to harbor a fugitive," to give refuge to a runaway, it is a much less common verb.

If you suspect that a capitalized word may represent more than one part of speech, don't worry. Grammatical information built into the question can help you recognize analogy types and spot the use of unfamiliar or secondary meanings of words. In GRE analogy questions, the relationship between the parts of speech of the capitalized words and the parts of speech of the answer choices is always identical. If your capitalized words are a noun and a verb, each of your answer pairs will be a noun and a verb. If they are an adjective and a noun, each of your answer pairs will be an adjective and a noun. If you can recognize the parts of speech in a single answer pair, you know the parts of speech of every other answer pair and of the original pair as well. See how this tactic works in a somewhat difficult question:

FLAG : VIGOR ::
A. endure : courage
B. tire : monotony
C. question : perception
D. waver : resolution
E. flatter : charm

At first glance, you might think that both flag and vigor were nouns; flag, after all, is a common noun, and vigor ends in -or, a common noun suffix. However, endure is clearly a verb. Simply from looking at the first answer choice, you know flag is a verb, not a noun.

What occurs when someone or something flags? Think of the word in a context. "After 12 miles, the marathon runner flagged Clearly the runner is neither waving a flag nor hailing a taxi. The runner is weakening, slackening in pace. Only one answer choice conveys this sense of someone or something slackening or growing weak: **Choice D.** If one's resolution or determination wavers, it dwindles or grows weak.

6- Familiarize Yourself with Common Analogy Types

Analogies tend to fall into certain basic types. If you can discover no apparent relationship between the two capitalized words, try establishing a relationship between them based on the types commonly used on this test. The basic idea of an analogy is to find pairs of words that express a similar relationship. Most analogies fall into one of the following several categories.

C. COMMON RELATIONSHIPS FOUND IN GROUPING OF WORDS/COMMON ANALOGY TYPES

1. **Definition:**
   - REFUGE: SHELTER
     A refuge (place of asylum) by definition shelters.
   - TAXONOMIST: CLASSIFY
     A taxonomist, a person who specializes in classification, by definition classifies.
   - HAGGLER: BARGAIN

A haggler, a person who argues over prices, by definition bargains.

2. ***Defining Characteristic***
   - TIGER: CARNIVOROUS
     A tiger is defined as a carnivorous or meat-eating animal.
   - ENTOMOLOGIST: INSECTS
     An entomologist is defined as a person who studies insects.
   - APIARY: BEE
     An apiary is defined as a home for bees.
3. ***Class and Member***
   - AMPHIBIAN: SALAMANDER
     A salamander is an example of an amphibian.
   - METAPHYSICS: PHILOSOPHY
     Metaphysics belongs to the field of philosophy.
   - SONNET: POEM
     A sonnet is a specific kind of poem.
4. ***Antonyms***
   Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning. Both words belong to the same part of speech.
   - CONCERNED: INDIFFERENT
     Concerned is the opposite of indifferent (unconcerned).
   - WAX: WANE
     Wax, to grow larger, and wane, to dwindle, are opposites;
   - ANARCHY: ORDER
     Anarchy is the opposite of order.
5. ***Antonym Variants***
   In an Antonym Variant, the words are not strictly antonyms; their meanings, however, are opposed. Take the adjective nervous. A strict antonym for the adjective nervous would be the adjective poised. However, where an Antonym would have the adjective poised, an Antonym Variant analogy has the noun poise. It looks like this;
   - NERVOUS: POISE
     Nervous means lacking in poise.
   - INIQUITOUS: VIRTUE
     Something iniquitous lacks virtue. It is the opposite of virtuous.
   - ABSTINENT: GORGE
     Abstinent or sparing in eating means not inclined to cram or gorge.
6. ***Synonyms***
   Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. Both words belong to the same part of speech.
   - MAGNIFICENT: GRANDIOSE
     Grandiose means magnificent.
   - RATIOCINATE: THINK
     To ratiocinate is to think.
   - RECIDIVIST: BACKSLIDER
     A recidivist or habitual offender is a backslider.
7. ***Synonym Variants***
   In a Synonym Variant, the words are not strictly synonymous; their meanings, however, are similar. Take the adjective willful. A strict synonym for the adjective willful would be the adjective unruly. However, where a Synonym would have the adjective unruly, a Synonym Variant analogy has the noun unruliness. It looks like this;
   - WILLFUL: UNRULINESS
     Willful means exhibiting unruliness.
   - VERBOSE: WORDINESS
     Someone verbose is wordy; he or she exhibits wordiness.
   - SOLICITOUS: CONCERN
     Someone solicitous is concerned; he or she shows concern.
8. ***Degree of Intensity***
   - FOND: DOTING
     Fond is less extreme than doting.
   - FLURRY: BLIZZARD
     A flurry or shower of snow is less extreme than a blizzard.
   - GRASPING: RAPACIOUS
     To be grasping is less extreme than to be rapacious.
9. ***Part to Whole***
   - ISLAND: ARCHIPELAGO
     Many islands *make up an* archipelago.
   - SHARD: POTTERY
     A shard is a fragment of pottery.
   - CANTO: POEM
     A canto is part of a poem.
10. ***Function***
    - ASYLUM: REFUGE
      An asylum provides refuge or protection.
    - BALLAST: STABILITY
      Ballast provides stability.
    - LULL: STORM
      A lull temporarily interrupts a storm.
11. ***Manner***
    - MUMBLE: SPEAK
      To mumble is to speak indistinctly.
    - STRUT: WALK
      To strut is to walk proudly.
    - STRAINED: WIT
      With that is strained is forced in manner.
12. ***Action and Its Significance***
    - WINCE: PAIN
      A wince is a sign that one feels pain.
    - BLUSH: DISCOMFITURE
      A blush signifies discomfiture or embarrassment.
    - PROSTRATION: SUBMISSIVENESS
      Prostration (assuming a prostrate position, face to the ground) is a sign of submissiveness or abasement.
13. ***Worker and Article Created***
    - POET: SONNET
      A poet creates a sonnet.

- ARCHITECT: BLUEPRINT
  An architect designs a blueprint.
- MASON: WALL
  A mason builds a wall.

14. *Worker and Tool*

- PAINTER: BRUSH
  A painter uses a brush.
- SICKLE: REAPER
  A reaper uses a sickle to cut the grain.
- CARPENTER: VISE
  A carpenter uses a vise to hold the object being worked on.

15. *Worker and Action*

- ACROBAT: CARTWHEEL
  An acrobat performs a cartwheel.
- FINANCIER: INVEST
  A financier invests.
- TENOR: ARIA
  A tenor sings an aria.

16. *Worker and Workplace*

- MUSICIAN: CONSERVATORY
  A musician studies at a conservatory.
- SCULPTOR: ATELIER
  A sculptor works in an atelier or studio.
- MINER: QUARRY
  A miner works in a quarry or pit.

17. *Tool and Its Action*

- DRILL: BORE
  A drill is a tool used to bore holes.
- CROWBAR: PRY
  A crowbar is a tool used to pry things apart.
- SIEVE: SIFT
  A sieve is a tool used to strain or sift.

LESS COMMON ANALOGY TYPES:

18. *Cause and Effect*

- SOPORIFIC: SLEEPINESS
  A soporific causes sleepiness.

19. *Sex*

- DOE: STAG
  A doe is a female deer; a stag, a male deer.

20. *Age*

- COLT: STALLION
  A colt is a young stallion.

21. *Time Sequence*

- CORONATION: REIGN
  The coronation precedes the reign.

22. *Spatial Sequence*

- ROOF: FOUNDATION
  The roof is the highest point of a house; the foundation the lowest point.

23. *Symbol and Quality It Represents*

- DOVE: PEACE
  A dove is the symbol of peace.

D. GROUPING OF WORDS BASED ON COMMON ANALOGY TYPES WITH ANSWER EXPLANATIONS

ZINC : ELEMENT ::
A. gold : bullion
B. uranium : fission
C. quark : particle
D. electron : molecule
E. light : photosynthesis

C. Zinc is a specific example of an element. A quark is a specific example of a particle.

(Class and Member)

UPROARIOUS : AMUSING ::
A. treacherous : steadfast
B. tumultuous : windy
C. menacing : aghast
D. repugnant : disagreeable
E. devious : clever

D. Something uproarious is by definition extremely amusing. Something repugnant is by definition extremely disagreeable. **(Degree of Intensity)**

FORENSIC : DEBATE ::
A. empirical : argument
B. judicious : law
C. histrionic : theater
D. sophomoric : humor
E. philosophic : temperament

C. Forensic means pertaining to the art of debate. Histrionic means pertaining to the art of the theater. Beware eye-catchers. Choice A is incorrect. An arrangement may be empirical or based on fact; however, arguments are not necessarily empirical.

(Defining Characteristic)

LIMPET : DETACH ::
A. porpoise : sound
B. hummingbird : hover
C. chameleon : disguise
D. tick : extract
E. eel : wriggle

D. A limpet (mollusk that adheres strongly when disturbed) is difficult to detach. A tick (parasite that burrows into its host) is difficult to extract.

(Defining Characteristic)

COUNTENANCE : APPROVAL ::

- A. uphold : delay
- B. disclaim : obligation
- C. traduce : reputation
- D. propound : distinction
- E. air : expression

E. To countenance or allow something is to give it approval. To air or voice something is to give it expression. Note that air here is used with a less familiar, secondary meaning.

(Synonym Variant)

INSOUCIANT : DISTURB ::

- A. supererogatory : require
- B. laconic : interpret
- C. distraught : ruffle
- D. incredulous : convince
- E. egregious : obtrude

D. Someone insouciant (nonchalant; unconcerned) is difficult to disturb. Someone incredulous (skeptical; disbelieving) is difficult to convince.

(Antonym Variant)

CONDEMNATION: DISAPPROVAL ::

- A. ignorance : patience
- B. optimism : insight
- C. blasphemy : irreverence
- D. sorrow : intention

C. Disapproval is the defining characteristic of condemnation and irreverence is the defining characteristic of blasphemy. **(Defining Characteristic)**

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

- A. Humor : Comedian
- B. Fame : Celebrity
- C. Disorder : Anarchy

Loyalty : Traitor ::

- A. truthfulness : liar
- B. hope : optimist
- C. diligence : worker
- D. understanding : sage

A. Lack of loyalty is the defining characteristic of a traitor and lack of truthfulness is the defining characteristic of a liar. **(Defining Characteristic)**

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

- A. maturity : youthfulness
- B. movement : paralysis
- C. energy : lethargy

Mumble : Speak ::

- A. adorn : denude
- B. inflame : damage
- C. delimit : expand
- D. plagiarize : write

(Manner)

D. Mumbling is a spurious (or defective) form of speaking and plagiarising is a spurious (or defective) form of writing.

Here are some more word pairs that fit this analogy pattern:

- A. bravado : courage
- B. quack : physician
- C. simper : smile

Toss : Hurl ::

- A. speak : shout
- B. forget : learn
- C. consider : formulate
- D. sense : flourish

A. To hurl and to toss are similar actions but one is more violent than the other; similarly, to shout and to speak are similar, but one is more violent than the other. **(Degree of Intensity)**

Here are some other word pairs that fit this analogy form:

- A. drizzle : pour
- B. defeat : rout
- C. giggle : laugh

Note : Scale ::

- A. musician : instrument
- B. conductor : orchestra
- C. letter : alphabet
- D. book : cover

C. A note is a part of a scale and a letter is a part of an alphabet.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern: **(Part to Whole)**

- A. page : book
- B. verse : song
- C. verdict : trial

BALLAD : SONG ::

- A. credit : movie
- B. shutter : darkness
- C. novel : chapter
- D. portrait : painting

D. A ballad is a type of song and a portrait is a type of painting.
Here are some more word pairs that fit this pattern: **(Synonym Variant)**
A tiger : carnivore
B measles : disease
C courage : virtue

REHEARSAL : PERFORMANCE ::
A. entrapment : game
B. engagement : marriage
C. applause : audience
D. antidote : illness

B. A rehearsal precedes a performance and an engagement precedes a marriage.
Here are other word pairs that fit this pattern. **(Cause and Effect)**
A. stumble : fall
B. swell : burst
C. convict.: sentence

RETIREMENT : SERVICE ::
A. employment : salary
B. arrangement : flowers
C. contract : agreement
D. graduation : studies

D. Retirement represents the interruption of service and graduation represents the interruption of studies. **(Cause and Effect)**
Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:
A. dismissal : employment
B. lunch break : workday
C. intermission : performance

SCALPEL : SURGEON ::
A. pen : reader
B. bow : violinist
C. bed : patient
D. pistol : angler
E. auto : soldier

B. The scalpel is the tool commonly associated with the surgeon and the bow is the tool commonly associated with the violinist. **(Worker and Tool)**
Here are some further examples:
A. pallet : painter
B. filter : purification
C. needle : sew

UMPIRE : PLAYING FIELD ::
A. carpenter: cabinet
B. plumber : wrench
C. judge : courtroom
D. player : locker

D. The umpire is found on the playing field and the judge is found in the courtroom.
(Worker and Work Place)
Here are some further examples:
A. professor : classroom
B. sailor : ship
C. farmer : field

YAWN : BOREDOM ::
A. smile : hatred
B. blink : nausea
C. sigh : hope
D. wince : pain

E. A yawn is a sign of boredom and a wince is a sign of pain.
(Symbol and Quality it Repeats)
Here are some further examples:
A. snarl : anger
B. sigh : relief
C.

MORE EXAMPLES WITH ANSWER EXPLANATIONS ARE GIVEN BELOW:

SHIP : OCEAN ::
A. fish : gill
B. plane : air
C. child : bath
D. car : passengers

Answer is (B). A ship travels in the Ocean just as plane travels in the air.

BOTANY : PLANTS ::
A. agriculture : herbs
B. astronomy : stars
C. philosophy : books
D. anthropology : religion

Answer is (B). Botany is the study of Plants; astronomy is the study of starts.

CENSUS : POPULATION ::
A. catalogue : pictures
B. inventory : supplies
C. detonation : explosion
D. dictionary : words

Answer is (B). A Census counts the Population; an inventory counts the supplies.

CAKE : DESSERT ::
A. coach : football
B. lawyer : jury
C. poet : writing
D. paediatrician : doctor

Answer is (**D**). A Cake is a kind of Dessert just as a paediatrician is a kind of doctor.

WEIGHTLIFTER : STRENGTH ::
A. goalie : skill
B. dancer : speed
C. marathoner : endurance
D. hiker : agility

Answer is (**C**). A good Weightlifter needs Strength just as a good marathoner needs endurance.

BREEZE : HURRICANE ::
A. water : pebble
B. gulf : coast
C. eye : cyclone
D. hill : mountain

Answer is (**D**). A Hurricane is a larger version of a Breeze just as mountain is a larger version of a hill.

PARODY : IMITATION ::
A. stanza : verse
B. limerick : poem
C. novel : book
D. portrait : painting

Answer is (**B**). A Parody is a humorous imitation just as a limerick is a humorous poem.

SHEPHERD : SHEEP ::
A. sociologist : statistics
B. driver : conveyances
C. gardener : plants
D. artist : mural

Answer is (**D**). A Shepherd tends Sheep, and a gardener tends plants.

SNARE : ANIMAL ::
A. nest : bird
B. pouch : kangaroo
C. kennel : dog
D. kennel : dog

Answer is (**C**). A Snare is used to trap an Animal, and a net is used to trap a fish.

OUNCE : WEIGHT ::
A. acre : area
B. scale : mass
C. inch : yard
D. menu : portion

Answer is (**A**). An Ounce is a unit of Weight. An acre is a unit of area.

E. ADDITIONAL EXERCISES ON GROUPING OF WORDS/ ANALOGY TESTS WITH ANSWER EXPLANATIONS

(Extracted Form GRE Diagnostic & Model Tests)

Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 1

1. **CLASP: BRACELET ::**
A. hook : coat
B. buckle : belt
C. diamond : ring
D. wrist: watch
E. cuff: trousers

3. **PARDON : OFFENSE ::**
A. repent: sin
B. detect : violation
C. arraign : indictment
D. forgive : wrong
E. surrender: fugitive

5. **NONPLUSSED : BAFFLEMENT::**
A. discomfited : embarrassment
B. parsimonious : extravagance
C. disgruntled : contentment
D. despicable : contempt
E. surly : harassment

7. **HELPFUL: OFFICIOUS ::**
A. dutiful :assiduous
B. effusive : gushing
C. gullible : incredulous
D. enigmatic : dumbfounded
E. deferential : sycophantic

9. **MELLIFLUOUS : CACOPHONY ::**
A. dulcet: euphony
B. compliant : obsequiousness
C. fragrant : noisomeness
D. florid : embellishment
E. thrifty : parsimony

2. **SEDAN : AUTOMOBILE ::**
A. hangar : airplane
B. bedspread : bed
C. rocker : chair
D. rung : ladder
E. marble : statue

4. **CIRCUITOUS : ROUTE ::**
A. problematic : solution
B devious : argument
C elliptical : brevity
D judicious : selection
E profound : depth

6. **GULLY : CANYON ::**
A. eagle : bird
B. cliff: granite
C pebble : boulder
D. detour: road
E. shore : lake

8. **BRONZE : PATINA ::**
A. wood : veneer
B plaque : honor
C. mold : yeast
D iron : rust
E. lead : tin

10. **PROLOGUE : PLAY ::**
A. chapter : novel
B overture : opera
C. intermezzo : symphony
D epilogue : oration
E. gesture : pantomime

11. **SERRATIONS: SAW ::**
    - A. incisions : scalpel
    - B. butchery : cleaver
    - C. mortar : trowel
    - D. cogs : gear
    - E. division : ruler

13. **SPIKE: SLEDGE ::**
    - A. runner : sleigh
    - B. pole : ski
    - C. nail : hammer
    - D. clip : paper
    - E. trestle : train

15. **CHAFF: WHEAT ::**
    - A. mote : dust
    - B. gold : lead
    - C. dregs: wine
    - D. loaf: bread
    - E. yolk : egg

17. **ABSTEMIOUS : ABSTINENCE ::**
    - A. irascible : militancy
    - B. gregarious : reticence
    - C. truculent: dogmatism
    - D. comatose : sobriety
    - E. pusillanimous : cravenness

19. **FANS : BLEACHERS::**
    - A. cheerleaders . pompoms
    - B. audience : seats
    - C. team : goalposts
    - D. conductor : podium
    - E. referee : decision

12. **THIRST : DRIVE ::**
    - A. inebriety : excess
    - B. success : ambition
    - C. indifference : passion
    - D. taste : gusto
    - E. smell : sense

14. **EPHEMERAL : PERMANENCE ::**
    - A. erratic : predictability
    - B. immaculate : cleanliness
    - C. commendable : reputation
    - D. spurious : emulation
    - E. mandatory : obedience

16. **OGLE: OBSERVE ::**
    - A. haggle : outbid
    - B. clamor : dispute
    - C. discern : perceive
    - D. flaunt: display
    - E. glare : glower

18. **INELUCTABLE : AVOID ::**
    - A. ineffable : utter
    - B. impalpable : desire
    - C. impermeable : endure
    - D. irascible : provoke
    - E. irreconcilable : estrange

20. **AUGER: BORE::**
    - a. awl : flatten
    - b. bit : grind
    - c. plane : smooth
    - d. scythe : mash
    - e. mallet : pierce

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 1

1. B	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. E	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. D	12. E	13. C	14. A	15. C
16. D	17. E	18. A	19. B	20. C

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 1

1. **B**. A clasp is the fastening on a bracelet. A buckle is the fastening on a belt. **(Function)**
2. **C**. A sedan is a kind of automobile. A rocker is a kind of chair. **(Class and Member)**
3. **D**. To pardon an offense by definition is to give up resentment for it without exacting a penalty. To forgive a wrong is to give up resentment for it without exacting a penalty. **(Defining Characteristic)**
4. **B**. By definition, a route that is circuitous follows an indirect course. Likewise, an argument that is devious follows an indirect course. **(Defining Characteristic)**
5. **A**. To be nonplussed (totally at a loss) is to exhibit bafflement (perplexity). To be discomfited (abashed; disconcerted) is to exhibit embarrassment. Beware eye-catchers Choice D is incorrect. To be despicable is to be worthy of contempt; it is not to exhibit contempt. **(Synonym Variant)**

6. C. A gully (miniature gorge or valley) is smaller than a canyon (deep gorge or valley). Likewise, a pebble is smaller than a boulder. **(Degree of Intensity)**
7. E. To be officious (meddlesome) is to be helpful in an excessive, offensive manner. To be sycophantic (fawning, obsequious) is to be deferential (respectful) in an excessive, offensive manner. **(Manner)**
8. D. Patina is the green coating, caused by oxidation, on bronze objects. Rust is the reddish coating, caused by oxidation, on iron objects. **(Defining Characteristic)**
9. C. Cacophony (dissonance, harshness of sound) is by definition not mellifluous (pleasant-sounding). Noisomeness (stench, rankness of smell) is by definition not fragrant (pleasant-smelling). **(Antonym Variant)**
10. B. A prologue precedes a play. An overture pre cedes an opera. **(Sequence)**
11. D. Serrations are the teeth on the edge of a saw. Cogs are the teeth on the rim of a gear. **(Part to Whole)**
12. E. Thirst is a specific example of a drive (state of instinctual need). Smell is a specific example of a sense. **(Class and Member)**
13. C. A sledge (large, heavy hammer) strikes or pounds in a spike (very large nail). A hammer strikes or pounds in a nail. Beware eye-catchers. Choice A is incorrect. Sledge here is related to sledgehammers, not to sleds or sleighs. **(Function)**
14. A. Something ephemeral (fleeting; transient) lacks permanence. Something erratic (unpredictable lacks predictability) **(Antonym Variant)**
15. C. Just as the wheat is separated from the worthless straw or chaff, the wine is separated from the worthless sediment or dregs. **(Part to Whole)**
16. D. To ogle is to observe or look at someone provocatively (in an attention-getting manner). To flaunt is to display or show off something pro-vocatively (in an attention-getting manner). **(Manner)**
17. E. Something abstemious (sparing in drinking and eating) manifests abstinence (self-restraint in drinking and eating). Someone pusillanimous (cowardly) manifests cravenness (cowardice). **(Synonym Variant)**
18. A. Something ineluctable (unavoidable) is impossible to avoid. Something ineffable (inexpressible) is impossible to utter. **(Antonym Variant)**
19. B. Fans or spectators are seated in the bleachers. Persons in an audience are seated in their seats. **(Defining Characteristic)**
20. C. An auger is a tool that pierces or bores holes. A plane is a tool that soothes surfaces. **(Function)**

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 2

1. **SCURRY : MOVE ::**
    - A. chant : sing
    - B. chatter : talk
    - C. carry : lift
    - D. sleep : drowse
    - E. limp : walk

3. **SONG : CYCLE ::**
    - A. waltz : dance
    - B. tune : arrangement
    - C. sonnet : sequence
    - D. agenda : meeting
    - E. cadenza : aria

2. **CHAMELEON : HERPETOLOGIST::**
    - A. fungi : ecologist
    - B. salmon : ichthyologist
    - C. mongoose : ornithologist
    - D. oriole : virologist
    - E. aphid : etymologist

4. **OBDURATE : FLEXIBILITY ::**
    - A. accurate : perception
    - B. turbid : roughness
    - C. principled : fallibility
    - D. diaphanous : transparency
    - E. adamant : submissiveness

5. **SARTORIAL : TAILOR ::**
   - A. pictorial : spectator
   - B. thespian : designer
   - C. histrionic : signer
   - D. rhetorical : questioner
   - E. terpsichorean : dancer

7. **FEUD : ACRIMONY ::**
   - A. scuffle: confusion
   - B. crusade: heresy
   - C. duel : brevity
   - D. scrimmage : sparring
   - E. siege : vulnerability

9. **ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND ::**
   - A. arbor : bower
   - B. garden : flower
   - C. mountain : valley
   - D. sand : dune
   - E. constellation : star

11. **ASCETIC : SELF-DENIAL ::**
    - A. nomad : dissipation
    - B. miser : affluence
    - C. zealot : fanaticism
    - D. renegade : loyalty
    - E. athlete : stamina

13. **SEER :PROPHECY ::**
    - A. mentor : reward
    - B. sage : wisdom
    - C. pilgrim : diligence
    - D. diplomat : flattery
    - E. virtuoso : penance

15. **TAXONOMY : CLASSIFICATION ::**
    - A. etymology : derivation
    - B. autonomy : authorization
    - C. economy : rationalization
    - D. tautology : justification
    - E. ecology : urbanization

17. **MODERATOR : DEBATE ::**
    - A. legislator : election
    - B. chef : banquet
    - C. auditor : lecture
    - D. conspirator : plot
    - E. umpire : game

19. **GLOSSARY : WORDS ::**
    - A. catalogue : dates
    - B. atlas : maps
    - C. almanac : synonyms
    - D. thesaurus : rhymes
    - E. lexicon : numbers

6. **SKIRT : ISSUE ::**
   - A. vest : interest
   - B. rig : wager
   - C. dodge : encounter
   - D. sweep: election
   - E. mask: purpose

8. **DROPCLOTH : FURNITURE ::**
   - A. banner : flagpole
   - B. tower : rack
   - C. pillow : bedding
   - D. curtain : theatre
   - E. apron : clothing

10. **CROW : BOASTFUL ::**
    - A. smirk : witty
    - B. conceal : sly
    - C. pout : sulky
    - D. blush : coarse
    - E. bluster : unhappy

12. **CAMOUFLAGE : DISCERN ::**
    - A. encipher : comprehend
    - B. adorn : admire
    - C. magnify : observe
    - D. renovate : construct
    - E. embroider : unravel

14. **BRACKET : SHELF ::**
    - A. hammer : anvil
    - B. girder : river
    - C. strut : rafter
    - D. value : pipe
    - E. bucket : well

16. **BRUSQUE : UNCEREMONIOUSNESS ::**
    - A. audacious : trepidation
    - B. obstinate : intractability
    - C. pert : improvidence
    - D. curt : loquacity
    - E. officious : inattentiveness

18. **DELIRIUM : DISORIENTATION ::**
    - A. paralysis : immobility
    - B. anorexia : pain
    - C. insomnia : fretfulness
    - D. rash : vaccination
    - E. malaria : relapse

20. **ARMATURE : STATUE ::**
    - A. landscape : painting
    - B. framework : building
    - C. arsenal : weapon
    - D. composer : symphony
    - E. apparatus : experiment

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 2

1. B	2. B	3. C	4. E	5. E
6. C	7. A	8. E	9. E	10. C
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. B	17. E	18. A	19. B	20. B

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 2

1. B. To scurry is to more in a brisk and rapid manner. To chatter is to talk in a brisk and rapid manner. **(Manner)**

2. B. A chameleon, a kind of lizard, is studied by a herpetologist (scientist who studies reptiles and amphibians). A salmon, a kind of fish is studies by an ichthyologist. **(Defining Characteristic)**

3. C. A song is part of a cycle or series of songs. A sonnet is part of a sequence or series of sonnets. **(Group and Member)**

4. E. Someone obdurate (unyielding, inflexible) is lacking in flexibility. Someone adamant (unshakeable in opposition) is lacking in submissiveness. **(Antonym Variant)**

5. E. Sartorial by definition means pertaining to the tailor's art. Terpsichorean by definition means pertaining to the dancer's art. **(Defining Characteristic)**

6. C. To skirt an issue is to evade addressing or dealing with it. To dodge an encounter is to evade meeting the person. Beware eye-catchers. Skirt here is a verb meaning evade. Vest here is a verb meaning to have a legal right or interest in something. Neither here is a noun referring to a garment. **(Function)**

7. A. A feud or war of revenge is a fight characterized by acrimony or bitterness. A scuffle or haphazard struggle is a fight characterized by confusion. **(Defining Characteristic)**

8. E. A drop cloth protectively covers furniture. An apron protectively covers clothing **(Function)**

9. An archipelago is a group or chain of islands. A constellation is a group of stars. Beware eye-catchers. A garden does not by definition consist of flowers; a garden may comprise vegetables instead. **(Part to Whole)**

10. C. To crow is to express oneself in a boastful manner. To pout is to express oneself in a sulky manner. **(Defining Characteristic)**

11. C. By definition, an ascetic (one who practices severe self-discipline) is characterized by self-denial. A zealot (extreme enthusiast) is characterized by fanaticism. Beware eye-catchers. A miser may hoard wealth, but is not necessarily characterized by affluence. Even poor persons may be misers. **(Defining Characteristic)**

12. To camouflage something is to take it difficult t discern or perceive. To encipher or encode something is to make it difficult to comprehend. **(Function)**

13. B. A seer or prophet is by definition someone gifted in prophecy. A sage or wise person is by definition someone gifted in wisdom. **(Defining Characteristic)**

14. C. A bracket is a support for a shelf. A strut is a support for a rafter.

Note that you are being tested on an unfamiliar secondary meaning of strut. As always in dealing with the more difficult questions when you come across that what seems like a familiar word come across what seems like a familiar word that is being used in an apparently incongruous context. You may be being tested on an unfamiliar secondary meaning of the word. **(Function)**

15. Taxonomy is the science or study of the classification of plants and animals. Etymology is the science or study of the derivation of words. **(Defining Characteristic)**

16. B. To be brusque or abrupt is to exhibit unceremoniousness. To be obstinate or stubborn is to exhibit intractability. **(Synonym Variant)**

17. A moderator presidents over a debate. An umpire president over a game. **(Function)**

18. Delirium causes disorientation or confusion. Paralysis causes immobility or loss of movement. **(Cause and Effect)**

19. B. A glossary or word list is composed of words. An atlas is composed of maps. **(Defining Characteristic)**

20. B. An armature is the skeleton that supports a statue. A framework is the skeleton that supports a building. **(Function)**

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 3

1. EPAULET : SHOULDER ::
A. noose : neck
B. tiara : head
C. splint : arm
D. knapsack : back
E. palm : hand

3. CELERITY : SNAIL ::
A. indolence : sloth
B. cunning : weasel
C. curiosity : cat
D. humility : peacock
E. obstinacy : mute

5. ADULATION : FLATTERY ::
A. humility : vanity
B. credulity : sincerity
C. emulation : rivalry
D. irascibility : provocation
E. castigation : admonishment

7. CURDLE : MILK ::
A. flow : water
B. change : oil
C. brew : coffee
D. decant : wine
E. clot : blood

9. OFFHAND : PREMEDITATION ::
A. upright : integrity
B. aboveboard : integrity
C. cutthroat : competition
D. backward : direction
E. underlying : foundation

11. POLTERGEIST : APPARITION ::
A. dwarf : stature
B. witch : familiar
C. ogre : monster
D. sorcerer : spell
E. gremlin : mischief

13. AVER : AFFIRMATION ::
A. proclaim : objection
B. denounce: defiance
C. nonplus : resistance
D. refuse : distress
E. demur : protest

15. YOLK : EGG ::
A. rind : melon
B. nucleus : cell
C. stalk : corn
D. duck : fowl
E. web : spider

2. LUMBER : BEAR ::
A. roost : hen
B. bray : donkey
C. waddle : goose
D. swoop : hawk
E. chirp : sparrow

4. ENERVATED: VIGOR ::
A. lax : rigor
B. profound : stupor
C. pallid : flavor
D. ravenous : appetite
E. nervous : energy

6. BLEAT : SHEEP ::
A. bask : lizard
B. preen : peacock
C. chirp : sparrow
D. slither : snake
E. butt : goat

8. MOLT : FEATHERS ::
A. slough : skin
B. sharpen : talons
C. curry : hide
D. flutter : hide
E. bare : fangs

10. LARVAL : INSECT ::
A. serpentine : snake
B. floral : plant
C. amphibian : reptile
D. embryonic : mammal
E. alate : bird

12. AUSTERE : STYLE ::
A. controlled : movement
B. affluent : wealth
C. subservient : demeanor
D. inspiration : faith
E. pragmatic : speech

14. CHIDE : PILLORY ::
A. exalt : venerate
B. humor : mollycoddle
C. castigate : punish
D. quibble : cavil
E. sanctify : scourge

16. WOOD : SAND ::
A. coal : burn
B. brick : lay
C. oil : polish
D. metal : burnish
E. stone : quarry

17. VINDICTIVE : MERCY ::
A. avaricious : greed
B. insightful : hope
C. modest : dignity
D. skeptical : trustfulness
E. pathetic : sympathy

19. RUFFLE : COMPOSURE ::
A. flounce : turmoil
B. flourish : prosperity
C. provoke : discussion
D. adjust : balance
E. upset : equilibrium

18. BOUQUET : WINE ::
A. chaff : wheat
B. aroma : coffee
C. yeast : bread
D. octane : gasoline
E. decanter : brandy

20. SEXTANT : NAUTICAL ::
A. octet : musical
B. therapy : physical
C. forceps : surgical
D. comet : astronomical
E. blueprint : mechanical

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 3

1 B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. E
6 C	7. E	8. A	9. B	10. D
11 C	12. A	13. E	14. B	15. C
16. D	17. D	18. B	19. E	20. C

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 3

1. B. An epaulet is an ornament worn on the shoulder. A tiara is an ornament worn on the head. **(Defining Characteristic)**

2. C. A bear characteristically lumbers or moves heavily. A goose characteristically waddles or moves clumsily. **(Defining Characteristic)**

3. D. A snail is not noted for celerity or speed. A peacock is not noted for humility or modesty. **(Antonym Variant)**

4. A. Someone enervated or weakened is lacking in vigor or strength. Someone lax or easy-going is lacking in rigor or severity. **(Antonym Variant)**

5. E. Adulation or excessive flattery is more extreme than simple flattery. Castigation or severe reproof is more extreme than an admonishment or gentle reproof. **(Degree of Intensity)**

6. C. A sheep bleats in its characteristic call. A sparrow chirps in its characteristic call. **(Defining Characteristic)**

7. E. When milk curdles, by definition it coagulates or thickens. Likewise, when blood clots, it too coagulates. **(Definition)**

8. A. A bird molts or sheds its feathers. A snake casts off or sloughs its skin. **(Defining Characteristic)**

9. B. An offhand remark is made without forethought or premeditation. An aboveboard (open) deed is done without trickery or guile. **(Antonym Variant)**

10. D. The larval (immature) stage of an insect best corresponds to the embryonic stage of a mammal. **(Defining Characteristic)**

11. C. A poltergeist (noisy, mischievous spirit) is a kind of apparition or ghost. An ogre is a kind of monster. **(Class and Member)**

12. A. An austere style is severely simple and restrained. Controlled movement is restrained as well. **(Defining Characteristic)**

13. E. To aver or positively declare something is to indicate affirmation. To demur or obje something is to indicate protest. (Action and Significanc

14. B. To chide or scold someone is less extreme than to pillory him, exposing him to pub com (Degree of Intensit

15. C. Just as the yolk is central to the egg, the nucleus is central to the cell. (Part to Whol

16. D. To sand wood is to smooth or polish it. To burnish metal is to polish it. (Functio

17. D. Someone vindictive or vengeful is lacking in mercy. Someone skeptical or suspicio is lacking in trustfulness. (Antonym Varian

18. B. The bouquet of wine is its distinctive fragrance. It is analogous to the aroma of coffe (Defining Characteristi

19. E. To ruffle someone's composure is to disturb or trouble his self-possession. To upse someone's equilibrium is to disturb or trouble his balance. (Functio

20. C. By definition, a sextant is a piece of equipment that is nautical. Similarly, a forceps is a piece of equipment that is surgical. (Defining Characteristi

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 4

1. **REFRACTORY : MANAGE ::**
   - A. redoubtable : impress
   - B. lethargic : stimulate
   - C. pedantic : convince
   - D. officious : arrange
   - E. aggrieved : distress

3. **PRECIPICE : STEEPNESS ::**
   - A. defile : narrowness
   - B. well : shallowness
   - C. plateau : depth
   - D. mountain : range
   - E. marsh : aridity

5. **LAUREL WREATH : VICTORY ::**
   - A. rosebud : charity
   - B. maple leaf : sweetness
   - C. blindfold : visibility
   - D. palm tree : idleness
   - E. olive branch : peace

7. **GEOLOGIST : GNEISS ::**
   - A. herpetologists : liver
   - B. archaeologist : architectonics
   - C. entomologist : anteater
   - D. meteorologist : asteroid
   - E. botanist : zinnia

9. **INOCULATION : IMMUNITY ::**
   - A. talisman : charm
   - B. serum : antidote
   - C. exposure : weathering
   - D. indoctrination : disloyalty
   - E. invasion : fortification

2. **LATENT : MANIFESTATION ::**
   - A. torpid : hibernation
   - B. patent : appearance
   - C. perfunctory : inspiration
   - D. punctilious : continuity
   - E. dormant : awakening

4. **FOOTBALL : GRIDIRON ::**
   - A. soccer : goal
   - B. rugby : arena
   - C. wrestling : mat
   - D. baseball : diamond
   - E. bowling : pin

6. **AGITATOR : FIREBRAND ::**
   - A. miser : spendthrift
   - B. renegade : turncoat
   - C. anarchist : backslider
   - D. maverick : scapegoat
   - E. reprobate : hothead

8. **CALLOW : MATURITY ::**
   - A. incipient : fruition
   - B. eager : anxiety
   - C. youthful : senility
   - D. apathetic : disinterest
   - E. pallid : purity

10. **DISPASSIONATE : PARTISANSHIP::**
   - A. enthusiastic : zealousness
   - B. disconsolate : sorrow
   - C. intemperate : moderation
   - D. volatile : immobility
   - E. ardent : involvement

11. **GRISLY : RECOIL ::**
   - A. sudden : rebound
   - B. tainted : purify
   - C. flagging : invigorate
   - D. heartrending : weep
   - E. craven : quail

13. **BARGE : VESSEL ::**
   - A. cargo : hold
   - B. brake : automobile
   - C. shovel : implement
   - D. squadron : plane
   - E. link : chain

15. **DAMPEN : ENTHUSIASM ::**
   - A. moisten : throat
   - B. test : commitment
   - C. distract : attention
   - D. reverse : direction
   - E. mute : sound

17. **DOVE : COTE ::**
   - A. sheep : fleece
   - B. pig : sty
   - C. goose : flock
   - D. duck : bill
   - E. fox : den

19. **CRAB : CRUSTACEAN ::**
   - A. salamander : marsupial
   - B. horse : palomino
   - C. swan : cygnet
   - D. spider : arachnid
   - E. aphid : insectivore

12. **TOCSIN : DANGER ::**
   - A. antitoxin : cure
   - B. augury : warning
   - C. oracle : mystery
   - D. clarion : battle
   - E. knell : death

14. **RAMSHACKLE : SOUNDNESS ::**
   - A. garbled : clarity
   - B. decrepit : demolition
   - C. humdrum : monotony
   - D. flimsy : transparency
   - E. steadfast : speed

16. **BURST : SOUND ::**
   - A. ebb : tide
   - B. tinder : fire
   - C. blast : wind
   - D. glimmer : light
   - E. shard : pottery

18. **SHOT : SALVO ::**
   - A. sword : hilt
   - B. ball : musket
   - C. arrow : volley
   - D. flint : powder
   - E. wound : ointment

20. **SKULLDUGGERY: SWINDLER ::**
   - A. surgery : quack
   - B. quandary : craven
   - C. chicanery : trickster
   - D. forgery : speculator
   - E. cutlery : butcher

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 4

1. B	2. E	3. A	4. D	5. E
6. B	7. E	8. A	9. C	10. C
11. D	12. E	13. C	14. A	15. E
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. C

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 4

1. B. Someone refractory (stubborn; unmanageable) by definition is hard to manage. Likewise, someone lethargic (sluggish; drowsy) by definition is hard to stimulate. **(Definition)**

2. E. Something latent has not yet emerged into view but has within it the potential for manifestation. Something dormant has not yet emerged from its sleep but has within it the potential for awakening into activity. As always, consider all the answer choices before making your selection. Choice C, for example, looks tempting; a perfunctory (mechanical; cursory) act lacks inspiration. However, something perfunctory does not necessarily have within it the potential for inspiration. **(Antonym Variant)**

3. A. The defining characteristic of a precipice (very steep, sheer cliff) is steepness. The defining characteristic of a defile (long, narrow pass through which one files) is narrowness. Note, by the way, that you are dealing with a secondary meaning to defile, a

meaning in which defile is a noun, not a verb. Even if you do not known this meaning of the world, you can still arrive at the correct answer by eliminating those answer choices which are patently incorrect. You know that a precipice is by definition characterized by steepness. Therefore, you can eliminate Choices C and E: a broad plateau is not characterized by aridity or dryness. Similarly, you can eliminate Choice B, while wells may sometimes be shallow, a well is not by characterized by shallowness. Finally, you can eliminate Choice D: range is not something that characterizes a mountain; a range is a chain of mountains. Thus, even without knowing the meaning of the noun defile, you can satisfy yourself that Choice A is the correct answer. **(Defining Characteristic)**

4. D. The playing field in football is called the gridiron. The playing field in baseball is called the diamond. **(Defining Characteristic)**
5. E. A laurel wreath is the symbol of victory. An olive branch is the symbol of peace. Beware eye-catchers. We may associate idleness with the notion of lying under a palm tree, however, his not an essential or necessary relationship. **(Symbol and Abstraction It Represents)**
6. B. Agitator (trouble-maker) is a synonym for fire-brand. Renegade (traitor) is a synonym for turncoat. **(Synonym)**
7. E. A geologist studies rocks; gneiss is a type of rock. A botanist studies plants; a zinnia is a type of plant. Beware eye-catchers. A meteorologist deals with weather and other atmospheric phenomena, not with asteroids and other astronomical phenomena. Likewise, an entomologist deals with ants, not anteaters. **(Defining Characteristic)**
8. A. Someone callow is immature and will not reach full development till maturity. Something incipient is beginning to become apparent and will not reach full development till fruition. **(Antonym Variant)**
9. C. Inoculation (introduction of a serum or vaccine into a living creature) results in immunity. Exposure to the elements results in weathering. **(Cause and Effect)**
10. C. Someone dispassionate or temperate in judgment is lacking in partisanship or bias. Someone intemperate or immoderate is lacking in moderation. **(Antonym Variant)**
11. D. Something grisly or gruesome causes one to recoil or flinch. Something heartrending or severely distressing causes one to weep. **(Cause and Effect)**
12. E. A tocsin is the ringing of a bell that signals danger. A knell is the rigging of a bell that signals death. Beware eye-catchers. Tocsin and toxin sound alike but are unrelated. Similarly, beware tempting marginal relationships. A clarion call of a trumpet may summon one to battle, it does not by definition do so. **(Function)**
13. C. A barge is a kind of vessel or ship. A shovel is a kind of implement or tool. **(Class and Member)**
14. A. Something ramshackle or rickety lacks soundness or solidity. Something garbled or jumbled lacks clarity. **(Antonym Variant)**
15. E. To dampen enthusiasm is to diminish it. To mute (muffle) sound is to diminish it. Note that Choice C is incorrect: to distract attention is not to diminish it but to divert it in a new direction. **(Defining Characteristic)**
16. C. A burst is a sudden violent outbreak of sound. A blast is a sudden violent outbreak (heavy gust) of wind. Beware eye-catchers. Choice D is incorrect. A glimmer is a feeble or intermittent light, not a sudden violent flare or blast of light. **(Degree of Intensity)**
17. B. Domesticated doves are kept in an enclosure called a cote. Domesticated pigs are kept in an enclosure called a sty. Note that Choice E is incorrect. While foxes live in dens, foxes are not domestic animals and dens are not manmade enclosures. **(Defining Characteristic)**

18. C. A shot is a part of a salvo (a simultaneous discharge of shots). An arrow is part of a volley (a simultaneous discharge of arrows). Beware eye-catchers. Salvo is unrelated to salve or ointment. **(Part to Whole)**
19. D. A crab is an example of a crustacean. A spider is an example of an arachnid. **(Class and Member)**
20. C. Skullduggery or dishonest, unscrupulous behavior is the mark of the swindler. Chicanery or trickery is the mark of the trickster. **(Defining Characteristic)**

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 5

1. **SELF-RESPECTIVE : VAINGLORIOUS ::**
   - A. loyal : perfidious
   - B. healthful : salubrious
   - C. querulous : cantankerous
   - D. modest : lascivious
   - E. careful : punctilious
3. **GUFFAW : LAUGH ::**
   - A. sip : drink
   - B. squabble : quarrel
   - C. whimper : cry
   - D. sneeze : cough
   - E. lope : run
5. **PISTON : CYLINDER ::**
   - A. elevator : shaft
   - B. vertex : triangle
   - C. bullet : revolver
   - D. kitchen : colander
   - E. valve : bearing
7. **DRUM : TYMPANI ::**
   - A. cornet : percussion
   - B. oboe: woodwind
   - C. piano : orchestra
   - D. violin : concerto
   - E. coda : symphony
9. **MITIGATE : PUNISHMENT**
   - A. aggregate : wealth
   - B. execute : mandate
   - C. commute : sentence
   - D. collect : fine
   - E. set : penalty
11. **LODGE : BEAVER ::**
    - A. sty : pig
    - B. nest : bird
    - C. shell : turtle
    - D. pelt : rabbit
    - E. walnut : squirrel
13. **GLAND : ENZYME::**
    - A. muscle : spasm
    - B. generator : current
    - C. organ : kidney

2. **STAR : CLUSTER ::**
   - A. orange : rind
   - B. comet : orbit
   - C. tree : clump
   - D. mirror : reflection
   - E. bulb : lamp
4. **LOBSTER : POT ::**
   - A. sardine : tin
   - B. goldfish : bowl
   - C. sparrow : nest
   - D. oyster : shell
   - E. rabbit : snare
6. **ERUDITE : SCHOLAR ::**
   - A. remote : hermit
   - B. pliant : beggar
   - C. meandering : traveler
   - D. mendacious : liar
   - E. vindictive : conqueror
8. **GIBBER : SENSE::**
   - A. jabber : noise
   - B. toddle : mobility
   - C. dawdle : deference
   - D. vacillate : resolution
   - E. disobey : order
10. **SENTENTIOUS : APHORISM ::**
    - A. redundant : criticism
    - B. deprecatory : panegyric
    - C. allegorical : maxim
    - D. symbolic : adage
    - E. laudatory : eulogy
12. **RUSTLE : CATTLE ::**
    - A. bleat : sheep
    - B. swim : fish
    - C. pan : gold
    - D. speculate : stock
    - E. hijack : cargo
14. **JUG : CROCKERY::**
    - A. wine : vineyard
    - B. hospital : surgery
    - C. hat : millinery

D. brain : cortex
E. silo : grain

15. GLINT : LIGHT ::
  a. blare : sound
  b. whiff: scent
  c. shade : color
  d. glut: food
  e. wave : tide

17. FERAL : DOMESTICATION ::
  A. arable : cultivation
  B. viral: infection
  C. crude : refinement
  D. frugal : economy
  E. pliable : molding

19. QUALIFY : PARTICULAR ::
  A. restrain : effusive
  B. flout : arbitrary
  C. acknowledge : specific
  D. mollify : agreeable
  E. burnish : dull

D. tankard : brewery
E. kiln : ceramics

16. DOGGEREL : POET ::
  A. symphony : painter
  B. easel : painter
  C. caption : cartoonist
  D. soliloquy : playwright
  E. potboiler : novelist

18. SCOTCH : RUMOR ::
  a. divert : traffic
  b. broach : topic
  c. quash : riot
  d. singe : fire
  e. spread : gossip

20. BOOK : CHAPTER ::
  A. painting : frame
  B. sentence : student
  C. building : story
  D. tree : root
  E. movie : scenario

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 5

1. E	2. C	3. B	4. E	5. A
6. D	7. B	8. D	9. C	10. E
11. B	12. E	13. B	14. C	15. B
16. E	17. C	18. C	19. D	20. C

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 5

1. **E.** Self-respecting is less extreme than vainglorious or excessively proud. Careful is less extreme than punctilious or excessively attentive to fine points. **(Degree of Intensity)**
2. **C.** A cluster is a group of stars. A clump is a groups of trees. **(Group and Member)**
3. **B.** To guffaw is to laugh in a noisy manner. To squabble is to quarrel in a noisy manner. **(Manner)**
4. E. A lobster is trapped by lobstermen in a pot. A rabbit is trapped by hunters in a snare. **(Function)**
5. A. A piston moves up and down within a cylinder. An elevator moves up and down within a shaft. Beware eye-catchers. A bullet is fired from a revolver; it does not merely move up and down the barrel to the revolver. **(Location)**
6. **D.** Erudition or learnedness characterizes the scholar. Mendacity or dishonesty characterizes the liar. **(Defining Characteristic)**
7. **B.** A drum is an instrument in the tympani or percussion section of an orchestra. An oboe is an instrument in the woodwind section of an orchestra. **(Class and Member)**
8. **D.** To gibber (chatter foolishly) is to speak without sense. To vacillate (waver) is to act without resolution (firmness of resolve). **(Antonym Variant)**
9. **C.** To mitigate a punishment is to lessen or reduce it. To commute a sentence is to lessen or reduce it.(Antonym Variant)

10. E. An aphorism or concise formulation of a truth is by definition sententious (pithy; concise). A eulogy or expression of praise is by definition laudatory. **(Defining Characteristic)**
11. **B.** A lodge is a place of shelter constructed by a beaver. A nest is a place of shelter constructed by a bird. **(Defining Characteristic)**
12. E. To rustle cattle is to steal them. To hijack cargo is to steal it. Note that you are dealing with a secondary meaning of the verb rustle here. **(Defining Characteristic)**
13. **B.** A gland produces enzymes. A generator produces electric current. Beware eye-catchers. Choices A, C, and D are incorrect although they contain biological terms. **(Function)**
14. **C.** A jug is an example of crockery or earthen – ware. A hat is an example of millinery or the hat maker's ware. **(Class and Member)**
15. **B.** A glint is a small gleam of light. A whiff is a slight puff of scent. **(Degree of Intensity)**
16. E. Doggerel is trivial or inferior verse produced by a poet. A potboiler is a trivial or inferior literary work produced by a novelist. **(Defining Characteristic)**
17. **C.** Something feral or wild lacks domestication or taming. Something crude or rough lacks refinement or polish. **(Antonym Variant)**
18. **C.** To scotch or block a rumor is to suppress it. To quash or quell a riot is to suppress it. **(Defining Characteristic)**
19. **D.** To qualify something is to make it less general and more particular. To mollify something is to make it less harsh and more agreeable. **(Defining Characteristic)**
20. **C.** A book consists of several chapters. A building consists of several stories. **(Part to Whole)**

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 6

1. **REAM : PAPER ::**
  A. skin : tissue
  B. envelope : letter
  C. cord : wood
  D. swatch : cloth
  E. chisel : stone

3. **BAMBOO : SHOOT ::**
  A. heather : spray
  B. holly : shrub
  C. bean : sprout
  D. pepper : corn
  E. oak : tree

5. **CLOY : PALATE ::**
  A. sniff : nose
  B. slit : tongue
  C. surfeit : appetite
  D. cling : touch
  E. refine : taste

7. **MULISH : PLIANCY ::**
  A. piggish : gluttony
  B. sluggish : reluctance
  C. kittenish : motility

2. **SMART : PAIN::**
  A. grieve : sorrow
  B. wallow : misery
  C. afflict : anger
  D. weaken : intensity

4. **DEFLET : MISSILE ::**
  A. defend : fortress
  B. reflect : mirror
  C. diversify : portfolio
  D. dismantle : equipment
  E. distract : attention

6. **PRATFALL : EMBARRASSMENT ::**
  A. deadlock : mortification
  B. checkup : reluctance
  C. down fall : penitence
  D. diehard : grievance
  E. windfall : jubilation

8. **MINATORY : THREATEN ::**
  A. mandatory : complete
  B. laudatory : praise
  C. salutary : greet

D. apish : servility
E. shrewish : amiability

9. **CLOUD : SCUD ::**
A. fog : dissipate
B. mist : fall
C. water : race
D. blood : clot
E. wave : break

11. **SWATCH : FABRIC ::**
A. chip : paint
B. slag : metal
C. mortar : brick
D. essence : perfume
E. loaf : bread

13. **CONTEMPORANCEOUS : EVENTS ::**
A. Adjacent : object
B. Modern : times
C. Temporary : measures
D. Gradual : degrees
E. Repetitive : steps

15. **LIMERICK : POEM ::**
A. motif : symphony
B. prologue : play
C. catch : song
D. sequence : sonnet
E. epigraph : novel

17. **HEORO : ACCOLADE ::**
A. mentor : advice
B. suitor : proposal
C. clodhopper : grace
D. laughingstock : ridicule
E. defendant : indictment

19. **INAUGURATE : PRESIDENT ::**
A. abdicate : king
B. promote : student
C. campaign : candidate
D. install : officer
E. succeed : governor

D. hortatory : listen
E. defamatory : publicize

10. **CONFINE : PRISONER ::**
A. impeach : governor
B. trace : fugitive
C. detain : suspect
D. testify : witness
E. ambush : sentry

12. **TENDRIL : VINE ::**
A. trunk : tree
B. pollen : flower
C. pseudopod : amoeba
D. trellis : honeysuckle
E. cobra : snake

14. **BATTEN : HATCH ::**
A. shatter : window
B. unload : cargo
C. pack : chest
D. latch : door
E. repair : steps

16. **RETAINER : RETINUE ::**
A. servant : mansion
B. witch : coven
C. director : corporation
D. miser : hoard
E. vassal : homage

18. **RIDER : BILL ::**
A. purchase : receipt
B. endorsement : policy
C. violation : ordinance
D. consignment : invoice
E. summons : citation

20. **ADJUST : TINKER ::**
A. invent : design
B. improve : hamper
C. throw : hurl
D. analyze : repair
E. write : scribble

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 6

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. E	5. C
6. E	7. E	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. C
16. B	17. D	18. B	19. D	20. E

ANSWERS EXPLANATIONS 6

1. A ram is a unit of quantity for paper; a cord is a unit of quantity for wood.

(Defining Characteristic

2. To smart is to feel pain; to grieve is to feel sorrow. Note that in this instance smart is a verb , not an adjective. Remember, you can always tell what parts of speech the capitalized words are by identifying the parts of speech in the answer choice.

(Action and Significance)

3. A new growth of bamboo is a shoot; a new growth of a bean plant is a sprout.

(Defining Characteristic)

4. By definition, a missile is deflected when it turns aside from its original direction. Likewise, someone's attention is distracted when it turns aside from its original direction.

(Definition)

5. By definition, an excess of once-pleasing flavors cloys or sates the palate (seat of the sense of taste). An excess of once-tempting food-stuffs surfeits or sates the appetite.

(Definition)

6. A pratfall is a humiliating mishap that cause you to feel embarrassment. A windfall is an unexpected piece of good fortune that causes you to feel jubilation. **(Cause and Effect)**

7. Someone mulish (stubborn) is not characterized by pliancy (readiness to yield). Someone shrewish (ill-tempered) is not characterized by amiability **(Antonym Variant)**

8. By definition, a minatory statement menaces or threatens. A laudatory statement praises or commends. **(Definition)**

9. When clouds scud, they move swiftly, as if driven. When water races, it moves swiftly as well. **(Definition)**

10. One confines a prisoner to keep him in prison. One detains a suspect to keep him in custody. **(Function)**

11. A swatch is a sample patch of fabric. A chip is a sample of paint. **(Function)**

12. A tendril is a slender extension reaching out from a vine. A pseudopod is a slender extension reaching out from an amoeba. **(Part to Whole)**

13. One battens or fastens a hatch (door leading down to as ship compartment) to close it. One latches a door to close it. **(Function)**

14. Events that are contemporaneous (occurring within the same time frame) exist in temporal reference to one another. Objects that are adjacent exist in spatial reference to one another. **(Defining Characteristic)**

15. A limerick is a kind of poem. A catch is a kind of song. Note how simple the relationship of the original pair of words is. Questions toward the end of an analogy set seldom appear this easy. This should alert you to be on the lookout for something particularly deceptive among the answer choices. In this case, catch is used in an uncommon manner. **(Class and Member)**

16. A retainer or attendant is part of a retinue (body of attendants). A witch is part of a coven group of witches) **(Group and Member)**

17. A hero is greeted with an accolade or laudatory notice. A laughingstock is greeted with ridiculer or mockery. **(Defining Characteristic)**

18. A rider is an attachment added to a legislative bill to meet a particular purpose. An endorsement is an attachment added to an attachment added to an insurance policy to meet a particular purpose. Not the use of secondary meanings of rider, endorsement, and bill. **(Defining Characteristic)**

19. D. To inaugurate a president is to introduce him or her into office. To install an officer is to do the same. **(Function)**

20. E. To tinker is to adjust or repair something in an unskilled manner. To scribble is to write or draw something in an unskilled manner. **(Manner)**

F. GROUPING OF WORDS PRACTICE EXERCISES

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 1

Directions. In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

1. **MASON: WALL ::**
   - A. artist: easel
   - B. fisherman : trout
   - C. author : book
   - D. congressman : senator
   - E. sculptor : mallet

3. **GOOSE : GANDER ::**
   - A. duck : drake
   - B. hen : chicken
   - C. sheep : flock
   - D. dog : kennel
   - E. horse : bridle

5. **CAPTAIN : SHOAL ::**
   - A. lawyer : litigation
   - B. pilot: radar
   - C. soldier : ambush
   - D. doctor : hospital
   - E. corporal : sergeant

7. **JUDGE : COURTHOUSE ::**
   - A. carpenter : bench
   - B. lawyer : brief
   - C. architect: blueprint
   - D. physician : infirmary
   - E. landlord : studio

9. **GULLIBLE : DUPED ::**
   - A. credible : cheated
   - B. careful : cautioned
   - C. malleable : molded
   - D. myopic : misled
   - E. articulate : silenced

11. **HERMIT : GREGARIOUS ::**
    - A. miser: penurious
    - B. ascetic : hedonistic
    - C. coward : pusillanimous
    - D. scholar: literate
    - E. crab : crustacean

13. **MARATHON : STAMINA ::**
    - A. relay : independence
    - B. hurdle : perseverance
    - C. sprint: celerity
    - D. jog : weariness
    - E. ramble : directness

2. **FIRE : ASHES ::**
   - A. accident: delay
   - B. wood : splinters
   - C. water : waves
   - D. regret: melancholy
   - E. event: memories

4. **CARPENTER : SAW ::**
   - A. stenographer : typewriter
   - B. painter : brush
   - C. lawyer : brief
   - D. seamstress: scissors
   - E. runner: sneakers

6. **HORNS .BULL ::**
   - A. mane : lion
   - B. wattles : turkey
   - C. antlers : stag
   - D. hoofs : horse
   - E. wings : eagle

8. **HELMET : HEAD ::**
   - A. pedal : foot
   - B. gun : hand
   - C. breastplate : chest
   - D. pendant: neck
   - E. knapsack : back

10. **DUNGEON : CONFINEMENT ::**
    - a. church : chapel
    - b. school : truancy
    - c. asylum : refuge
    - d. hospital : mercy
    - e. courthouse : remorse

12. **MENDACITY : HONESTY::**
    - A. courage : cravenness
    - B. truth : beauty
    - C. courage : fortitude
    - D. unsophistication : ingenuousness
    - E. turpitude : depravity

14. **NAIVE: INGENUE ::**
    - A. ordinary : genius
    - B. venerable : celebrity
    - C. urbane : sophisticate
    - D. crafty : artisan
    - E. modest: braggart

15. **RETOUCH : PHOTOGRAPH ::**
    - A. hang : painting.
    - B. finger : fabric
    - C. retract: statement
    - D. compose : melody
    - E. refine : style

17. **SHALE: GEOLOGIST ::**
    - A. catacombs : entomologist
    - B. aster: botanist
    - C. obelisk : fireman
    - D. love : philologist
    - E. reef: astrologer

19. **HACKNEYED : ORIGINAL ::**
    - A. mature : juvenile
    - B. trite : morbid
    - C. withdrawn : reserved
    - D. evasive : elusive
    - E. derivative : traditional

16. **INDIGENT : WEALTH ::**
    - A. contented : happiness
    - B. aristocratic : stature
    - C. smug : complacency
    - D. emaciated : nourishment
    - E. variegated : variety

18. **DIDACTIC : TEACH ::**
    - A. sophomoric : learn
    - B. satiric : mock
    - C. reticent: complain
    - D. chaotic : rule
    - E. apologetic : deny

20. **AUGER : CARPENTER ::**
    - A. studio : sculptor
    - B. awl : cobbler
    - C. seam : seamstress
    - D. cement: mason
    - E. apron : chef

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 1

1. C	2. E	3. A	4. D	5. C
6. C	7. D	8. C	9. C	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. E
16. D	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. B

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 2

1. **MUSTER : CREW ::**
   - A. convene : committee
   - B. demobilize : troops
   - C. dominate : opposition
   - D. cheer : team
   - E. dismiss : jury

3. **MEANDERING : DIRECTNESS ::**
   - A. menacing : ambition
   - B. affable : permissiveness
   - C. digressive : conciseness
   - D. circuitous : rotation
   - E. aboveboard : openness

5. **PIGHEADED : YIELD ::**
   - A. lionhearted : retreat
   - B. lily-livered : flee
   - C. dogged : pursue
   - D. featherbrained : giggle
   - E. eagle-eyed : discern

6. **QUOTATION:QUOTATION ::**
   - A. remark : colon
   - B. sentence : period
   - C. aside : parentheses
   - D. clause : semicolon
   - E. interjection : exclamation point

2. **DWELL: DENIZEN ::**
   - A. shun : outcast
   - B. inherit: heir
   - C. squander : miser
   - D. obey : autocrat
   - E. patronize : protégé

4. **CEMENT : TROWEL ::**
   - A. lawn : rake
   - B. conflagration : match
   - C. paint : brush
   - D. floor : polish
   - E. wallpaper : ladder

7. **ALARM : TRIGGER ::**
   - a. prison : escape
   - b. tunnel : dig
   - c. criminal: comer
   - d. fright: allay
   - e. trap : spring

8. **SIGNATURE : ILLUSTRATION ::**
   - A. byline : column
   - B. alias : charge
   - C. credit: purchase
   - D. note : scale
   - E. reference : recommendation

9. **SCALES : JUSTICE ::**
   - A. weights : measures
   - B. laws : courts
   - C. torch : liberty
   - D. laurel : peace
   - E. balance : equity

11. **APOSTATE: RELIGION ::**
   - A. potentate : kingdom
   - B. traitor : country
   - C. bureaucrat: government
   - D. jailor: law
   - E. teacher : education

13. **PERJURY : OATH ::**
   - A. plagiarism : authority
   - B. embezzlement: trust
   - C. disrespect: age
   - D. testimony : court
   - E. jury : vow

15. **PRIDE : LIONS ::**
   - A. gaggle : geese
   - B. honor : thieves
   - C. snarl : wolves
   - D. arrogance : kings
   - E. lair: bears

17. **EXCESSIVE : MODERATION ::**
   - A. extensive : duration
   - B. arbitrary : courage
   - C. impulsive : reflection
   - D. distinguished : reverence
   - E. expensive : cost

19. **MENDICANT : IMPECUNIOUS ::**
   - A. critic : quizzical
   - B. complainer : petulant
   - C. physician : noble
   - D. liar : compulsive
   - E. philanthropist: prodigal

10. **SURPRISE : EXCLAMATION ::**
   - A. insolence : bow
   - B. dismay : groan
   - C. happiness : grimace
   - D. deference : nod
   - E. contentment: mutter

12. **FOX : CUNNING ::**
   - A. dog : playful
   - B. hyena : amusing
   - C. beaver : industrious
   - D. vixen : cute
   - E. colt: sturdy

14. **EULOGY : BLAME ::**
   - A. elegy : loss
   - B. satire : mockery
   - C. tirade : abuse
   - D. simile : likeness
   - E. benediction : curse

16. **RANGE : MOUNTAINS ::**
   - A. atlas : maps
   - B. plain : prairie
   - C. string : beads
   - D. novel : short stories
   - E. sea : rivers

18. **DEADBEAT : PAY ::**
   - A. killjoy : lament
   - B. spoilsport: refrain
   - C. daredevil : risk
   - D. diehard : quit
   - E. turncoat: betray

20. **SNICKER: DISRESPECT ::**
   - A. whimper : impatience
   - B. chortle : glee
   - C. frown : indifference
   - D. sneer : detachment
   - E. glower: cheerfulness

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 2

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. A
6. E	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. B	14. E	15. A
16. C	17. C	18. D	19. B	20. B

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 3

1. **MYTH : LEGENDARY ::**
   - A. sermon : lengthy
   - B. anecdote : witty
   - C. fable : didactic
   - D. epic : comic
   - E. allegory : obscure

2. **TIRADE : ABUSIVE ::**
   - A. monologue : lengthy
   - B. aphorism : boring
   - C. prologue : conclusive
   - D. encomium : laudatory
   - E. critique : insolent

3. **EXPEDITIOUS : SPEED ::**
   - A. astute : wisdom
   - B. decorous : impropriety
   - C. thoughtful : inanity
   - D. haggard : sturdiness
   - E. portable : frailty

5. **DRUDGERY: IRKSOME ::**
   - A. encumbrance : burdensome
   - B. journey : wearisome
   - C. ambivalence : suspicious
   - D. compliance : forced
   - E. dissonance : harmonious

7. **ELISION : SYLLABLES ::**
   - A. contraction : letters
   - B. thesis : ideas
   - C. diagnosis : symptoms
   - D. almanac : facts
   - E. abacus : numbers

9. **DETRITUS : GLACIER::**
   - A. thaw : snowfall
   - B. snow : ice cap
   - C. silt; river
   - D. range : mountain
   - E. foliage : tree

11. **HORSE : CORRAL ::**
   - A. oyster : reef
   - B. dog : muzzle
   - C. sheep : flock
   - D. pig : sty
   - E. deer : stag

13. **REAM : PAPER ::**
   - A. carton : milk
   - B. statue : marble
   - C. tablet: clay
   - D. ink : pen
   - E. cord : wood

15. **DETECTIVE: INFORMER ::**
   - A. spy : counterspy
   - B. reporter : source
   - C. author : editor
   - D. architect: draftsman
   - E. sailor : mutineer

17. **MASTHEAD : NEWSPAPER ::**
   - A. footnote : essay
   - B. (B) credits : film
   - C. spine : book
   - D. ream : paper
   - E. advertisement : magazine

19. **INDOLENT : WORK ::**
   - A. decisive : act
   - B. gullible : cheat
   - C. perceptive : observe

4. **ANNOTATE : TEXT ::**
   - A. enact: law
   - B. prescribe : medication
   - C. caption : photograph
   - D. abridge : novel
   - E. censor: film

6. **IMPROMPTU : REHEARSAL ::**
   - A. practiced : technique
   - B. makeshift: whim
   - C. offhand : premeditation
   - D. glib : fluency
   - E. numerical : calculation

8. **STICKLER : INSIST ::**
   - A. mumble : enunciate
   - B. trickster : risk
   - C. haggler : concede
   - D. laggard : outlast
   - E. braggart: boast

10. **DESCRY : DISTANT ::**
   - A. mourn : lost
   - B. whisper : muted
   - C. discern : subtle
   - D. destroy : flagrant
   - E. entrap : hostile

12. **RUBBER : ELASTIC ::**
   - A. paper : brittle
   - B. diamond : hard
   - C. satin : sheer
   - D. metal : heavy
   - E. dust: allergic

14. **HOBBLE : WALK ::**
   - A. gallop : run
   - B. stammer : speak
   - C. stumble : fall
   - D. sniff : smell
   - E. amble : stroll

16. **SCULPTOR : STONE ::**
   - A. essayist : words
   - B. painter : turpentine
   - C. composer : symphony
   - D. logger : timber
   - E. etcher : acid

18. **FRAYED : FABRIC ::**
   - A. thawed : ice
   - B. renovated : building
   - C. frazzled : nerves
   - D. watered : lawn
   - E. cultivated : manner

20. **INFALLIBLE : ERROR ::**
   - A. irreversible : cure
   - B. invulnerable : emotion'
   - C. impeccable : flaw

D. theatrical : perform
E. tacitum : speak

D. intolerable : defect
E. immovable : choice

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 3

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. E	9. C	10. C
11. D	12. B	13. E	14. B	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. C	19. E	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 4

1. **INFRACTION : LAW ::**
   A. interruption : continuity
   B. renovation : structure
   C. establishment: order
   D. enactment: amendment
   E. punishment: crime

3. **MOISTEN : DRENCH ::**
   A. enclose : confine
   B. prick : stab
   C. disregard : ignore
   D. scrub : polish
   E. heat: chill

5. **CONTINENT : ISLAND ::**
   A. ocean : lake
   B. isthmus : peninsula
   C. cape : cove
   D. river : canal
   E. plateau : plain

7. **STORY : BUILDING ::**
   A. plot: outline
   B. rung : ladder
   C. cable : elevator
   D. foundation : skyscraper
   E. spire : church

9. **STARE: GLANCE ::**
   A. participate : observe
   B. scorn : admire
   C. hunt : stalk
   D. gulp : sip
   E. confide : tell

11. **PUGNACIOUS : BATTLE ::**
   A. timorous : beg
   B. loquacious : drink
   C. tenacious : persist
   D. veracious : lie
   E. wicked : survive

13. **PLEAD : SUPPLIANT ::**
   A. disperse : rioter
   B. shun : outcast
   C. revere : elder
   D. beg : philanthropist
   E. translate : interpreter

2. **LACHRYMOSE : TEARS ::**
   A. effusive : requests
   B. ironic : jests
   C. morose : speeches
   D. profound : sighs
   E. verbose : words

4. **WITCH : COVEN ::**
   A. ogre : castle
   B. seer: prophecy
   C. actor : troupe
   D. fairy : spell
   E. doctor : medicine

6. **SKINFLINT : STINGY ::**
   A. daredevil : alert
   B. braggart : carefree
   C. blackguard : protective
   D. spendthrift: weak
   E. diehard : stubborn

8. **CANONIZE : SAINT ::**
   A. train : athlete
   B. guard : dignitary
   C. deify : sinner
   D. lionize : celebrity
   E. humanize : scholar

10. **PERFORATE : HOLES ::**
   A. speckle : spots
   B. evaporate : perfume
   C. decorate : rooms
   D. filter : water
   E. repent: sins

12. **CLEARSIGHTED: PERSPICACITY ::**
   A. daring : temerity
   B. reserved : impulsiveness
   C. transparent : opacity
   D. severe : clemency
   E. lethargic : energy

14. **EPIGRAM : PITHY ::**
   A. allegory : lengthy
   B. saga : heroic
   C. anecdote : humorous
   D. elegy : satiric
   E. proverb : modern

15. **BOLT : FABRIC ::**
   A. lock : key
   B. book : paper
   C. roll : film
   D. needle : thread
   E. light: lamp

17. **INCUBATOR : INFANT ::**
   A. henhouse : chicken
   B. greenhouse : plant
   C. archives : document
   D. cooler : wine
   E. hive : bee

19. **RANCID : TASTE ::**
   A. tepid : temperature
   B. glossy : look
   C. rank : smell
   D. dulcet: sound
   E. savory : odor

16. **PROOF : ALCOHOL ::**
   A. cream : milk
   B. canteen : water
   C. tanker : oil
   D. octane : gasoline
   E. pulp : juice

18. **CITADEL: DEFENSE ::**
   A. chapel : refreshment
   B. gazebo : refuge
   C. marina : contemplation
   D. warehouse : storage
   E. rampart: supervision

20. **TRYST : CLANDESTINE ::**
   A. reverie : dreamy
   B. acquaintanceship : brief
   C. expectation : hopeless
   D. glance : resentful
   E. journey : leisurely

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 4

1. A	2. E	3. B	4. C	5. A
6. E	7. B	8. D	9. D	10. A
11. C	12. A	13. E	14. B	15. C
16. D	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. A

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 5

1. **WHISPER : SPEAK ::**
   A. brush : touch
   B. skip : walk
   C. listen : hear
   D. request: ask
   E. whimper : whine

3. **LINEAGE : PERSON ::**
   A. foliage : tree
   B. derivation : word
   C. adolescence : child
   D. title : book
   E. landscape : portrait

5. **PECCADILLO : TRIFLING ::**
   A. pariah : popular
   B. diagnosis : accurate
   C. notion : farfetched
   D. squabble : petty
   E. pursuit: trivial

7. **TRAILER: MOTION PICTURE ::**
   A. truck : cargo
   B. theater : play
   C. edition : novel
   D. commercial : product
   E. libretto : opera

2. **ELUSIVE: CAPTURE ::**
   A. persuasive : convince
   B. elastic : stretch
   C. headstrong : control
   D. sensible : decide
   E. gullible : trick

4. **IMPANEL : JUROR ::**
   A. accuse : defendant
   B. convict: culprit
   C. testify : witness
   D. enroll: student
   E. involve : bystander

6. **PHYSIQUE : STURDY ::**
   A. intellect: noble
   B. punctuality : tardy
   C. investment: sound
   D. fabric : worn
   E. technique : inept

8. **SIGN : ZODIAC ::**
   A. poster : billboard
   B. letter : alphabet
   C. prediction : prophecy
   D. signal : beacon
   E. rhyme : almanac

9. **LUMINARY : ILLUSTRIOUS ::**
   A. zealot : intense
   B. miser : prodigal
   C. atheist : devout
   D. dignitary : conceited
   E. celebrity : wealthy

11. **ROUT : DEFEAT ::**
   A. ovation : applause
   B. triumph : failure
   C. grief : loss
   D. pathway : ruin
   E. memory : oblivion

13. **CALUMNY : ASPERSIONS ::**
   A. approbation : praise
   B. slander : mockery
   C. approval : criticism
   D. expectation : threats
   E. satire : lamentations

15. **INDOLENT : SLOTH ::**
   A. wrathful : ire
   B. arrogant : acuity
   C. covetous : enigma
   D. gluttonous : loyalty
   E. impatient: apathy

17. **DELICATE: FASTIDIOUS ::**
   A. hard-working : diligent
   B. altruistic : mercenary
   C. demonstrative : effusive
   D. deceptive : fallacious
   E. blithe : melancholy

19. **JUGGERNAUT : INEXORABLE ::**
   A. cosmonaut: worldly
   B. colossus : gigantic
   C. demagogue : liberal
   D. philistine : cultivated
   E. despot : immaculate

10. **BUFFOON : DIGNITY ::**
   A. braggart : modesty
   B. blackguard : strength
   C. laughingstock : ridicule
   D. imposter : identification
   E. gambler : risk

12. **METAPHOR : FIGURATIVE ::**
   A. fable : contemporary
   B. adage : paradoxical
   C. precept : instructive
   D. irony : dramatic
   E. epic : literal

14. **LAST : SHOE ::**
   A. cuff : trousers
   B. finale : curtain
   C. pattern : glove
   D. buckle : belt
   E. strap : slip

16. **GROVEL : SERVILITY ::**
   A. titter : arrogance
   B. fume : anger
   C. yawn : civility
   D. preen : modesty
   E. snivel : hypocrisy

18. **RICOCHET : BULLET ::**
   A. soar : falcon
   B. aim : crossbow
   C. pierce : dart
   D. carom : ball
   E. catapult: missile

20. **APOCRYPHAL : AUTHENTICITY ::**
   A. nefarious : wickedness
   B. dogmatic : assertiveness
   C. hypocritical : integrity
   D. perspicacious : discernment
   E. deceptive : artifice

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 5

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. D
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. D	19. B	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 6

1. **ANGER : INSULT ::**
   A. business : judgement
   B. admiration : happiness
   C. conduct : behaviour
   D. appreciation : kindness

3. **TEPID : HOT ::**
   A. cool : frigid

2. **HOSPITAL : NURSE ::**
   A. college : professor
   B. theater : dramatist
   C. artist : studio
   D. drug : pharmacist

4. **SURFACE : SUBMERGE ::**
   A. sail : navigate

   B. spotless : clean
   C. warm : comfortable
   D. humourous : mature

5. **JUROR : JUDGE ::**
   A. criminal : sentence
   B. doctor : care
   C. umpire : strikeout
   D. decision : vacillate

7. **PRESERVE : ANIMALS ::**
   A. lighthouse : signals
   B. reservation : wigwams
   C. orphanage : institution
   D. vault : money

9. **TURTLE : REPTILE ::**
   A. oak : tree
   B. leaf : branch
   C. trout : fish
   D. snake : rattle

11. **AUTHENTICITY : COUNTERFEIT ::**
   A. argument : contradictory
   B. reliability : erratic
   C. anticipation : solemn
   D. reserve : reticent

13. **WALK : STUMBLE ::**
   A. trot : race
   B. look : ogle
   C. hear : ignore
   D. speak : stammer

15. **IMITATION : INDIVIDUALITY ::**
   A. veneration : defence
   B. determination : success
   C. recklessness : courage
   D. debauchery : morality

17. **ETERNAL : DURATION ::**
   A. temporary : time
   B. weak : control
   C. harmonious : music
   D. omnipotent : power

19. **PROFLIGATE : MORAL ::**
   A. crook : fearful
   B. carpenter : patient
   C. lawyer : placid
   D. miser : generous

   B. conceal : reveal
   C. mount : ascend
   D. emerge : withdraw

6. **STRIKE : PRODUCTION ::**
   A. manufacture : merchandise
   B. injure : repair
   C. employ : inflation
   D. vaccinate : disease

8. **AGENDA : CONFERENCE ::**
   A. teacher : class
   B. agency : assignment
   C. map : trip
   D. man : woman

10. **DISINTERESTED : BIASED ::**
   A. pious : gullible
   B. affluent : impecunious
   C. ruthless : vicious
   D. haughty : careless

12. **GUILE : INGENUOUS ::**
   A. appetite : voracious
   B. chivalry : natural
   C. prudence : demanding
   D. courage : timorous

14. **BACKLOG : MERCHANDISE ::**
   A. jam : traffic
   B. intermission : play
   C. deficit : money
   D. bonus : worker

16. **EMANCIPATE : SLAVERY ::**
   A. erase : document
   B. inveigle : agreement
   C. exonerate : blame
   D. ratify : contract

18. **SUBMISSIVE : DEFIANCE ::**
   A. agile : alertness
   B. courageous : fear
   C. doubtful : indecision
   D. confident : poise

20. **INFINITE : END ::**
   A. spontaneous : occur
   B. isolated : envision
   C. buoyant : sink
   D. parallel : align

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 6

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. D	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. D	13. D	14. A	15. D
16. C	17. D	18. B	19. D	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 7

1. COERCE : COAX ::
   A. avenge : reform
   B. suggest : demand
   C. declaim : argue
   D. shove : nudge
3. SNEER : CONTEMPT ::
   A. stalk : prey
   B. applaud : approval
   C. cringe : fear
   D. grimace : pain
5. DRIZZLE : CLOUDBURST ::
   A. grass : dew
   B. wind : air
   C. shore : waves
   D. flurry : blizzard
7. FISH : BIRD ::
   A. rifle : tank
   B. master : eagle
   C. submarine : airplane
   D. aquarium : tree
9. TEACHER : IGNORANCE ::
   A. light : darkness
   B. wattage : bulb
   C. lightening : electricity
   D. stream : current
11. DUSK : DAWN ::
    A. senility : childhood
    B. adolescence : infancy
    C. loquaciousness : garrulity
    D. necromancy : magic
13. OCEAN : BAY ::
    A. archipetage : atoll
    B. island : peninsula
    C. headland : promontory
    D. continent : peninsula
15. ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::
    A. penury : wealth
    B. chaos : disorder
    C. monarch : president
    D. verbosity : words
17. CHARITY : VIRTUE ::
    A. greed : evil
    B. avaricious : vicious
    C. penury : crime
    D. avarice : vice
19. INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS ::
    A. affluent : impoverished
    B. mendacious : beggarly
    C. fortuitous : fortunate
    D. impecunious : poor
2. REJUVENATE : YOUTH ::
   A. recuperate : disease
   B. reelect : provident
   C. reiterate : item
   D. reimburse : money
4. ENIGMATIC : CLEAR ::
   A. copious : scarce
   B. academic : masterful
   C. lucrative : monetary
   D. slanderous : illegal
6. ENERVATE : STRENGTH ::
   A. encourage : motivation
   B. conserve : excitement
   C. persecute ; indulgence
   D. incarcerate : freedom
8. LION : CARNIVOROUS ::
   A. jackal : herbivorous
   B. invalid : omnipotent
   C. human : mortal
   D. man : omnivorous
10. SCISSORS : SEVER ::
    A. scales : average
    B. barrel : rolls
    C. stapler : cu
    D. milestone : grinds
12. 32. PLAGIARISM : EMBEZZLEMENT::
    A. writing : banking
    B. brushes : painting
    C. blue print : etching
    D. stillness : motion
14. VACCINE : ANTIDOTE ::
    A. preventive : cure
    B. smallpox : poison
    C. horse : cow
    D. infection : elixir
16. TIRADE : ABUSIVE ::
    A. diatribe : laudatory
    B. satire : pungent
    C. panegyric : laudatory
    D. eulogy : lament
18. VINDICATE : CONDEMN ::
    A. charge : accuse
    B. indict : convict
    C. judge : jury
    D. dismiss : indict
20. SILK : NYLON ::
    A. Japan : America
    B. natural : synthetic
    C. synthetic : natural
    D. dress : stockings

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 7

1. D	2. D	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. D	19. D	20. B

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 8

1. SOPHISTICATED : URBANE ::
   A. suave : naive
   B. ingenuous : clever
   C. callow : rustic
   D. native : ingenuous
3. DECIBEL : LIGHT YEAR ::
   A. distance : time
   B. sound : time
   C. sound : distance
   D. volume : length
5. TEAM : ATHLETES ::
   A. game : series
   B. alliance : nations
   C. delegated : convention
   D. squad : group
7. SELDOM : FREQUENTLY ::
   A. always : never
   B. occasionally : constantly
   C. occasionally intermittently
   D. never : always
9. GOLD : ORE ::
   A. dear : cheap
   B. iron : steel
   C. pearls : oysters
   D. steel : iron
11. CALLOW : MATURITY ::
    A. incipient : fruition
    B. spoiled : purity
    C. young : old
    D. eager : anxiety
13. HYPOCHONDRIAC : HEALTH ::
    A. addict : drugs
    B. miser : money
    C. glutton : food
    D. narcotic : sickness
15. MASON : WALL ::
    A. doctor : cure
    B. magician : magic
    C. stranger : friendship
    D. painter : mural
17. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::
    A. earth : moon
    B. center : circle
2. PORTER : TERMINAL ::
   A. clerk : store
   B. cashier : restaurant
   C. lawyer : court
   D. waitress: restaurant
4. CYLINDER : CIRCLE ::
   A. cone : triangle
   B. prism : spectrum
   C. cone : circle
   D. prism : triangle
6. ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER ::
   A. profits : wages
   B. arbitrator : capitalist
   C. mediator : conflict
   D. moonlighting : worker
8. DENSE : SPARSE ::
   A. Punjab : Balochistan
   B. Balochistan : KPK.
   C. stupid : clever
   D. acute : obtuse
10. INTRINSIC : EXTRINSIC ::
    A. intentional : unintentional
    B. vivid : dull
    C. real : simulated
    D. real : extraneous
12. CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT ::
    A. assiduity : success
    B. indifference : fruition
    C. care : avoidance
    D. writer : blot
14. BRAKE : AUTOMOBILE ::
    A. choke : carburetor
    B. conscience ; man
    C. detergent : society
    D. stop : horse
16. ENIGMA : RIDDLE ::
    A. labyrinth : maze
    B. dilemma : alternatives
    C. Sphinx : Egyptian
    D. bull : matador
18. IMMORTAL : DEATH ::
    A. anonymous : fame
    B. hopeless : situation

C. archipelago : islands
D. rain : water

19. **TAPESTRY : THREAD ::**
A. pizza : pie
B. mosaic : tiles
C. ruler : divisions
D. computer : switch

C. vital : life
D. indisputable : agreement

20. **LUBRICANT : FRICTION ::**
A. motor : electricity
B. speed : drag
C. insulation : heat
D. muffler : noise

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 8

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. D
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 9

1. **COMET : TAIL ::**
A. traffic : lane
B. missile : trajectory
C. vessel : wake
D. engine : fuel

3. **MERITORIOUS : PRAISE ::**
A. captious : criticism
B. kind : admiration
C. questionable : response
D. reprehensible : censure

5. **CACOPHONOUS : EAR ::**
A. outrageous : order
B. objectionable : commotion
C. erroneous : mind
D. rank : nose

7. **INCORRIGIBLE : REFORM ::**
A. immutable : speak
B. intractable : manage
C. impartial : decide
D. intolerable : criticize

9. **PARK : RECREATION ::**
A. kitchen : cooking
B. fence : sitting
C. tree : climbing
D. yard : playing

11. **MALLEABLE : SHAPED ::**
A. flexible : bullied
B. amenable : persuaded
C. tolerable : handled
D. negotiable : sold

13. **SECRETE : FIND ::**
A. muffle : hear
B. cover : open
C. exude : ignore
D. smile : sadden

2. **ADDENDUM : BOOK ::**
A. signature : letter
B. vote : constitution
C. codicil : will
D. heading : folder

4. **SNARE : ANIMAL ::**
A. nest : bird
B. pouch : kangaroo
C. net : fish
D. kennel : dog

6. **BELLIGERENCE : AGGRESSOR ::**
A. insensitivity : boor
B. confidence : prelate
C. irascibility : pacifist
D. truculence : ingrate

8. **STOCKING : LEG ::**
A. waistband : skirt
B. ankle : foot
C. button : lapel
D. glove : hand

10. **CREST : WAVE ::**
A. climax : action
B. elegy : memory
C. example : paradigm
D. milestone : distance

12. **NOVICE : EXPERIENCE ::**
A. questioner : knowledge
B. invader : bravery
C. narrator : objectivity
D. rube : sophistication

14. **INDELIBLE : PERMANENCE ::**
A. united : individuality
B. qualified : employment
C. unavoidable : toleration
D. flimsy : tenuousness

15. **DOCTOR : DISEASE ::**
A. motion : imbecility
B. pediatrician : senility
C. psychiatrist : maladjustment
D. poor man : poverty

17. **STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN ::**
A. canvas : sculptor
B. pestle : pharmacist
C. scalpel : teacher
D. editor : author

19. **TEAM : COACH ::**
A. corporal : squad
B. army : general
C. team : member
D. club : advisor

16. **CLOCK : SECOND ::**
A. calendar : year
B. calendar : month
C. calendar : day
D. watch : hour

18. **AUTHOR : INVENTOR ::**
A. copyright : patent
B. plot : machine
C. book : factory
D. works : gadgets

20. **CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT ::**
A. assiduity : success
B. indifference : fruition
C. care : avoidance
D. writer : blot

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 9

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. D	15. C
16. C	17. B	18. A	19. D	20. A

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 10

1. **AREA : VOLUME ::**
A. plane : circle
B. circle : triangle
C. sphere : box
D. box : sphere

3. **POISON : DEATH ::**
A. purgative : disease
B. experience : knowledge
C. growth : maturation
D. beauty : cosmetics

5. **JOURNALIST : TYPEWRITER ::**
A. surgeon : bones
B. carpenter : lumber
C. poet : beauty
D. electrician : pliers

7. **SOLDIER : CARBINE**
A. author : book
B. chemist : test tube
C. sailor : pirate
D. knight : spear

9. **TOLERANCE : BIGOTRY ::**
A. prodigality : ribaldry
B. avocation : profession
C. magnanimity : parsimony
D. exigency : urgency

11. **CONVICTION : PERSUASION ::**
A. thought : emotion
B. arrest : jail

2. **ANALGESIC : PAIN ::**
A. anesthetic: surgery
B. palliative: violence
C. operation: health
D. prosthesis: limb

4. **MICE : RICE ::**
A. doe : rye
B. mice : berries
C. fauna : flora
D. cats : mice

6. **PASSED : ELATION ::**
A. failed : dejected
B. failed : dejection
C. rejected : angry
D. success : emotion

8. **EXUBERANT : DOWNCAST ::**
A. exultant : lavish
B. parsimonious : abundant
C. congregation : dispersal
D. effusive : melancholy

10. **ABHOR : DISLIKE ::**
A. rebuke : ridicule
B. torture : distress
C. calcify : petrify
D. like : love

12. **SIMILE : METAPHOR ::**
A. prose : poetry
B. poetry : prose

C. arrest : fine
D. attach : seize

13. **LITERAL : FIGURATIVE ::**
A. Connotative : denotative
B. allegory : fable
C. photograph : painting
D. novel : play

15. **ASSURANCE : FEAR ::**
A. opiate : pain
B. opiate : dreams
C. cigarette : nerves
D. confidence : man

17. **POLICEMAN : CRIMINAL ::**
A. patient : doctor
B. officer : private
C. educator : ignorance
D. evangelist : sinner

19. **CHAUVINISM : COUNTRY ::**
A. frugality : money
B. patriotism : country
C. gluttony : food
D. jingoism : loyalty

C. real : suggested
D. same : different

14. **AMULET : EVIL ::**
A. fort : attack
B. fire : hose
C. eggs : rotten
D. police : law

16. **FELICITY : SORROW**
A. agility : skill
B. agility : clumsiness
C. concept : scheme
D. congratulations : benediction

18. **LARGE : IMMENSE ::**
A. zero : infinity
B. mauled : battered
C. dislike : hatred
D. turgid : bloated

20. **AUTOMOBILE : GASOLINE ::**
A. fire : fuel
B. man : energy
C. airplane : propeller
D. man : food

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 10

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. D	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. A
16. B	17. D	18. C	19. C	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 11

1. **ALLAY : PAIN ::**
A. mollify : fright
B. cancel : order
C. arbitrate : dispute
D. mitigate : offense

3. **EXERTION : FATIGUE ::**
A. school : graduation
B. exercise : muscles
C. carelessness : accident
D. effort : results

5. **ENMITY : HATE ::**
A. emulation : jealousy
B. glory : envy
C. intimidation : fear
D. arbitration : love

7. **LEND : BORRROW ::**
A. abridge : lengthen
B. award : deserve
C. begin : start
D. dictate : govern

2. **WEARISOME : REFRESHING ::**
A. choleric : apoplectic
B. tedious : dull
C. original : scintillating
D. lengthy : brief

4. **PRISM : TRIANGLE ::**
A. cylinder : circle
B. cylinder : sphere
C. pyramid : cone
D. glass : metal

6. **CONFIDENCE : DECEPTION ::**
A. hostility : kindliness
B. walking : running
C. dissent : commotion
D. blanket : heat

8. **GLOVE : HAND ::**
A. teeth : chewing
B. neck : collar
C. coat : pocket
D. stocking : leg

9. **CHAPTER : NOVEL ::**
A. Piano : orchestra
B. diamond : gem
C. scene : drama

11. **WEALTH : LUXURIES ::**
A. enemies : friend
B. sandwich :bread
C. ticket : admission
D. crying : sympathy

13. **INFLATE : MAGNITUDE ::**
A. measure : weight
B. extend : duration
C. magnify : coin
D. limit : speed

15. **LETHARGY : ENERGY ::**
A. appetite : hunger
B. sorrow : pity
C. merit : remuneration
D. apathy : interest

17. **INCISION : SCALPEL ::**
A. hospital : patient
B. playground : swing
C. kitchen : knife
D. cut : saw

19. **CARAVAN : PROCESSION ::**
A. merchant : commerce
B. wedding : ceremony
C. menagerie : animal
D. hunter : prey

10. **DETENTION : RELEASE ::**
A. viciousness : attack
B. calamity : repair
C. qualification : employ

12. **IMPREGNABLE : PENETRATION ::**
A. munificent : extravagance
B. inscrutable : understanding
C. incoherent : confusion
D. symbiotic : malignancy

14. **WEB : ENTANGLE ::**
A. spider : spin
B. trap : ensnare
C. treason : betray
D. ransom : kidnap

16. **BALEFUL : EVIL ::**
A. fulsome : refinement
B. disjointed : compatibility
C. mandatory : requirement
D. dogmatic : hostility

18. **ALTIMETER : HEIGHT ::**
A. speedometer : velocity
B. observatory : constellation
C. racetrack : furlong
D. vessel : knots

20. **UNGAINLY : ELEGANCE ::**
A. stately : majesty
B. suitable : propriety
C. vacuous : temerity
D. perfunctory : attention

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 11

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. D
11. C	12. B	13. B	14. B	15. D
16. C	17. D	18. A	19. B	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 12

1. **CONSERVATOR : WASTE ::**
A. sentinel : vigilance
B. monarch : subject
C. chaperon : transgression
D. minister : profanity

3. **UNIFORM : SOLDIER ::**
A. silks : jockey
B. leash : dog
C. pasture : cow
D. farmer : tractor

5. **TRAP : GAME ::**
A. novel : author

2. **DISLIKE : ABHORRENT ::**
A. trustworthy : helpful
B. difficult : arduous
C. silly : young
D. tender : hard

4. **REGRETTABLE : LAMENT ::**
A. praiseworthy : applaud
B. verbose : rejoice
C. incongruous : detect
D. reliable : defend

6. **MANSARD : ROOF ::**
A. ice : igloo

B. net : fish
C. leash : dog
D. wall : house

7. PROHIBITED : REFRAIN ::
A. innocuous : forbid
B. deleterious : embark
C. required : decide
D. compulsory : comply

9. EXEMPLARY : REPROACH ::
A. erroneous : correction
B. accomplished : praise
C. unimpeachable : criticism
D. fulfilling : control

11. RAIN : DELUGE ::
A. pond : ocean
B. desert : camel
C. ore : iron
D. street : road

13. POMPOSITY : BOASTFUL ::
A. courage : cowardly
B. silence : mature
C. forgetfulness : youthful
D. conceit : arrogant

15. CHALK : BLACKBOARD ::
A. handle : door
B. pen : paper
C. note : music
D. window : wall

17. EXPLOSION : DEBRIS ::
A. flood : water
B. famine : food
C. fire : ashes
D. disease : germ

19. DOCUMENTS : ARCHIVE ::
A. artifacts : museum
B. actors : stage
C. tools : worker
D. instruments : musicians

B. spine : book
C. closet : hallway
D. dormer : window

8. RESOLVED : DOUBT ::
A. confirmed : suspicion
B. announced : candidacy
C. included : guest
D. suggested : idea

10. MENDICANT : BEGGING ::
A. competitor : joining
B. legislator : funding
C. miser : donating
D. prevaricator : lying

12. LUBRICANT : FRICTION ::
A. balm : pain
B. eraser : correction
C. solvent : paint
D. reagent : chemical

14. THEOLOGY : RELIGION ::
A. astronomy : stars
B. politics : ethics
C. sociology : individuals
D. economic : theory

16. FUNERAL : SOMBER ::
A. Celebration : joyful
B. graduation : mature
C. wedding : impressive
D. ceremony : televised

18. FUNDS : EMBEZZLEMENT ::
A. cashier : accounting
B. land : deed
C. education : teacher
D. merchandise : shoplifting

20. MISCALCULATE : ASSESS ::
A. mislead : reaffirm
B. misinform : correct
C. misappropriate : punish
D. misconstrue : interpret

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 12

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 13

1. AUGER : BORE ::
A. Oven : bake
B. knife : sharpen
C. engine : power
D. awl : pierce

2. STUTTER : SPEAK ::
A. stumble : run
B. amble : walk
C. chew : gag
D. swing : flail

3. COUNTERFEITER : MONEY ::
A. forger : document
B. arsonist : building
C. deceiver : fraud
D. fabricator : alibi

5. EMOLLIENT : IRRITATION ::
A. analgesic : pain
B. anesthesia : sleep
C. balm : euphoria
D. stimulant : energy

7. ELM : TREE ::
A. whale : mammal
B. cart : horse
C. cloud : rain
D. painting : artist

9. JUDGE : COURTHOUSE ::
A. lawyer : brief
B. carpenter : bench
C. landlord : studio
D. physician : infirmary

11. FIRE : ASHES ::
A. event : memories
B. accident : delay
C. wood splinters
D. water : waves

13. MARATHON : STAMINA ::
A. hurdle : perseverance
B. relay : independence
C. sprint : celerity
D. ramble : directness

15. HORNS : BULL ::
A. hoofs : horse
B. wing : eagle
C. mane : lion
D. antlers : stag

17. HELMIT : HEAD ::
A. pendant : neck
B. breastplate : chest
C. pedal : foot
D. knapsack : back

19. HOBBLE : WALK ::
A. gallop : run
B. stumble : fall
C. sniff : smell
D. stammer : speak

4. HEAT : CALORIMETER ::
A. speed : altimeter
B. distance : odometer
C. fuel : tachometer
D. degree : thermometer

6. AUGER : CARPENTER ::
A. cement : mason
B. apron : chef
C. awl : cobbler
D. studio : sculptor

8. MENDACITY : HONESTY ::
A. turpitude : depravity
B. courage : fortitude
C. truth : beauty
D. courage : cravenness

10. GOOSE : GANDER ::
A. hen : chicken
B. duck : drake
C. sheep : flock
D. horse : bridle

12. LOYALTY : TRAITOR ::
A. truthfulness : liar
B. longevity : crone
C. hope : optimist
D. understanding : rage

14. MUMBLE : SPEAK ::
A. adorn : denude
B. convert : preach
C. plagiarize : write
D. delimit : expand

16. TOSS : HURL ::
A. speak : shout
B. sense : flourish
C. prepare : emit
D. consider : formulate

18. INDIGENT : WEALTH ::
A. emaciated : nourishment
B. aristocratic : stature
C. variegated : variety
D. contended : happiness

20. INFRACTION : LAW ::
A. renovation : structure
B. punishment : crime
C. enactment : amendment
D. interruption : continuity

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 13

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. A
11. D	12. A	13. C	14. C	15. D
16. A	17. B	18. A	19. B	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 14

1. REHEARSAL : PERFORMANCE ::
   - A. applause : audience
   - B. engagement : marriage
   - C. entrapment : game
   - D. antidote : illness
3. RETIREMENT : SERVICE ::
   - A. exchange : communication
   - B. arrangement : flowers
   - C. graduation : studies
   - D. employment : salary
5. SCALES : JUSTICE ::
   - A. balance : equity
   - B. weights : measures
   - C. torch : liberty
   - D. laws : courts
7. ALARM : TRIGGER ::
   - A. tunnel : dig
   - B. criminal : corner
   - C. prison : escape
   - D. trap : spring
9. SURPRISE : EXCLAMATION ::
   - A. happiness : grimace
   - B. dismay : groan
   - C. insolence : bow
   - D. contentment : mutter
11. EXCESSIVE : MODERATION ::
   - A. expensive : cost
   - B. extensive : duration
   - C. impulsive : reflection
   - D. arbitrary : courage
13. INFALLIBLE : ERROR ::
   - A. impeccable : flaw
   - B. irreversible : cure
   - C. intolerable : defect
   - D. immovable : choice
15. CELEBRATE : MARRIAGE ::
   - A. window : bedroom
   - B. pot : pan
   - C. lament : bereavement
   - D. face : penalty
17. DECISION : CONSIDERATION ::
   - A. gift : party
   - B. boat : ship
   - C. fulfillment : wish
   - D. greed : charity
19. LAW : CITIZEN ::
   - A. reins : horse
   - B. democracy : communist
   - C. tyranny : miserable
   - D. weapon : peace

2. SIGNATURE : ILLUSTRATION ::
   - A. reference : recommendation
   - B. note : scale
   - C. credit : purchase
   - D. byline : column
4. UMPIRE : PLAYING FIELD ::
   - A. farmer : city
   - B. plumber : wrench
   - C. carpenter : cabinet
   - D. judge : courtroom
6. PRIDE : LIONS ::
   - A. snarl : wolves
   - B. gaggle : geese
   - C. honour : thieves
   - D. arrogance : kings
8. YAWN : BOREDOM ::
   - A. sigh : hope
   - B. wince : pain
   - C. smile : hatred
   - D. grimace : joy
10. FOX : CUNNING ::
   - A. vixen : cute
   - B. colt : sturdy
   - C. beaver : industrious
   - D. dog : playful
12. RANGE : MOUNTAINS ::
   - A. novel : short stories
   - B. atlas : map
   - C. sea : rivers
   - D. string : beads
14. EXPEDITIOUS : SPEED ::
   - A. astute : wisdom
   - B. thoughtful : inanity
   - C. haggard : sturdiness
   - D. portable : frailty
16. NEGLIGENT : REQUIREMENT ::
   - A. remises : duty
   - B. easy : hard
   - C. cogent : argument
   - D. careful : position
18. DISHONESTY : DISTRUST ::
   - A. hand : paper
   - B. carelessness : accident
   - C. money : pickpocket
   - D. murder : jail
20. REVELATION : PROPHET ::
   - A. awl : carpenter
   - B. canvas : painter
   - C. bust : sculptor
   - D. guitar : singer

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 14

1. B	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. C
6. B	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. D
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. A	15. C
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 15

1. CONSCIENCE : SIN ::
   - A. law : crime
   - B. brake : automobile
   - C. confession : repentance
   - D. indolence : work
3. SILO : CORN ::
   - A. vault : valuable
   - B. wheat : granary
   - C. shoes : bunion
   - D. mineral : vegetable
5. CITY : VILLAGE ::
   - A. metropolis : town
   - B. skyscraper : cottage
   - C. urban : uncultured
   - D. ride : walk
7. DETECTIVE : INFORMER ::
   - A. author : editor
   - B. architect: draftsman
   - C. reporter : source
   - D. sailor mutineer
9. RUBBER : ELASTIC ::
   - A. dust : allergic
   - B. diamond : hard
   - C. paper : brittle
   - D. metal : heavy
11. PERFORATE : HOLES ::
   - A. speckle : spots
   - B. decorate : rooms
   - C. filters : water
   - D. evaporate : perfume
13. STARE : GLANCE ::
   - A. confide : tell
   - B. participate: observe
   - C. scorn : admire
   - D. hunt : stalk
15. BLUEPRINT : CONSTRUCTION ::
   - A. itinerary : trip
   - B. signal : light
   - C. tenant : premises
   - D. volume : library
17. CONE : PINE ::
   - A. fruit : berry
   - B. bulb : flower

2. DOG : MAMMAL ::
   - A. world : carnivorous
   - B. cat : feline
   - C. man : intelligent
   - D. crab : crustacean
4. PISTON : CYLINDER ::
   - A. elevator : shaft
   - B. rifle : revolver
   - C. bullet : revolver
   - D. elevator : escalator
6. SCROLL : BOOK ::
   - A. street : highway
   - B. novel : fiction
   - C. grave : tomb
   - D. parchment : paper
8. MYTH : LEGENDARY ::
   - A. fable : didactic
   - B. epic : comic
   - C. anecdote : witty
   - D. allegory : obscure
10. CONTINENT : ISLAND ::
   - A. river : canal
   - B. ocean : lake
   - C. plateau : plain
   - D. country : city
12. MOISTEN : DRENCH ::
   - A. scrub : polish
   - B. heat : chill
   - C. disregard : ignore
   - D. prick : stab
14. PONDEROUS : WEIGHT ::
   - A. eternal : temporarily
   - B. convincing : decision
   - C. gargantuan : size
   - D. ancient : value
16. GRACEFUL : MOVEMENT ::
   - A. articulate : speech
   - B. fastidious : grime
   - C. humorous : laughter
   - D. servile : rebellion
18. TRICKLE : SPEW ::
   - A. breathe : inhale
   - B. saunter : run

C. acorn : oak
D. needle : fir

19. **CAPRICIOUS : PREDICTABILITY ::**
A. barbaric : warfare
B. solvent : finance
C. subsisting : viability
D. disorient : direction

C. sing : harmonize
D. clean : brush

20. **CALORIES : REDUCING ::**
A. paint : brushing
B. edible : eating
C. stone : sculptor
D. numbers : book-keeping

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 15

1. D	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. B
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. D	14. C	15. A
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. D	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 16

1. **PLANE : SMOOTH ::**
A. Boat : Sink
B. Arc : Circle
C. Cheese : Grate
D. Wrench : Twist

3. **INDIFFERENT : CONCERN ::**
A. Intrepid : Bravery
B. Arrogant: Modesty
C. Unbigoted : Tolerance
D. Unnatural : Emotion
E. Incomparable : Relevance

5. **DAUNTLESS : COURAGE ::**
A. Ruthless : Compassion
B. Affable : Suspicion
C. Unruffled : Composure
D. Energetic : Indifference

7. **ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::**
A. Penury : Wealth
B. Chaos : Disorder
C. Monarchy : Republic
D. Verbosity : Words
E. Weary : Fatigue

9. **LIGHT YEAR : DISTANCE ::**
A. Decibel : Sound
B. Black Hole : Proximity
C. Meteor : Intensity
D. Microphone : Volume

11. **RATTLE : COMPOSE ::**
A. Spatter : Spill
B. Brush : Touch
C. Disperse : Collect
D. Crash : Collide

13. **STATIC : MOVEMENT ::**
A. Humdrum : Excitement

2. **ELEVATOR : SHAFT ::**
A. Electricity : Outlet
B. Water : Conduit
C. Escalator : Step
D. Railroad : Train

4. **DIMMED : LIGHT ::**
A. Bleached : Texture
B. Muffled : Sound
C. Measured : Weight
D. Fragrant : Smell

6. **VACCINE : PREVENT ::**
A. Wound : Heal
B. Victim : Attend
C. Antidote : Counteract
D. Diagnosis : Cure
E. Push : Shove

8. **INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS ::**
A. Affluent : Impoverished
B. Mendacious : Beggarly
C. Fortuitous : Fortune
D. Impecunious : Poor

10. **ENTREPRENEUR : PROFITS : :**
A. Laborer : Wages
B. Manager : Employees
C. Supposition : Proof
D. Moonlights : Debts

12. **PREAMBLE : CONSTITUTION**
A. Amendment : Bill
B. Prologue : Play
C. Episode : Serial
D. By-Line : Article

14. **TELLER : BANK::**
A. Artist : Museum

B. Chronic : Timelines
C. Ecstatic : Decay
D. Diligent : Industry

15. **DEGREE : TEMPERATURE ::**
A. Ounce : Weight
B. Fathom : Volume
C. Mass : Energy
D. Time : Length

17. **VESSEL : FLEET ::**
A. Wolf : Pack
B. Forest : Clearing
C. Vehicle : Truck
D. Carriage : Horse

19. **CALLOW : MATURITY : :**
A. Fallow : Productivity
B. Crusty : Inevitability
C. Eager : Anxiety
D. Spoiled : Common Sense

B. Cashier : Check
C. Waiter : Restaurant
D. Borrower : Loan

16. **SPOKE :WHEEL ::**
A. Square : Circle
B. Balance : Lever
C. Door: Latch
D. Rung : Ladder

18. **ASYLUM : SHELTER ::**
A. Harbor : Concealment
B. Palisade : Display
C. Stronghold : Defense
D. Hospice : Exile

20. **ENIGMA : PUZZLING ::**
A. Dilemma : Compelling
B. Labyrinth : Disorienting
C. Sphinx : Massive
D. Riddle : Humorous

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 16

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. C
6. C	7. A	8. D	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. A
16. D	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. B

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 17

1. **EXUBERANT : DOWNCAST ::**
A. Exiled : Overthrown
B. Extravagant : Lavish
C. Effusive : Undemonstrative
D. Parsimonious : Eager

3. **INADVERTENT : THOUGHT ::**
A. Gauche : Grace
B. Clandestine : Secrecy
C. Lugubrious : Gloom
D. Wealthy : Money

5. **ABHOR : DISLIKE ::**
A. Calcify : Petrify
B. Torture : Discomfort
C. Rebuke : Ridicule
D. Admire : Disdain

7. **ANGER : CHOLERIC ::**
A. Wrath : Ironic
B. Love : Bucolic
C. Island: Volcanic
D. Greed : Avaricious

9. **STANZA : POEM ::**
A. Flag : Anthem
B. Story : Building

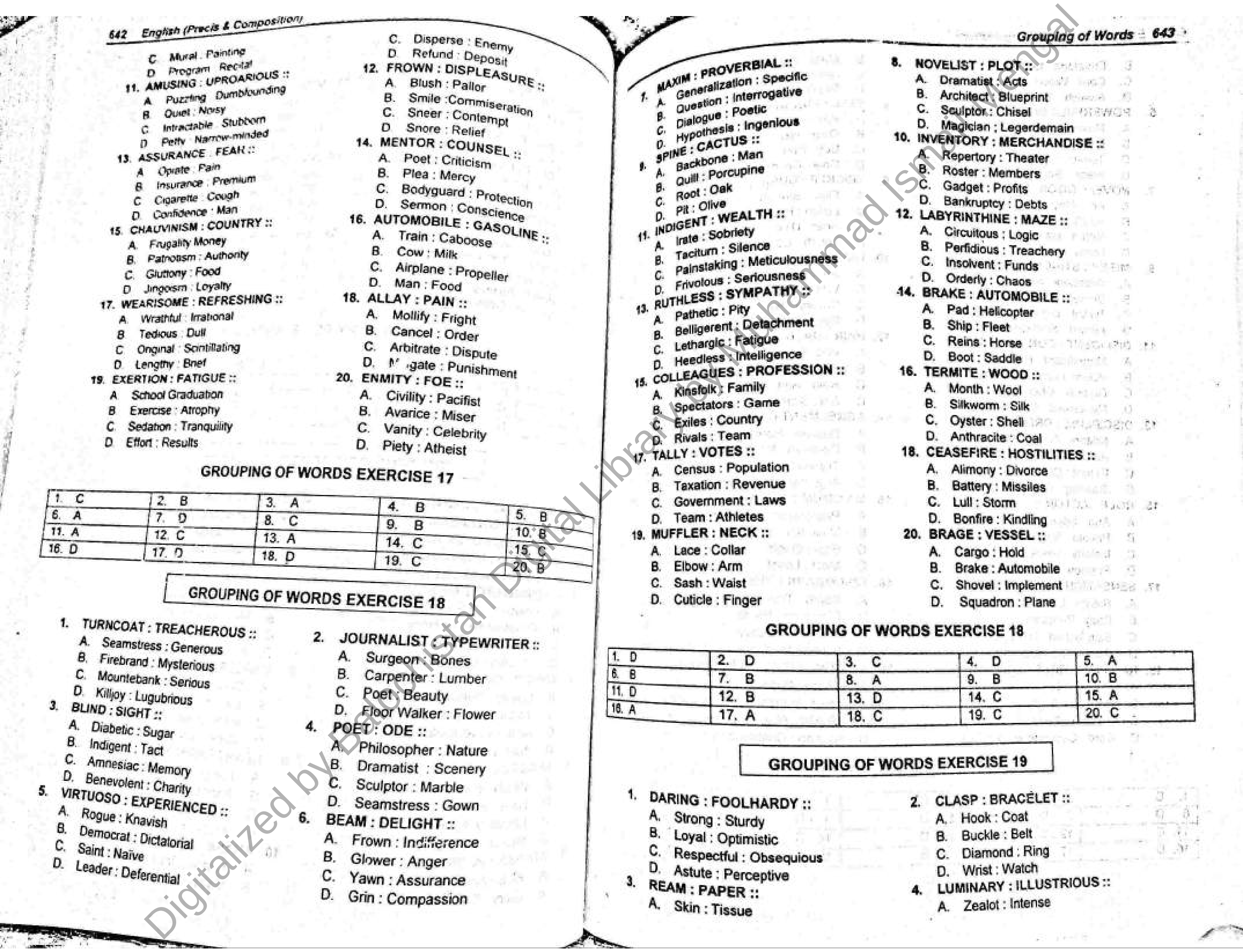
2. **GOURMET : DELICACY ::**
A. Clairvoyant : Séance
B. Connoisseur : Masterpiece
C. Socialite: Seclusion
D. Commoner : Aristocracy

4. **TOLERANCE : BIGOTRY ::**
A. Prodigality : Ribaldry
B. Magnanimity : Parsimony
C. Exigency : Urgency
D. Emulation : Rivalry

6. **CARESS : AFFECTION ::**
A. Curtsy : Respect
B. Salute : Admiration
C. Handshake : Indifference
D. Wink : Suspicion

8. **HEART : PUMP ::**
A. Lungs : Collapse
B. Appendix : Burst
C. Stomach : Digest
D. Intestine : Twist

10. **AMASS : WEALTH ::**
A. Lavish : Bribes
B. Garner : Grain



C. Mural : Painting
D. Program : Recital

11. AMUSING : UPROARIOUS ::
A. Puzzling : Dumbfounding
B. Quiet : Noisy
C. Intractable : Stubborn
D. Petty : Narrow-minded

13. ASSURANCE : FEAR ::
A. Opiate : Pain
B. Insurance : Premium
C. Cigarette : Cough
D. Confidence : Man

15. CHAUVINISM : COUNTRY ::
A. Frugality Money
B. Patriotism : Authority
C. Gluttony : Food
D. Jingoism : Loyalty

17. WEARISOME : REFRESHING ::
A. Wrathful : Irrational
B. Tedious : Dull
C. Original : Scintillating
D. Lengthy : Brief

19. EXERTION : FATIGUE ::
A. School Graduation
B. Exercise : Atrophy
C. Sedation : Tranquility
D. Effort : Results

C. Disperse : Enemy
D. Refund : Deposit

12. FROWN : DISPLEASURE ::
A. Blush : Pallor
B. Smile :Commiseration
C. Sneer : Contempt
D. Snore : Relief

14. MENTOR : COUNSEL ::
A. Poet : Criticism
B. Plea : Mercy
C. Bodyguard : Protection
D. Sermon : Conscience

16. AUTOMOBILE : GASOLINE ::
A. Train : Caboose
B. Cow : Milk
C. Airplane : Propeller
D. Man : Food

18. ALLAY : PAIN ::
A. Mollify : Fright
B. Cancel : Order
C. Arbitrate : Dispute
D. Mitigate : Punishment

20. ENMITY : FOE ::
A. Civility : Pacifist
B. Avarice : Miser
C. Vanity : Celebrity
D. Piety : Atheist

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 17

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. C
16. D	17. D	18. D	19. C	20. B

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 18

1. TURNCOAT : TREACHEROUS ::
A. Seamstress : Generous
B. Firebrand : Mysterious
C. Mountebank : Serious
D. Killjoy : Lugubrious

3. BLIND : SIGHT ::
A. Diabetic : Sugar
B. Indigent : Tact
C. Amnesiac : Memory
D. Benevolent : Charity

5. VIRTUOSO : EXPERIENCED ::
A. Rogue : Knavish
B. Democrat : Dictatorial
C. Saint : Naive
D. Leader : Deferential

2. JOURNALIST : TYPEWRITER ::
A. Surgeon : Bones
B. Carpenter : Lumber
C. Poet : Beauty
D. Floor Walker : Flower

4. POET : ODE ::
A. Philosopher : Nature
B. Dramatist : Scenery
C. Sculptor : Marble
D. Seamstress : Gown

6. BEAM : DELIGHT ::
A. Frown : Indifference
B. Glower : Anger
C. Yawn : Assurance
D. Grin : Compassion

7. MAXIM : PROVERBIAL ::
A. Generalization : Specific
B. Question : Interrogative
C. Dialogue : Poetic
D. Hypothesis : Ingenious

9. SPINE : CACTUS ::
A. Backbone : Man
B. Quill : Porcupine
C. Root : Oak
D. Pit : Olive

11. INDIGENT : WEALTH ::
A. Irate : Sobriety
B. Taciturn : Silence
C. Painstaking : Meticulousness
D. Frivolous : Seriousness

13. RUTHLESS : SYMPATHY ::
A. Pathetic : Pity
B. Belligerent : Detachment
C. Lethargic : Fatigue
D. Heedless : Intelligence

15. COLLEAGUES : PROFESSION ::
A. Kinsfolk : Family
B. Spectators : Game
C. Exiles : Country
D. Rivals : Team

17. TALLY : VOTES ::
A. Census : Population
B. Taxation : Revenue
C. Government : Laws
D. Team : Athletes

19. MUFFLER : NECK ::
A. Lace : Collar
B. Elbow : Arm
C. Sash : Waist
D. Cuticle : Finger

8. NOVELIST : PLOT ::
A. Dramatist : Acts
B. Architect : Blueprint
C. Sculptor : Chisel
D. Magician ; Legerdemain

10. INVENTORY : MERCHANDISE ::
A. Repertory : Theater
B. Roster : Members
C. Gadget : Profits
D. Bankruptcy : Debts

12. LABYRINTHINE : MAZE ::
A. Circuitous ; Logic
B. Perfidious : Treachery
C. Insolvent : Funds
D. Orderly : Chaos

14. BRAKE : AUTOMOBILE ::
A. Pad : Helicopter
B. Ship : Fleet
C. Reins : Horse
D. Boot : Saddle

16. TERMITE : WOOD ::
A. Month : Wool
B. Silkworm : Silk
C. Oyster : Shell
D. Anthracite : Coal

18. CEASEFIRE : HOSTILITIES ::
A. Alimony : Divorce
B. Battery : Missiles
C. Lull : Storm
D. Bonfire : Kindling

20. BRAGE : VESSEL ::
A. Cargo : Hold
B. Brake : Automobile
C. Shovel : Implement
D. Squadron : Plane

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 18

1. D	2. D	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. B	8. A	9. B	10. B
11. D	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. A
16. A	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 19

1. DARING : FOOLHARDY ::
A. Strong : Sturdy
B. Loyal : Optimistic
C. Respectful : Obsequious
D. Astute : Perceptive

3. REAM : PAPER ::
A. Skin : Tissue

2. CLASP : BRACELET ::
A. Hook : Coat
B. Buckle : Belt
C. Diamond : Ring
D. Wrist : Watch

4. LUMINARY : ILLUSTRIOUS ::
A. Zealot : Intense

B Envelope : Letter
C Cord : Wood
D Swatch : Cloth

5. **POWERFUL : MIGHTY ::**
A Muscular : Alert
B Mediocre : Ordinary
C Tense : Springy
D Weak : Small

7. **NOVEL : BOOK ::**
A Act : Play
B Article : Magazine
C Mitten : Hand
D Loafer : Shoe

9. **MISER : STINGINESS ::**
A Dilettante : Skill
B Demagogue : Passivity
C Tyrant : Dignity
D Altruist : Selflessness

11. **DIFFIDENT : CONFIDENCE ::**
A Magnificent : Beauty
B Voluminous : Size
C Gloomy : Cheer
D Meticulous : Car

13. **DISCIPLINE : ORDER:**
A Military : Rank
B Authority : Follower
C Parent : Child
D Training : Preparation

15. **ROLE : ACTOR ::**
A Aria : Soprano
B Private : Soldier
C Melody : Singer
D Position : Ballplayer

17. **SENSATION : ANESTHETIC ::**
A. Breath : Lung
B Drug : Reaction
C Satisfaction : Disappointment
D Poison : Antidote

19. **RADIUS : CIRCLE ::**
A Rubber : Tire
B. Bisector : Angle
C. Equator : Earth
D Cord : Circumference

B Miser : Prodigal
C. Atheist : Radical
D Dignitary : Conceit

6. **SELL : PURCHASE ::**
A Pay : Charge
B Offer : Bid
C. Buy : Earn
D Give : Receive

8. **TRICKLE : GUSH ::**
A Flow : Stream
B Listen : Hear
C. Soar : Dive
D. Touch : Collide

10. **LAVA : VOLCANO ::**
A Snow : Mountain
B. Water : Spring
C. Balloon : Air
D. Eyes : Makeup

12. **HAIR : BALD ::**
A. Wig : Curly
B. Egg : Cooked
C. Rain : Arid
D. Sin : Scare

14. **AGREEMENT CONSENSUS ::**
A. Discord : Harmony
B. Pleasure : Hatred
C. Tranquility : Peace
D. Argument : Solution

16. **MAXIMUM : MINIMUM ::**
A. Pessimistic : Chauvinistic
B. Minimum : Optimum
C. Best : Good
D. Most : Least

18. **DISEMBARK : SHIP ::**
A. Board : Train
B. Dismount : Horse
C. Discharge : Navy
D. Dismantle : Clock

20. **MISDEMEANOR : FELONY ::**
A. Police : Prison
B. Thief : Burglar
C. Murder : Manslaughter
D. Mishap : Catastrophe

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 19

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. D	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. C	13. D	14. C	15. D
16. D	17. D	18. B	19. D	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 20

1. **ASTUTE : STUPID ::**
A. Pedantic : Idiotic
B. Agile : Clumsy
C. Lonely : Wary
D. Dull : Ignorant

3. **RUDDER : SHIP ::**
A. Wheel : Car
B. Motor : Truck
C. Oar : Boat
D. String : Kit

5. **CONQUER : SUBJUGATE ::**
A. Esteem : Respect
B. Slander : Vilify
C. Discern : Observe
D. Ponder : Deliberate

7. **TRIANGLE : PRISM ::**
A. Sphere : Earth
B. Square : Rhomboid
C. Rectangle : Building
D. Circle : Cylinder

9. **OLD : ANTIQUE ::**
A. New : Modern
B. Cheap : Expensive
C. Useless : Useful
D. Wanted : Needed

11. **DIGRESS : RAMBLE ::**
A. Muffle : Stifle
B. Rust : Weld
C. Introduce : Conclude
D. Rest : Stir

13. **YEAR : CENTURY ::**
A. Inch : Yard
B. Mile : Speed
C. Week : Month
D. Cent : Dollar

15. **DISAGREEMENT : CONCORD ::**
A. Limitation : Restriction
B. Impartiality : Bias
C. Advantage : Agreement
D. Predicament : Dilemma

17. **HILT : BLADE ::**
A. Holster : Gun
B. Sheath : Knife
C. Leash : Dog
D. Stem : Leaf

19. **TEACHER : INSTRUCTION ::**
A. Lawyer : Crime
B. Army : Regiment
C. Doctor : Disease
D. Guard : Protection

2. **ENTREPRENEUR : PROFIT ::**
A. Interloper : Trade
B. Business : Monopoly
C. Miner : Ore
D. Nemesis : Peace

4. **BONE : LIGAMENT ::**
A. Fracture : Cast
B. Muscle : Tendon
C. Fat : Cell
D. Knuckle : Finger

6. **ENGRAVING : CHISEL ::**
A. Printing : Paper
B. Photography : Camera
C. Lithography : Stone
D. Etching : Acid

8. **COTTAGE : CASTLE ::**
A. House : Apartment
B. Puppy : Dog
C. Dory : Liner
D. Man : Family

10. **POSSIBLE : PROBABLE ::**
A. Likely : Unlikely
B. Best : Better
C. Willing : Eager
D. Quick : Fast

12. **PATIENCE : VIRTUES ::**
A. Prudence : Skills
B. Sailing : Crafts
C. Grief : Traits
D. Literature : Arts

14. **GRIEF : DOLEFUL ::**
A. Melancholy : Hopeful
B. Greed : Successful
C. Anger : Wrathful
D. Fear : Unintentional

16. **SURGEON : DEXTEROUS ::**
A. Clown : Fat
B. Actress : Beautiful
C. Athlete : Tall
D. Acrobat : Agile

18. **HAMMER : TOOL ::**
A. Tire : Wheel
B. Wagon : Vehicle
C. Nail : Screw
D. Stick : Drum

20. **SAPLING : TREE :**
A. Weed : Plant
B. Grass : Wheat
C. Puppy : Dog
D. Seed : Vegetable

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 20

1. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. A	12. D	13. D	14. C	15. B
16. D	17. D	18. B	19. D	20. C

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 21

1. **FRET : RELAX ::**
   A. Worry : Avoid
   B. Sob : Cry
   C. Fight : Submit
   D. Sing : Laugh

3. **VOLATILE : STABILITY ::**
   A. Spontaneous : Enthusiasm
   B. Voluble : Glibness
   C. Wanton : Restraint
   D. Reverent : Respect

5. **SWEAR : OATH ::**
   A. Laugh : Smile
   B. Grab : Boulder
   C. Sign : Contract
   D. Neglect : Demand

7. **OSCILLATE : PENDULUM ::**
   A. Obligate : Promise
   B. Float : Fish
   C. Turn : Car
   D. Spin : Gyroscope

9. **ZEALOT : FERVOR ::**
   A. Charlatan : Honesty
   B. Rogue : Sobriety
   C. Fledgling : Experience
   D. Sage : Wisdom

11. **INNOVATION : PRECEDENT ::**
   A. Inception : Reality
   B. Illusion : Veracity
   C. Conservation : Simplicity
   D. Renovation : Antiquity

13. **SHIP : ARMADA ::**
   A. Sail : Wind
   B. Gun : Sword
   C. Atom : Molecule
   D. Chemistry : Reaction

15. **SPARK : CONFLAGRATION ::**
   A. Match : Light
   B. Oxygen : Combustion
   C. Drizzle : Downpour
   D. Sugar : Sweetness

17. **DISCIPLINARIAN : OBEDIENCE ::**
   A. Principal : School
   B. Fireman : Hose

2. **STUTTER : TALK ::**
   A. Worry : Analyze
   B. Stumble : Walk
   C. Walk : Run
   D. Hear : Understand

4. **JOCULAR : SOLEMNITY ::**
   A. Latent : Visibility
   B. Pompous : Spectacle
   C. Ruined : Demolition
   D. Vindictive : Emit

6. **LAUGHTER : AMUSEMENT**
   A. Vigor : Optimism
   B. Squalor : Filth
   C. Stealth : Openness
   D. Pallor : Illness

8. **DIFFUSE : CONCENTRATION ::**
   A. Spread : Expansion
   B. Diffident : Shyness
   C. Indelicate : Coarseness
   D. Incongruous : Harmony

10. **METEOROLOGY : WEATHER ::**
   A. Ornithology : Birds
   B. Chemistry : Test Tube
   C. Physics : Calculus
   D. Clouds : Moisture

12. **DETRIMENTAL : PERNICIOUS ::**
   A. Delightful : Delicious
   B. Cheerful : Exuberant
   C. Painful : Sore
   D. Helpful : Useful

14. **CATERPILLAR : BUTTERFLY ::**
   A. Tadpole : Frog
   B. Bird : Nest
   C. Egg : Yolk
   D. Puppy : Kitten

16. **ROBUST : VIGOR ::**
   A. Massive : Strength
   B. Sick : Illness
   C. Farsighted : Glasses
   D. Sanguine : Hope

18. **DECIBEL : LOUDNESS ::**
   A. Gram : Ounce
   B. Meter : Yard

   C. Parent : Children
   D. Perfectionist : Flawlessness

19. **BOOK : CHAPTER ::**
   A. Film : Projector
   B. Thesis : Doctorate
   C. Prelude : Piano
   D. Sympathy : Movement

   C. Length : Width
   D. Carat : Weight

20. **SCRIBBLING : WRITING ::**
   A. Pen : Pencil
   B. Sound : Vibration
   C. Walking : Jogging
   D. Mumbling : Speaking

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 21

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. D	7. D	8. D	9. D	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. C
16. D	17. D	18. D	19. D	20. D

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 22

1. **URGE : INSIST ::**
   A. Refuse : Deny
   B. Request : Demand
   C. Deserve : Receive
   D. Infer : Impel

3. **BICEPS : MUSCLE ::**
   A. Cobra : Snake
   B. Pump : Heart
   C. Bat : Bird
   D. Cup : Mu

5. **GEOMETRY : MATHEMATICS ::**
   A. Painting : Calculation
   B. Astronomy : Accounting
   C. Hygiene : Health Care
   D. Botany : Science

7. **DEFEND : PROSECUTE ::**
   A. Protect : Serve
   B. Allay : Berate
   C. Fortify : Assail
   D. Liberate : Free

9. **HYMN : PRAISE ::**
   A. Waltz : Joy
   B. Liturgy : Rite
   C. Lullaby : Child
   D. Dirge : Grief

11. **STUDY : LEARN ::**
   A. Pervade : Encompass
   B. Search : Find
   C. Gather : Win
   D. Agree : Keep

13. **MERCENARY : MONEY ::**
   A. Vindictive : Revenge
   B. Scholarly : Library
   C. Immaculate : Cleanliness
   D. Thirsty : Water

2. **SOAR : HOVER ::**
   A. Trail : Hike
   B. Sing : Harmonize
   C. Fall : Trip
   D. Swim : Flow

4. **IMPORTANT : PIVOTAL ::**
   A. Major : Minimal
   B. Robust : Strong
   C. Stem : Draconian
   D. Salient : Compulsory

6. **DOLLAR : DIME ::**
   A. Decade : Year
   B. Century : Time
   C. Nickel : Quarter
   D. Metal : Paper

8. **CELL : MEMBRANE ::**
   A. Door : Jamb
   B. Yard : Sidewalk
   C. Seed : Hull
   D. Head : Halo

10. **IMPLACABLE : COMPROMISE ::**
   A. Perfidious : Conspire
   B. Irascible : Avenge
   C. Honest : Swindle
   D. Amenable :Deceive

12. **LULLABY : SONG ::**
   A. Narrative : Volume
   B. Lecture : Tutor
   C. Paragraph : Page
   D. Diatribe : Discourse

14. **TROUBLED : DISTRAUGHT ::**
   A. Annoyed : Disillusioned
   B. Disturbed : Interrupted
   C. Covetous : Rapacious
   D. Outmoded : Ostentatious

15. **CANVAS : PAINTER ::**
    - A. Leather : Shoe
    - B. Brush : Palette
    - C. Chisel : Wood
    - D. Marble : Sculptor
17. **EVAPORATE : VAPOR ::**
    - A. Petrify : Stone
    - B. Centrifuge : Liquid
    - C. Saturate : Fluid
    - D. Corrode : Acid
19. **MULTIPLY : DIVIDE :**
    - A. Enumerate : Count
    - B. Speak : Communicate
    - C. Enter : Leave
    - D. Drive : Ride
16. **CHOREOGRAPHY : DANCE ::**
    - A. Ceremony : Sermon
    - B. Agenda : Advertisement
    - C. Poetry : Recitation
    - D. Plot : Story
18. **NUMB : INSENSIBLE ::**
    - A. Reflect : Luminous
    - B. Burnish : Lustrous
    - C. Heckle : Raucous
    - D. Repulse : Odious
20. **CURATOR : ART ::**
    - A. Functionary : Administration
    - B. Archivist : Documents
    - C. Referee : Laws
    - D. Physician : Research

GROUPING OF WORDS EXERCISE 22

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. C	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. D
16. D	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. B

******

6

PAIRS OF WORDS

❖ CSS Goal/Requirement of New/Revised Syllabus

Pairs of Words (10 marks)

Ten (10) pairs shall be given of seemingly similar words with different meanings, generally confused in communication, for bringing out the difference in meaning of any five of them by first explaining them in parenthesis and then using them in sentences.

REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016 [Updated by FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FPSC) on: 7th July, 2015]

❖ CHAPTER OUTLINE:

1. **Pair of Words (A-Z) with explanation in parenthesis, Urdu Translation and their Usage in Sentences.**
2. **Solved CSS Pairs of Words (2015 - 1979)**

PAIR OF WORDS (A-Z) WITH EXPLANATION IN PARENTHESIS, URDU TRANSLATION AND THEIR USAGE IN SENTENCES

A

1. **Abate, Abet**

Abate (to lessen; to subside, (کم ہونا)

- The ship sailed when the storm abated.

Abet (to help; to aid, (مدد کرنا، حق سانی)

- It is unlawful to abet a criminal.

2. **Absolute, Obsolete**

Absolute (real, complete ، (مکمل ، مطلق)

- He is a man of absolute honesty.

Obsolete (no longer in use ، ناکارہ)

- This law about family planning has become obsolete.

3. **Ability, Capability, Capacity**

Ability (ability is power to do something, قابلیت)

- Ability can be developed through exercise.

Capability (power of doing things, صلاحیت)

- The boy has great capabilities.

Capacity (power to receive, hold or contain, گنجائش)

- The theatre was filled to capacity.

4. **Accede, Concede, Exceed**

Accede (agree to a request or proposal, کسی تجویز اور خواست سے اتفاق کرنا)

- I accede to your proposal.

Concede (to admit as true, grant, allow تسلیم کرنا)

- We cannot concede any of our territory.

Exceed (to be greater than, زیادہ ہونا، بڑھ جانا)

- Their success exceeded all expectations.

5. **Accept, Except**

Accept (receive something offered, قبول کرنا)

- She accepted the invitation of party.

Except (to leave out , exclude from, ماسوائے)

- All except Aslam were present in the class.

6. **Acceptation, Acceptance**

Acceptation (acceptance of true or valued, کسی چیز/لفظ کے مطلب کو قبول کرنا)

- This is the general acceptation of the word infer.

Acceptance (of an offer, قبول کرنا)

- I have received the acceptance letter of employment.

7. **Access, Excess, Accession**

Access (approach , way to a place , رابطہ ، پہنچ)

- He has no access to the president.

Excess (extreme degree, extra, additional , زیادہ/اضافی)

- Excess of everything is bad.

Accession (coming into office ، کسی عہدے پر براجمان ہونا)

- After his accession to the throne, he introduced many economic reforms.

8. **Accessary, Accessory**

Accessary (a person who helps in any act, assists in crimes، معاون جرم)

- He was an accessary, if not the principal.

Accessory (additional, something extra, helpful ، اضافی)

- The accessory details of the Gulf War are available in the market.

9. **Adopt, Adept, Adapt**

Adopt (choose and follow, as of theories, ideas, planes ، اپنانا)

- She adopted the feminist movement.

Adept (expert in something ، ماہر ہونا)

- Rahat Fateh Aki is adept in singing.

Adapt (to make fit, make suitable for new use, conform ، ڈھال لینا)

- We must adapt to the bad economic conditions.

10. **Admittance, Admission**

Admittance (right to enter, admission, داخل ہونے کا حق)

- The surgery was made in his second admittance to the clinic.

Admission (right to enter ، داخل ہونا)

- Admission is by ticket.

11. **Advance, Advancement**

Advance (آگے بڑھنا)

- Our army advanced and attacked the Indian army in 1965 War.

Advancement (ترقی)

- Pakistan has made great advancement in the field of science.

12. **Adverse, Averse**

Adverse (unfavorable, contrary, hostile، غیر موزوں ، مخالف)

- They carried on their journey in adverse winds.

Averse (opposed, disinclined ، مخالف ، غیر مائل)

- He is averse to hard work.

13. **Advice, Advise, Advisable**

Advice (opinion, counsel، مشورہ)

- My advice fell flat upon him.

Advise (to give advice. مشورہ دینا)

- The doctor advised a complete rest.

Advisable (سود مند)

- It is not advisable for you to smoke too much.

14. Advertise, Advertisement

Advertise (اشتہار دینا)

- We should advertise our products to attract more customers.

Advertisement (اشتہار)

- This cloth is popular due to its great advertisement.

15. Adjoin, Adjourn

Adjoin (to be next, nearest to قریب ترین، ملحق ہونا،)

- The playing field adjoins the school.

Adjourn (to put off until latter ملتوی کرنا،)

- The meeting was adjourned for a week.

16. Accident, Incident

Accident (usually something unfortunate حادثہ،)

- Alam Lohar was killed in a motor accident.

Incident (event or happening , naturally connected with، واقعہ/وقوعہ)

- Historical incidents have been presented in the garb of fictions.

17. Abject, Object

Abject (wretched, miserable قابل رحم،)

- She is living in abject poverty.

Object (aim، مقصد)

- We should not be passive in our object.

18. Affection, Affectation

Affection (feeling of love, an emotion احساس محبت،)

- Parent's affection for their children is natural.

Affectation (false show, insincere presence مصنوعی، دکھاوے کا،)

- Her love for me bears no trace of affectation.

19. Affect, Effect

Affect (effect on , have an influence, act on، اثر کرنا)

- The hot climate affected his health.

Effect (effect is both verb and noun. As a verb it means to accomplish, produce, carry out bring to pass, complete اثر کرنا،)

- Has the medicine any effect?

20. Afflict, Inflict

Afflict (to cause bodily or mental trouble ذہنی/جسمانی اذیت کی وجہ بننا،)

- He was much afflicted by the news.

Inflict (impose, cause to suffer، عائد کرنا)

- A heavy punishment was inflicted upon the criminal.

21. Aggravate, Annoy

Aggravate (to make more grave, to intensify troubles صورتحال کا مزید بگڑ جانا،)

- His sickness was aggravated by his mental suffering.

Annoy(to irritate غصہ دلانا،)

- Her childish behavior annoys me.

22. Aid, Aide

Aid (give help مدد فراہم کرنا،)

- He came to aid me.

Aide (assistant، معاون)

- She served many years as an aide to the Prime Minister.

23. Allay, Alloy

Allay (to mitigate pain, to abate excitement, to lessen fears، کم ہونا، کم کرنا)

- The medicine allayed her pain.

Alloy (to unite, mixture of metals ، دھاتوں کا آمیزہ)

- Carbon alloys are usually hard and used for cutting purpose.

24. Allow, Permit

Allow (denote more or less a negative action, to abstain from refusal اجازت دینا،)

- The students were allowed to talk in the class room by the teachers.

Permit (to give a decided assent، مطلق اجازت دینا)

- He was permitted to take his examination as a non-collegiate student by the University.

25. Altar, Alter

Altar (a raised place where offerings are made to a God، ذبح خانہ)

- Kashmiris are sacrificing their lives at the altar of freedom

Alter (to change تبدیل کرنا،)

- Nothing can alter his convictions.

26. Alteration, Altercation, Alternation

Alteration (change تبدیلی، تغیر،)

- They're planning to make a few alteration to the house.

Altercation (quarrel or contention لفظی جھگڑا،)

- Do not indulge in useless verbal altercation.

Alternation (successive change from one type to state another and back again یکے بعد دیگرے تبدیلی،)

- Joy and sorrow come in alternation with each other in human life.

27. Allude, Refer

Allude (to refer delicately, indirectly بلاواسطہ حوالہ،)

A number of evil fancies of his boyhood are alluded in his poems.

- A number of evil fancies of his boyhood are alluded in his poems. ~~~~

Refer (to give definite specific directions or information، مطلق حوالہ)

- Please refer to chapter one of the book for an précis.

28. Alternate, Alternative

Alternate (every second one of a series، ایک سلسلہ کے ہر دوسری کڑی)

- The doctor visits her on alternate days.

Alternative (choice between two or more things، متبادل)

- Is there no alternative to what you suppose?

29. Amiable, Amicable

Amiable (good-tempered, kind-hearted man، مشفقانہ، شفیق)

- I have always found him an amiable fellow.

Amicable (peaceable, done in a friendly way، دوستانہ)

- When countries cannot settle a dispute in an amicable way, they should settle it by arbitration.

30. Ante, Anti

Ante (before، پہلے، قبل)

- In Eastern countries ante nuptial emotional attachment of committed boys and girls is considered taboo.

Anti (against، مخالف، غیر)

- It is anti-social to leave litter in public places.

31. Antic, Antique

Antic (queer behavior, grotesque، عجیب)

- The antics of the clown at Lucky Rani Circus greatly amused the spectators.

Antique (old fashioned, of old times، قدیمی)

- My hobby is coin-collecting and I have a number of antique coins with me.

32. Apposite, Opposite

Apposite (proper, judicious، مناسب، موزوں)

- The principal made very apposite remarks on the necessity of technical education.

Opposite (standing in front of , contrary to، بالمقابل)

- My house is situated opposite to the post office.

33. Appraise, Apprise

Appraise (to estimate value، تخمینہ لگانا)

- The house was appraised at $4500.

Apprise (to inform، اطلاع دینا)

- I was apprised of the committee's findings.

34. Argue, Argument

Argue (دلیل دینا)

- He argued in favour of family planning.

Argument (دلائل)

- Your arguments on family planning were convincing.

35. Art, Artifice

Art (art is the application of skill or an occupation requiring skill، فن)

- The story is developed with great art.

Artifice (a trick, ruse, a stratagem، چال)

- Although he resorted to an artifice by using the kidnapped child, but the police should captured him at the end.

36. Artist, Artiste, Artisan, Artesian

Artist (a person who practices fine art e.g. a painter, a poet، فنکار)

- Shakespeare was a great artist.

Artiste (a professional singer or dancer، پیشہ ور گلوکار، رقاصہ)

- Nazia Hassan was a great artiste.

Artisan (a person who practices some handy-craft، کاریگر)

- The artisan of Pakistan are famous across the globe.

Artesian ((of water) rising to the surface under internal hydrostatic pressure، پانی کا اوپر کو آنا)

- Artesian well are common in U.S.A.

37. Artistic, Artful, Artificial

Artistic (beautiful, or giving aesthetic satisfaction، خوبصورت ، دلکش)

- The hall had been decorated in very artistic manner.

Artful (cunning, clever، تیز، ہوشیار)

- She is an artful girl.

Artificial (is opposed to natural, not real، مصنوعی)

- Town life is artificial life.

38. Ascendant, Ascendancy

Ascendant (supreme, dominating or rising، ابھرتا ہوا)

- His star is in the ascendant.

Ascendancy (having power، فوقیت)

- He has the ascendancy over his rivals.

39. Assent, Ascent

Assent (to agree، اتفاق ہونا)

- He gave his assent to the proposal.

Ascent (going up, an upward road، چڑھائی، بلندی کو چڑھنا)

- This hill has a sharp ascent.

40. Assumption, Presumption

Assumption (both of these nouns involve supposition and the act of taking certain things for granted ، مفروضہ)

- Their assumption that the war would end quickly proved wrong.

Presumption (a presumption is based upon probable evidence or upon generalization that are usually true عام خیال،)

- If you excuse my presumption, I would like to contradict what you have just said.

41. Assure, Ensure, Insure

Assure (say positively with confidence یقین دہانی کروانا،)

- I assure you that there's no danger.

Ensure (make sure, guarantee ضمانت دینا،)

- I cannot ensure you a good post.

Insure (make a contract that promises to pay بیمہ، انشورنس کروانا،)

- He insures his house against fire.

42. Attenuate, Extenuate

Attenuate (fade, reduced strength کمزور یا کم ہو جانا،)

- They heavy work at his office attenuated the clerk considerably.

Extenuate (lessen or try to lessen the seriousness/of extent of, mitigate, palliate کم کرنا،)

- Nothing can extenuate his base conduct.

43. Aught, Ought

Aught (anything کوئی چیز،)

- If there be aught of good in this religion.

Ought (express duty, rightness ذمہ داری کا اظہار،)

- We ought to respect our parents.

44. Auger, Augur

Auger (a boring instrument بور کرنے والا آلہ،)

- The carpenter uses his auger to make a hole in the beam.

Augur (diviner in ancient Rome, a religious official who interpreted things to guide public policy) کسی اہم یا بری چیز کا شگون ہونا،)

- The ancient Romans always consulted their augurs before setting out on any expedition.

45. Avenge, Revenge

Avenge (to take revenge for a perceived wrong کسی کے لیے انتقام لینا،)

- He want to avenge the murder of his brother.

Revenge (action taken in reaction of an injury or insult, retaliate انتقام لینا،)

- He revenged himself for the insult.

46. Avocation, Vacation

Avocation (hobby مشغلہ،)

- His vocation is law but gardening is his avocation.

Vocation (occupation, profession پیشہ،)

His vocation is medicine.

. Ancient, Old

Ancient (that is not modern قدیم،)

- She was wearing an ancient looking hat.

Old (a used thing پرانا، بوڑھا،)

- How old are you?

48. Allusion, Illusion

Allusion(indirect reference بلاواسطہ حوالہ،)

- The allusions in this poem are obscure.

Illusion (a deceptive appearance سراب،)

- At last the frightful phantom was known to be just an illusion.

49. Angle, Angel

Angle (space between two lines or surfaces that meet زاویہ،)

- Try to look at the affairs from a different angle.

Angel (lovely or innocent person معصوم یا فرشتہ،)

- Akram, you are angel.

50. Answer, Reply

Answer (made to a question سوال کا جواب ،)

- Your answer to my question was to the point.

Reply (made to a letter or statement خط یا بیان کا جواب دینا،)

- I received his reply to my last letter.

51. Ant, Aunt

Ant (small insect چیونٹی،)

- The ant was going to drown.

Aunt (sister of one's father or mother, wife of one's uncle چچی، خالہ،)

- My aunt is a kind-hearted woman.

52. Air, Heir, Ere

Air (a mixture of gasses required for breath ہوا،)

- I need some fresh air.

Heir (a person with legal right to receive the title, inheritance وارث،)

- She is an heir to a large property.

Ere (before پہلے،)

- Do some good ere you die.

53. All ready, Already

All ready (quite prepared تیار،)

- I am all ready to go.

Already (by this or that time پہلے ہی،)

- He has already performed that task.

54. Abstain, Refrain

Abstain (do without, hold oneself back from پرہیز کرنا،)

- Her mother advised him to abstain from wine.

Refrain (to hold oneself from ،بچنا، رہنا)

- Let us hope they will refrain from hostile action.

55. Altogether, All together

Altogether (absolutely ،مکمل)

- I do not altogether agree with him.

All together (collectively ،اکٹھے)

- The girls went to the refugee camps all together.

56. Admit, Acknowledge, Confess

Admit (acknowledge, include ،ماننا، تسلیم کرنا)

- Children are not admitted.

Confess (say or admit ،ماننا، جرم قبول کرنا)

- He confessed that he had stolen the money

Acknowledge (declare to be true or admit the existence or reality or truth ،مان لینا)

- She acknowledged that she might have forgotten.

57. Assay, Essay

Assay (make an effort to shake of something ،حقیقت/قبول کرنا)

- He assayed to shake off his fear.

Essay (composition ،مضمون)

- He wrote an essay on women.

58. Ail, Ale

Ail (trouble ،مصیبت)

- What ails him (what's wrong with him)?

Ale (a general name of beer made with a top fermenting yeast ،شراب)

- Please bring a glass of Adam's ale (water).

59. Adventitious, Adventurous

Adventitious (coming by chance, accidental ،اتفاقیہ، حادثاتی)

- They had to decide whether his misconduct was adventitia or the result of flow in his characters.

Adventurous(venturesome, enterprising ،مہم جو)

- The Youngman today do not seem to be very adventurous, they are timid and cultured

60. Adverse, Averse

Adverse (hostile ،ناموافق)

- Pakistan could not make progress due to adverse circumstances.

Averse (opposed, unwilling to do a thing)

- I am not averse to the idea of co-education in colleges.

61. AIDS, Adz

AIDS (Acquired Immense Deficiency Syndrome, disease cause by HIV virus)

- AIDS is a fatal disease.

Adz (tool like an axe with a blade, to cut and shape wood)

- The accused is said to have been used adz to cut his enemy into pieces.

62. Accident, Occident

Accident (event that happens unexpectedly ،اتفاق حادثہ)

- I only found it by accident.

Occident(the countries of west ،مغرب کے ممالک)

- It is the occident custom to raise hue and cry against the violation of human rights, but they practically do not do to prevent the violation.

63. Alight, Elite

Alight(on fire, get down from a horse or vehicle ،جلانا، اترنا)

- The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Wisdom has alighted on three things: tongues of the Arabs; brains of the Franks; and lands of the Chinese."

Elite (social group considered to be the best or most important ،اعلیٰ طبقہ)

- Our ruling elite are ignorant of the real issues of the masses.

64. Addition, Audition, Edition

Addition(adding ،اضافہ)

- Such an outfit would be useful addition to my wardrobe.

Audition (trial hearing of a person who wants to perform as an actor ،آڈیشن)

- None of the actresses we have auditioned is suitable.

Edition (form in which a book is published)

- This is the second Edition of CSS Islamic studies.

65. Apathy, Antipathy

Apathy (want to feeling, indifference ،غفلت، شعاری)

- He is known for his apathy to the sufferings of others.

Antipathy (dislike ،نفرت)

- There is a marked antipathy between these two persons.

66. Aver, Ever

Aver (state positively that something is true ،سچ کا اظہار کرنا)

- The man averred that he had nothing to do with breaking into the parked car.

Ever (at any time ،کبھی بھی)

- Nothing ever happens in this village.

67. Aural, Oral

Aural (the organs of hearing ،سماعی اعضا)

- Tariq is an aural surgeon

Oral (using the spoken ،منہ زبانی)

- Our oral examination will be held tomorrow.

68. **Autobiography, Biography**

Autobiography (خود نوشت داستان)

- Most of the autobiographies contain false accounts of life.

Biography (سوانح عمری)

- The "Cairo Documents" is a standard biography of Gamal Abdul Nasser.
- Of Egypt.

69. **Arc, Ark**

Arc (part of the circumference)

- He was fascinated by looking at the arc of rainbow.

Ark (something extremely old، بہت پرانا)

- I need an ark lamp.

70. **Annex, Annexes**

Annex (take the possession of، ساتھ ملانا، الحاق کرنا)

- It is the defeat of Arabs that gave Israel an opportunity to annex the Golan Heights.

Annexes (an addition that extends a main building (extension)، اضافی عمارت کا حصہ)

- The king let her former wife stay in the annexes to the place.

71. **Aisle, Isle**

Aisle (passage between rows of seats)

- We were sitting in the row along the aisle.

Isle (a small island, islet، چھوٹا جزیرہ)

- Let him go to the Isle of pearls.

72. **Ailment, Element**

Ailment (illness especially slight one، ہلکی بیماری)

- He is prone to minor ailments.

Element (necessary part of something، عنصر)

- There is an element of truth in this story.

73. **Amend, Emend**

Amend (correct an error, change slightly، درست کرنا)

- You must ament your behavior.

Emend (remove error from text books before printing، پروف ریڈنگ کرنا)

- I hope you will emend this passage.

74. **Abjection, Objection**

Abjection (degradation, the action of casting off، گھٹیا حالت)

- The abjection in which the slum people are living is ineffable.

Objection(act of expressing earnest opposition (protest)، اعتراض کرنا، مخالفت کرنا)

- He has a strong objection to getting up so early.

75. **Awkward, Clumsy**

Awkward (causing inconvenience، بھدا، بے ہنگم)

- The situation became awkward at the arrival of the police.

Clumsy (lacking grace in movement/posture, gawky، بے ڈھنگا)

- The camel is a clumsy animal.

B

1. **Bacon, Beacon**

Bacon (smoked meat of a pig، سور کا بھنا ہوا گوشت)

- He ordered a fried egg and a couple of rashers of bacon for breakfast.

Beacon (fire lit on a hill top as a signal، روشنی آگ بطور اشارہ)

- Modest doubt is called the beacon of the wise.

2. **Bailee, Bailey**

Bailee (a person to whom goods are delivered in trust، جسکو اشیاء بطور امانت دی جائیں)

- Samsung received the equipment as bailee of customers.

Bailey (the outer wall and first line of defense, an open area inside، بیرونی دفاعی لائن)

- In the most determined attack the general tore the outer wall and pierced the bailey.

3. **Barbet, Barbette**

Barbet (a fruit eating tropical bird، پھل خور پرندہ)

- The gardener was conscious about the ravages of barbet.

Barbette (a platform for guns، گنز رکھنے کا مقام)

- Before the air-raid all the guns were ready on the barbette.

4. **Bait, Bate**

Bait (food put on a hook to catch fish)

- The fish swallowed the bait.

Bate (moderate or restrain, lesson the force of، کم کرنا، اعتدال اختیار کرنا)

- He batted his breath while talking about his affair.

5. **Baron, Barren**

Baron (a dignity in British Social order، برطانوی نواب)

- It is announced by the king that special arrangements should be made in the court for barons.

Barren (infertile, fruitless، بنجر)

- Government is devising plans to supply water to the barren areas.

6. **Bastard, Bustard**

Bastard (illegitimate child, fraudulent، ناجائز اولاد)

- They are devising a bastard scheme to escape paying a tax.

Bustard (large land bird that can run very fast، تیز رفتار پرندہ)

- Get this fancy out that you will bust a bustard in this evening.

7. **Batter, Better**

Batter (hit hard، زور سے مارنا)

- The huge waves battered the wrecked ship to pieces.

Better (of a more excellent or desirable ،بہتر)

- The weather kind couldn't have been better.

8. **Bean, Been**

Bean (seen used as vegetable ،سبزی)

- They are planning to cultivate Soya beans.

Been (past participle of be)

- Genius has been called the faculty for.
- everlasting concentration upon one thing.

9. **Beast, Brute**

Beast (one who acts disgracefully ،جانور، حیوان)

- A man is a beast if he has no moral principles.

Brute (one who has no fine feelings ،اجڈ، وحشی)

- You cannot have mercy from such a brute.

10. **Beatles, Betel, Beetle**

Beatles (a group of pop singers)

- In the realm of music Beatles ruled two decades.

Betel (tropical Asian plant)

- Betel chewing is forbidden in court promises.
- **Beetle** (an insect, hurry ،جلدی چلنا، ایک حشرۃ الارض)
- He beetled up the stair case.

11. **Bode, Body**

Bode (be a sign of ،شگون ہونا)

- These signs bode bad news.

Body (whole physical structure of human being ،جسم ، لاشہ)

- The police found a body at the bottoms of the lake.

12. **Bodice, Bodies**

Bodice (upper part of a woman's dress ،عورت کے لباس کا بالائی حصہ)

- Khalid, stay a little, here is a shop where bodices are sold at cut prices.

Bodies (plural of body)

- Two dead bodies were searched out by the army men.

13. **Bony, Bonny**

Bony (full of bones ،ہڈیوں والا)

- This flesh is very bony.

Bonny (attractive, healthy looking دلکش ، صحت مند)

- She is a bonny child.

14. **Boar, Bore**

Boar (wild swine fond in USA نر سور)

- He killed a boar in the jungle.

Bore (caused to be bone, tire, اکتا دینا)

- She bored me with her long talk.

15. **Bowel, Bowl**

Bowel (deepest of earth, the center of earth ،زمین کی تہہ)

- Manager has decided to dig the bowels of the earth to search water.

Bowl (to throw ball)

- Who is going to bowl the first over?

16. **Brawl, Braille**

Brawl (noisy and disorderly, quarrel ،جھگڑا)

- Whatever brawls disturb the street there should be peace at home.

Braille (a system of writing and printing for blind people ،نابینوں کیلیے نظام تعلیم)

- Tariq is working as braille writer in Education department.

17. **Breach, Breech**

Breach (fissure, gap, breaking ،شگاف)

- The rushing flood waters finally breached the dike of sandbags and dirt

Breech (the part of gun behind the barrel ،بندوق کا پچھلا حصہ)

- A strong but balance grip of the breech of a gun assures good shot.

18. **Brute, Bruit**

Brute (actually rapacious person ،حیوانی)

- Her husband is but a brute.

Bruit (to spread a report or rumor ،افواہ پھیلانا)

- It was bruited that the next president would be a woman.

19. **Bruise, Browse**

Bruise (an injury caused by fall or blow ،چوٹ لگنا)

- The bruise on my arm turned black and blue.

Browse (feed as in meadow or pasture scent)

- The herd was browsing.

20. **Borough, Borrow**

Borough (a town with a Municipal Corporation and a charter that guarantees the right of local self-Government ،مقامی حکومت)

- It is considered that borough system can give integration to those countries where different ethnic groups are living in separate regions.

Borrow (to get a thing with an understanding that it must be returned ،ادھار لینا)

- He borrowed a large sum from the bank.

21. **Burro, Burrow**

Burro (a small donkey used to carry loads ،گدھا)

- In hill regions smuggler used burros to smuggle electric goods.

Burrow (a hole dug in the ground by an animal for refuge or shelter ، زمین کے اندر پناہ لینا)

- She burrowed under the blanket.

22. Bus, Buss

Bus (a motor vehicle larger than an auto mobile ، بس)

- We traveled to Lahore on a bus.

Buss (kiss ، بوسہ ، چومنا)

- She gave him a big buss.

23. But, Butt

But (if not , unless, expect ، لیکن ، اگر)

- It never rains but pours.

Butt (an object of ridicule or scorn, target range)

- Riflemen were practicing on the butts.

24. Bad, Bade

Bad (inferior, wicked ، برا)

- We have had some bad experience in the city mall.

Bade (command, past tense of bid ، حکم دیا)

- I bade her leave my room.

25. Bare, Bear

Bare (uncovered ، ننگا ، خالی)

- The wolf bared its fangs.

Bear (a wild animal ، جنگلی جانور)

- The bear is fierce-animal.

26. Bail, Bale

Bail (security ، ضمانت)

- The judge refused to release him on bail.

Bale (bundle ، گانٹھ)

- Four thousand bales of cotton were burnt in the fire.

27. Ball, Bawl

Ball (a round shaped playing thing ، بال)

- The last ball of Miandad gained victory over India's cricket team

Bawl (shout, cry loudly ، زور سے چیخنا)

- The frightened child bawled for help.

28. Base, Bass

Bass (low in tone, a musical range)

- Italy leading bass was to give concert in the park.

Base (built or place use as basis for ، بنیاد)

- Direct taxation is usually based upon income.

29. Battle, Fight, War

Battle (an encounter between opposing armies ، جنگ)

- Many battles were fought in the Second World War.

Fight (combat between two or more persons ، لڑائی)

- We will fight until death.

War (it is a quarrel between two opposing forces ، بڑی جنگ)

- In the last world war millions of men lost their lives.

30. Beau, Bough, Bow

Beau (man who pays great attention to women, girl's admirer ، خواتین کا مداح)

- Eighteenth century beaus always seek pretexts to trap coquettes of the time.

Bough (large branch coming from the trunk of tree ، شاخ)

- The woman mentioned it in the court of law that she firstly surrendered herself to her lover under the bough of oak tree.

Bow (to kneel down ، جھکنا)

- He bowed and extended his hand to his sister's beau, when they met under the bough of tree.

31. Beach , Beech

Beach (shore ، ساحل)

- He was standing on the beach

Beech (the name of tree ، درخت کا نام)

- There is a row of beech tree in front of the church.

32. Below, Beneath

Below (اوپر سے نیچے)

- He looked down from the mountain to the valley below.

Beneath (بالکل نیچے)

- Everything beneath the moon looked attractive.

33. Beneficent, Beneficial

Beneficent (kind ، مہربان)

- Beneficent ruler always attracts the loyalty of the people.

Beneficial (useful ، مفید)

- Education is beneficial to all.

34. Berth, Birth

Berth (a sleeping place in railway carriage or ship ، نشست)

- Please get a berth reserved for me.

Birth (coming to life ، پیدائش)

- The baby weighed seven pounds at birth.

35. Beside, Besides

Beside (by the side of ، پہلو میں)

- We are living beside the river.

Besides (in addition to علاوہ ازیں مذید یہ کہ،)

- I don't want to go to a restaurant; besides, we can't effort it.

36. Between, Among

Between (is generally used in reference to two things)

- The land was divided between Karim and Rahim.

Among (is used in reference to more than two)

- He distributed money among four owners of the land.

37. Begin, Commence, Start

Begin (is the familiar and useful word in speech and writing شروع کرنا،)

- It is the time to begin work.

Commence (is the word of official and formal language آغاز کرنا،)

- I shall commence my new job tomorrow.
- **Start** (begin ابتداء کرنا ، چل پڑنا،)
- As we enter the train the rain starts.

38. Beat, Beet

Beat (hit repeatedly زدوکوب کرنا،)

- He was beating a drum.

Beet (sort of plant with a sweet root)

- Whenever we visit her home she offers root of beet.

39. Bell, Belle

Bell (a hollow vessel that makes a ringing sound گھنٹی،)

- The teacher entered the class room as the bell rang.

Belle (beautiful girl or woman خوبصورت عورت، لڑکی،)

- Rani won everyone like the belle of the ball.

40. Blew, Blue

Blew (past tense of blow بجانا، پھونک مارنا،)

- The policeman blew his whistle.

Blue (a colour نیلا،)

- The ink was blue.

41. Borne, Born, Bourne

Borne (3rd form of bear برداشت کرنا، سہنا،)

- He has borne all the difficulties.

Born (to take birth پیدا ہونا،)

- Iqbal was born in Sialkot.

Bourne (منزل)

- Nobody knows anything about the bourne of next world.

42. Break, Brake

Break (to smash to pieces توڑ دینا ، ٹوٹ جانا،)

- Do not break my heart

Brake (an instrument to stop بریک،)

- Your cycle has no brake.

43. Bridal, Bridle

Bridal (wedding feast, relating to wedding شادی سے متعلق،)

- She looked very beautiful in her bridal dress.

Bridle (to control to horse لگام دینا،)

- Try to bridle your passions.

44. Boldness, Daring, Courage, Audacity

Boldness (is transient passion بہادری،)

- He showed boldness during the fire.

Daring (suggests rashness دلیر،)

- He is a man of daring character.

Courage (is a complimentary attribute حوصلہ،)

- He is a man of courage.

Audacity (has a strong honor of impudence جرأت،)

- His audacity was enough to flare him up.

45. Bourne, Bourn, Brown

Bourne (limit a boundary, destination حد،)

- The land from whose Bourne no traveller returns.

Bourn (a stream نہر، ندی،)

- A beautiful bourn flows in front of my house.

Brown (a colour)

- I like brown sweater.

46. Broach, Brooch

Broach (bring up, a topic for discussion کسی بات کا آغاز کرنا،)

- Who will broach this topic?

Brooch (an ornament زیور،)

- She was wearing a small silver brooch.

47. Barbarian, Barbaric, Barbarity, Barbarism

Barbarian (rough, rude, uncivilized غیر مہذب،)

- Third voyage of Gulliver took him to the land of barbarians.

Barbaric (rough and rude especially in art and taste)

- His barbaric attitude towards literature shows his taste.

Barbarity (cruel conduct ظالمانہ رویہ،)

- The barbarity of the victories is too terrible to relate.

Barbarism (uncivilized condition، غیر مہذب یافتہ حالت)

- In some parts of the world absolute barbarism still prevails.

48. Blunder, Error, Mistake

Blunder (a serious mistake، بڑی غلطی)

- Sobia often commits profound blunders.

Error (is a departure from what is recognized as right or correct، غلطی)

- This essay is full of grammatical errors.

Mistake (a mistake is the taking of one thing or person for another، غلطی، غلط فہمی)

- It is mistake to believe that every Muslim is a terrorist.

49. Boy, Buoy

Boy (لڑکا)

- That was the boy who stole the knife.

Buoy (floating object. keep somebody's spirits up، اچھلنے والی شے)

- The arrival of the children has buoyed us all up.

50. Ballot, Ballet

Ballot (secret vote، خفیہ ووٹنگ)

- Voting by ballot is essential for fair election.

Ballet (a dance، رقص)

- Last night they took part in a ballet at the club.

51. Boulder, Bolder

Boulder (a large mass of rock detached from its place of origin، چٹان کا ٹکڑا)

- His ship wrecked and he stayed three days on boulder.

Bolder (second degree of bold، دلیرانہ)

- The Chief Minister's attempt to eradicate social evils is being regarded as bolder attempt than that of his predecessor.

52. Berry , Bury

Berry (فروٹ)

- The Raval tribe served as with berries in the jungle.

Bury (دفنا دینا، ختم کر دینا)

- They buried the stolen goods.

53. Biannual, Biennial

Biennial (every two years، ہر دو سال بعد)

- The election commission repudiated the suggestion of biennial election.

Biannual (twice a year، سال میں دو بار)

- The United Nations representative agreed on the biannual visit to refugee camp.

54. Block, Bloc

Block (many things, large, solid piece of wood, stone، تختہ)

- A butcher cuts up his meat on a large block of wood.

Bloc (combination of parties, groups states، بلاک، اکٹھ)

- America is trying to encircle the emergence of Muslim bloc in central Asia.

55. Boullion, Bullion

Bouillon (soup, a clear thin broth made by boiled meat، سوپ)

- Every guest was served with bouillon at the inaugural ceremony of her college.

Bullion (gold or silver in bulk or bars before manufactures، سونے اور چاندی کی بارز)

- She visited bullion-market to get andante.

56. Blatant, Flagrant

Blatant (grossly and conspicuously, obvious، واضح)

- She was dressed in a blatantly seductive manner.

Flagrant (conspicuously shocking or out rageous، سنگین)

- The European parliament sees the tougher measures as a flagrant violation of human rights and justice.

C

1. Cabal, Cable

Cabal (a clique(often secret) that seeks power usually through intrigue، خفیہ گروپ)

- The cabal of disruptive conspirators had no right to be where they were, when on May, 5 they were arrested on the capitol steps.

Cable (a strong thick rope, now usually made of wires، تار)

- The Truck used a cable to tow the automobile.

2. Caret, Carat

Caret (a technical mark used in writing where something is added، نشان)

- Please mark caret to introduce new words.

Carat (use to measure gold or Jewels، قیراط)

- Pure gold is 24 carat.

3. Careless, Carefree

Careless (لاپرواہ)

- He is a careless and lazy fellow.

Carefree (آزادانہ طور پر)

- He works in the hospital in a carefree manner.

4. Cache, Cash

Cache (a hiding place to store food supplies)

- Squirrels made caches of nuts for winter food.

Cash (money in form of coin and notes)

- He cashed the cheque at the store after the bank closed.

5. Craft, Croft

Craft (the skilled practice of a practical occupation، پیشہ)

- He learned his craft as an apprentice.

Croft (small farm ،چھوٹے فارم)

- He has rented his croft for two years.

6. **Canker, Conquer**

Canker (disease that destroys ،تباہ کن بیماری ، کلنک)

- Drug addiction is a dangerous canker in society.

Conquer (take possession by force ،فتح کرنا)

- She has conquered the heart of her husband.

7. **Capitol, Capital**

Capitol (the building in which U.S. State Congress meets ،امریکی کانگریس کی عمارت)

- The terrorists have warned the U.S. State Government that if their demands are not accepted they would set the capitol in fire.

Capital (a city that is the center of Government of a county, the death penalty ،ارالخلافہ

- Paris and Rome are Capital Cities.

8. **Collaborate, Corroborate**

Collaborate (work together, مل جل کر کام کرنا)

- Let us collaborate to write this book of grammar.

Corroborate (conformation that some facts or statement is true through the use of documentary evidence, مل جل کر کسی کام کو چیک کرنا)

- I corroborated the statement of the driver about the accident.

9. **Coin, Coign**

Coin (metal money , make by stamping ،سکہ)

- He needs some coin right away.

Coign (a corner, especially an exterior angle ،بیرونی کونہ)

- A beggar woman was sitting near by the coign of State Bank.

10. **Concert, Consort**

Concert (Musical entertainment given in public by one or more performers, co-operating together ،موسیقی کا میلہ)

- They are buying tickets for an orchestral concert at Jinnah Hall.

Consort (husband or wife especially of a ruler ،خاوند یا زوجہ)

- Zardari acceded to PPP chairmanship by virtue of his consort, Benazir Bhutto.

11. **Corvette, Curvet**

Corvette (a small warship ،چھوٹا جنگی بیڑا)

- Many corvettes were used in World War II.

Curvet (a frisking motions)

- He curveted past me into the sitting room

12. **Composer, Composure**

Composer (a writer of music ،کمپوزر)

- Early composers usually preformed their own music.

Composure (calmness, quietness, self-control ،سنجیدگی ، متانت)

- We sit down with great composure and write a letter of ourselves.

13. **Coat, Cote**

Cote (a shelter or shed for small animals or birds ،پرندوں/جانوروں کی پناہ گاہ)

- The farmer is pondering over to build a cote for his birds.

Coat (an outer garment of cloth ،کوٹ)

- Many office workers wear a coat and tie.

14. **Coast, Bank**

Coast (ساحل)

- He can enjoy the waves of the sea from the coast.

Bank (کنارہ)

- He went out for a walk on the bank of the river.

15. **Coolly, Coolie**

Coolly (in a cool condition ،ٹھنڈی ، خشک حالت)

- The Kashmiri delegates were received coolly in France.

Coolie (an unskilled laborer ،قلی ، بار اٹھانے والا)

- He engaged two coolies to unload a van.)

16. **Cobble, Coble**

Cobble (to mend shoes ،گانٹھنا)

- A cobbler is busy in cobbling shoes.

Coble (a boat ،کشتی)

His coble was dragged away by a big fish.

17. **Creak, Creek**

Creak (make a high-pitched noise،شور مچانا)

- The door cracked when I opened it slowly.

Creek (a small stream ،چھوٹی ندی)

- There runs a beautiful creek near his house.

18. **Cruise, Cruse**

Cruise (said or travel about from place to place for pleasure or business سفر کرنا، لطف اندوز ہونے کیلیے،

- Freighters and oil tankers cruise the oceans of the world.

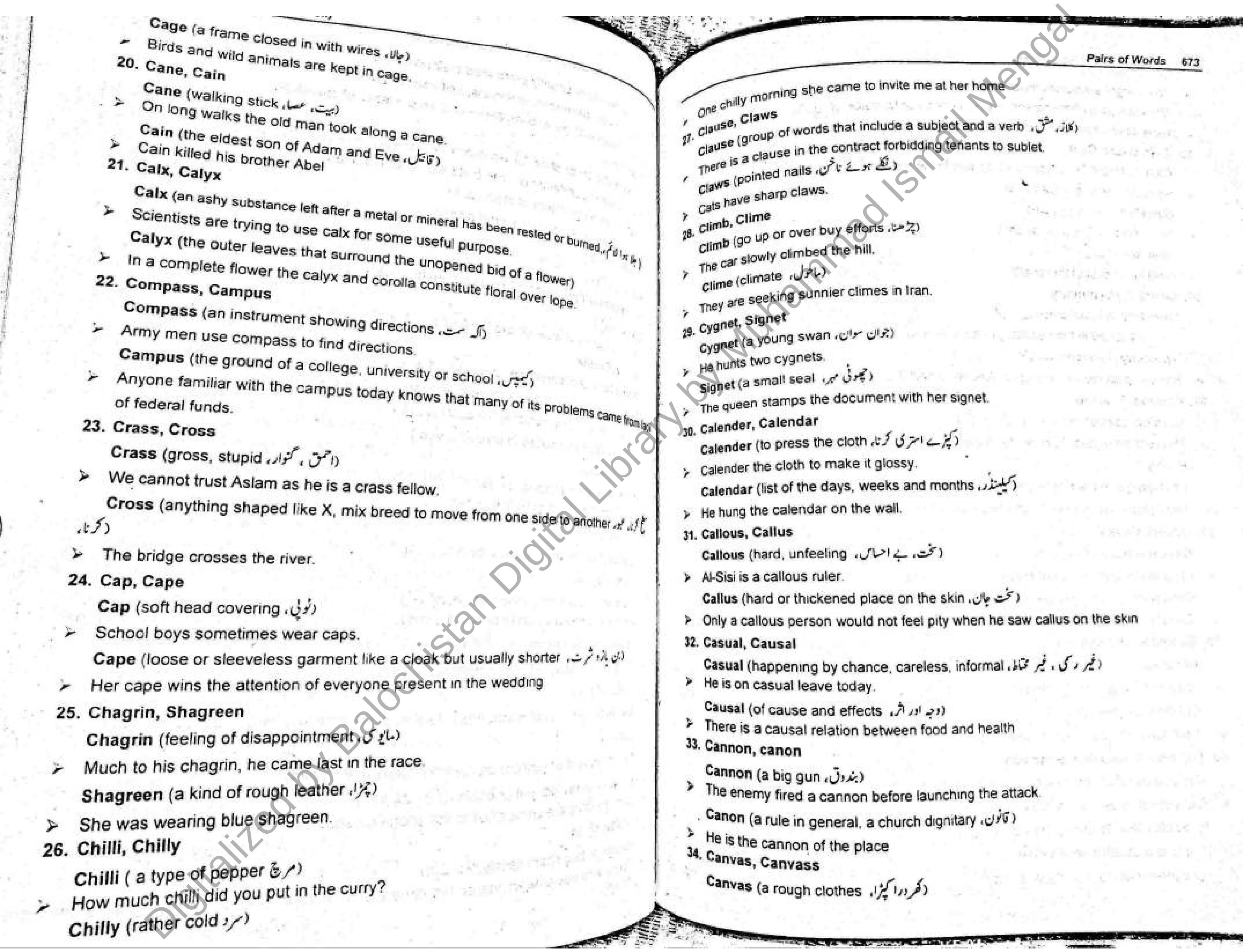
Cruse (a small jug, pot or bottle ،چھوٹا جگ ، بوتل)

- Jamil donated the cruse of oil to the village mosque.

19. **Cadge, Cage**

Cadge (to beg shamelessly،بھیک مانگنا)

- For several years he wandered the streets of New York as a bum, cadging handouts from actors.



Cage (a frame closed in with wires جال،)

➢ Birds and wild animals are kept in cage.

20. Cane, Cain

Cane (walking stick بید، عصا،)

➢ On long walks the old man took along a cane.

Cain (the eldest son of Adam and Eve قابیل،)

➢ Cain killed his brother Abel

21. Calx, Calyx

Calx (an ashy substance left after a metal or mineral has been rested or burned جلا ہوا مادہ،)

➢ Scientists are trying to use calx for some useful purpose.

Calyx (the outer leaves that surround the unopened bid of a flower)

➢ In a complete flower the calyx and corolla constitute floral over lope.

22. Compass, Campus

Compass (an instrument showing directions آلہ سمت،)

➢ Army men use compass to find directions.

Campus (the ground of a college, university or school کیمپس،)

➢ Anyone familiar with the campus today knows that many of its problems came from lack of federal funds.

23. Crass, Cross

Crass (gross, stupid احمق، گنوار،)

➢ We cannot trust Aslam as he is a crass fellow.

Cross (anything shaped like X, mix breed to move from one side to another آر پار عبور کرنا،)

➢ The bridge crosses the river.

24. Cap, Cape

Cap (soft head covering ٹوپی،)

➢ School boys sometimes wear caps.

Cape (loose or sleeveless garment like a cloak but usually shorter بن بازو شرٹ،)

➢ Her cape wins the attention of everyone present in the wedding

25. Chagrin, Shagreen

Chagrin (feeling of disappointment مایوسی،)

➢ Much to his chagrin, he came last in the race.

Shagreen (a kind of rough leather چمڑا،)

➢ She was wearing blue shagreen.

26. Chilli, Chilly

Chilli (a type of pepper مرچ)

➢ How much chilli did you put in the curry?

Chilly (rather cold سرد)

➢ One chilly morning she came to invite me at her home

27. Clause, Claws

Clause (group of words that include a subject and a verb کلاز، شق،)

➢ There is a clause in the contract forbidding tenants to sublet.

Claws (pointed nails نکلے ہوئے ناخن،)

➢ Cats have sharp claws.

28. Climb, Clime

Climb (go up or over buy efforts چڑھنا،)

➢ The car slowly climbed the hill.

Clime (climate ماحول،)

➢ They are seeking sunnier climes in Iran.

29. Cygnet, Signet

Cygnet (a young swan جوان سوان،)

➢ He hunts two cygnets.

Signet (a small seal چھوٹی مہر،)

➢ The queen stamps the document with her signet.

30. Calender, Calendar

Calender (to press the cloth کپڑے استری کرنا،)

➢ Calender the cloth to make it glossy.

Calendar (list of the days, weeks and months کیلنڈر،)

➢ He hung the calendar on the wall.

31. Callous, Callus

Callous (hard, unfeeling سخت، بے احساس،)

➢ Al-Sisi is a callous ruler.

Callus (hard or thickened place on the skin سخت جان،)

➢ Only a callous person would not feel pity when he saw callus on the skin

32. Casual, Causal

Casual (happening by chance, careless, informal غیر رسمی، غیر محتاط،)

➢ He is on casual leave today.

Causal (of cause and effects وجہ اور اثر،)

➢ There is a causal relation between food and health

33. Cannon, canon

Cannon (a big gun بندوق،)

➢ The enemy fired a cannon before launching the attack.

Canon (a rule in general, a church dignitary قانون،)

➢ He is the cannon of the place

34. Canvas, Canvass

Canvas (a rough clothes کھردرا کپڑا،)

- She bought a suite of canvas shoes.

Canvass (to go from person to person and ask for votes، انتخابی مہم)

- He is canvassing for the conservative candidate.

35. Cast, Caste, Cost

Cast (to throw, list of actors taking part in the play، پھینکنا)

- He cast a longing glace at her.

Caste(a social class، ذات)

- Karim Dad is Chughtai by cast.

Cost (price، قیمت)

- What is the cost of this coat?

36. Cemetery, Symmetry

Cemetery (a burial place، قبرستان)

- She was buried in the cemetery outside the city.

Symmetry (harmony، متناسب)

- The bump on the left side of her fore-head spilt the symmetry of her face.

37. Cession, Session

Cession (to cede, to give up، علیحدہ ہونا)

- The cession of East Pakistan from the West Pakistan was a tragic event of Muslim History.

Session (period during which a public body sits، عرصہ وقت)

- The college hours for the summer session changed from the 1st April.

38. Casual, Causal

Casual (occasional، اتفاقی)

- I applied for 3 days casual leave.

Causal (of cause، سبب، وجہ)

- There is causal relationship between smoking and ill health.

39. Childlike, Childish

Childlike (innocent, like child، معصومانہ، بچگانہ)

- I love her for her childlike habits.

Childish (foolish، بیوقوفانہ)

- Your conduct was silly, almost childish.

40. Capacious, Capable, Spacious

Capacious (vast, extensive, able to hold much، وسیع، کھلا)

- Our college is very capacious.

Capable (able to understand، قابل. سمجھدار)

- Khalid is a capable young man.

Spacious (having much space، کشادہ).

- A spacious hall was chosen for the function.

41. Cite, Site, Sight

Cite (give or mention، حوالہ دینا)

- He cited the verse from the Holy Quran.

Site (place where something was، جگہ)

- This will be a good site for the building.

Sight (looking something، دیکھنا، منظر)

- Murree is famous for its charming sights.

42. Climate, Weather

Climate (weather conditions of a place or area، آب و ہوا)

- A drier climate would be good for her health.

Weather (the state of atmosphere at a particular time، موسم)

- He stays indoors in wet weather.

43. Cloth, Clothe

Cloth (piece of cloth, material made by weaving، کپڑا)

- His father deals in cloth.

Cloth (to cover, covering for the body، ڈھانپ لینا)

- He put on his clothes and went away.

44. Coarse, Course

Coarse (rough, simple، موٹا، سادہ)

- She has coarse features.

Course (path، راستہ)

- The River Ravi has changed its course.

45. Cold, Cool

Cold (is opposed to warm، ناگوار، ٹھنڈا)

- A cold wind was blowing.

Cool (slightly cold، خوشگوار، ٹھنڈا)

- A cool breeze was blowing in the morning.

46. Coma, Comma , compare

Coma (a fit of unconsciousness، کوما، بیہوشی کا دورہ)

- He lays in a state of coma.

Comma (a mark of punctuation، کاما، وقفہ)

- Do not put a comma at the end of a complete sentence.
- **Compare** (to find out the points of similarity between two things، ایک جیسی خوبیوں کا مقابلہ)
- The report compares the different types of home computers currently available.

47. Comedy, Comic

Comedy (light and humourous drama with a happy ending، مزاحیہ کھیل)

- As you like it is a famous comedy by Shakespeare.

Comic (arousing or provoking laughter مزاحیہ)

➢ There are many comic scenes in the film I saw yesterday.

48. Compare with, Compare to

Compare with (examine two things of the same kind side by side، ایک جیسی چیزوں کا مقابلہ)

➢ Compare this table with that table.

Compare to (to find out similarity between two different things، دو مختلف چیزوں میں مشابہت تلاش کرنا)

➢ Poets have compared sleep to death.

49. Compliment, Complement

Compliment (an expression of regards، احترام کا اظہار)

➢ Pay our best compliment to Pakistan Cricket Team

Complement (that which completes، مکمل کرنے والا)

➢ This chapter is a complement to this book.

50. Character, Conduct

Character (the inner self of man، ذات میں موجود خوبیاں)

➢ What does her handwriting tell you about her character?

Conduct (the outer self of man, a person's behaviour، کسی آدمی کا عمل)

➢ The prisoner was released early because of good conduct.

51. Continuous, Continual, Contiguous,

Continuous (without end، مسلسل، جاری)

➢ Today the rain is continuous.

Continual (with intervals، وقفوں سے مسلسل)

➢ Last year, continual rain destroyed the wheat crops.

Contiguous (adjacent, adjoining، متصل)

➢ Rawalpindi is contiguous to Islamabad.

52. Continuance, Continuation

Continuance (permanence, time for which something continues، دوام، وقفہ، مدت)

➢ During the continuance of war he could not come.

Continuation (starting again after a stop, extension، باسلسلہ اجراء)

➢ I write this letter in continuation of my last one.

53. Contagious, Contiguous, Infectious

Contagious (disease spreading by contact, communicable by touch، چھوت کی بیماری)

➢ Scarlet fever is contagious.

Contiguous (adjoining، متصل)

➢ India and Pakistan are contiguous countries.

Infectious (communicable by air or water، اثر لگنے والی بیماری)

➢ Influenza is an infectious disease.

54. Conscious, Conscience, Conscientious

Conscious (aware, knowing thing، واقف، باخبر)

➢ She is conscious of her short comings.

Conscience (the consciousness within oneself of the choice one ought to make between rightly and wrong ضمیر)

➢ I am bold to say that Shakeela is guilty and I have clear conscience.

Conscientious (obedient to conscience, guided by one's sense of duty، باضمیر)

➢ He is a conscientious worker.

55. Confident, Confidant

Confidant (are who is entrusted with secrets، محرم راز)

➢ Waris is Rani's confidant.

Confident (full of confidence، پر اعتماد)

➢ Amina was confident of her success.

56. Council, Counsel

Council (group of important persons، کونسل)

➢ Our district council meets once a week.

Counsel (advice، مشورہ)

➢ She is in the habit of keeping her own counsel.

57. Corporal, Corporeal

Corporal (bodily، جسمانی)

➢ Corporal punishment should be discouraged.

Corporeal (having a body، طبعی)

➢ Man is a corporeal being but God is not

58. Corpse, Corps, Carcass

Corpse (dead body، میت)

➢ The corpses of dacoits scattered all over Sindh after an army operation.

Corps (is a division of army، آرمی ڈویژن، کور)

➢ He was granted commission in the education corps of army.

Carcass (dead body of an animal، جانور کی لاش)

➢ Some vultures were sitting on the carcass of the donkey.

57. Courteous, Courtesy

Courteous (شائستہ)

➢ He is a man of courteous and gentle habits.

Courtesy (a courteous, respectful or considerate act, احترام کرنے والا)

➢ The children show courtesy to the elders.

59. Credible, Creditable, Credulous

Credible (that can be believed، قابلِ یقین)

➢ What you say is hardly credible?

Creditable (worthy of credit or praise, قابلِ تعریف)

➢ Sharif's services to Pakistan are creditable.

Credulous (to believe without sufficient evidence, جلدی سے یقین کر لینا)

➢ Credulous people accept all the promises of politicians.

60. Custom, Costume, Habit

Custom (that which is usually done, رسم، رواج)

➢ Social customs vary in different parts of the world.

Costume (dress, لباس)

➢ The actors were wearing historical costumes.

Habit (a settled practice of a person, عادت)

➢ It was their habit to dine at Butt Karahi.

61. Comprehensive, Comprehensible

Comprehensive (that comprehends much, all embracing, جامع)

➢ He made a comprehensive statement.

Comprehensible (capable of being fully understood, قابلِ فہم)

➢ His words are not comprehensible

62. Ceiling, Sealing, Roof

Ceiling (the inner surface of top the room, چھت کا اندرونی حصہ)

➢ He ordered a ceiling fan

Sealing (fastening with seals, مہریں لگانا)

➢ He was sealing the parcel.

Roof (outside covering on top of a building , tent, bus, چھت کا بالائی حصہ)

➢ The roof of heaven is studded with the stares.

63. Censer, Censor, Censure

Censer (is a vessel in which incense is burnt, انگیٹھی، خوشبو جلانے کا برتن)

➢ Incense is burnt in censers on sacred occasions.

Censor (an official examiner of plays films, book, films, سنسر بورڈ، کانٹ چھانٹ کرنا)

➢ Satanic verses have been banned by the censor board.

Censure (blame, reprove, find fault with, تنقید کرنا، نقص نکالنا)

➢ The assembly censured the Government.

64. Ceremonial, Ceremonious

Ceremonial (relating to ceremony, تقریب سے متعلق)

➢ She dresses herself elegantly on ceremonial.

Ceremonious (it commonly implies an excess of form on ceremony, رسمی)

➢ Her greetings were too ceremonious.

65. Check, Cheque

Check (stoppage, restrain, روکنا)

➢ He checked my progress.

Cheque (order to pay, drawn on a bank, چیک)

➢ The cheque could not be cashed.

66. Cession, Cessation

Cession (act of ceding, transfer of territory to mother state, دستبردار ہونے کا عمل)

➢ Pakistan is demanding the immediate cession of Kashmir

Cessation (ceasing a stop, وقفہ)

➢ During war, the business suffered a long cessation.

67. Chord, Cord

Chord (a string of musical instrument, آلۂ موسیقی کا تار)

➢ She strokes the chord to produce clashing tunes.

Cords (a thin rope, رسی، پارچہ)

➢ Hi tied the cord in a knot.

68. Cereal, Serial

Cereal (any kind of grain used for food, سیریل فوڈ)

➢ The English eat a lot of cereal.

Serial (a story published in installments, مرحلہ وار)

➢ Jangloos published in a serial.

69. Cell, Sell

Cell (چھوٹا کمرہ)

➢ He likes sitting in his own cell.

Sell (بیچنا)

➢ This shopkeeper sells all things.

70. Cellar, Seller

Cellar (underground room, the lowest level, تہہ خانہ)

➢ Put the wine in the cellar.

Seller (one who sells, فروخت کرنے والا)

➢ Ali is a fruit seller.

71. Choler, Collar

Choler (anger, غصہ)

➢ When Aasia wished to marry me, it excited the choler of her father.

Collar (part of garment that fits round the neck, کالر)

➢ The wind was so cold that he tuned his coat collar up.

72. Collision, Collusion

Collision (the act of striking together, ٹکراؤ)

➢ Two hundred and fifty lives were lost in the collision between two trains.

Collusion (a secret understanding for a fraudulent purpose, باہمی سمجھوتہ)

- The thieves acted in collusion with the police.

73. Choir, Quire

Choir (a company of singers، طائفہ)

- She is a member of Beatles choir.

Quire (twenty four sheets of paper، کاغذ کا دستہ)

- I have used one quire of paper today.

74. Comparison, Contrast

Comparison (two like things are compared، دو مماثل چیزوں کا موازنہ)

- There is no comparison between Milton and Shelley, there is a lively contrast between these two poets.

Contrast (two different things are contrasted، دو مختلف چیزوں کا موازنہ)

- The contrast between two buildings is so striking that no one can mistake the one for the other.

75. Complacent, Complaisant

Complacent (self-satisfied، مطمئن)

- The Pakistani villages are notoriously complacent in their outlook

Complaisant (desirous to please others، دوسروں کو خوش کرنے والا)

- The young wife was always complaisant, but at heart she disliked the new surroundings

76. Contemptuous, Contemptible

Contemptuous (disdainful, scornful , showing contempt، حقارت آمیز)

- She treats her servant in a contemptuous manner.

Contemptible (deserving contempt، قابلِ تحقیر)

- He is such a contemptible creature that no one respects him.

77. Compensation, Remuneration

Compensation (something given to make up for the loss or injury، تاوان)

- He received Rs. 1500/- as a compensation for the loss of his right hand.

Remuneration (is a compensation for personal services، اجرت، مزدوری)

- He was remunerated for his extra work by an increase in his salary.

78. Considerate, Considerable

Considerate (thoughtful of others، مشفق)

- It was considerate of you not to play the piano while I was sleeping.

Considerable (great, much , moderately large، واضح، بڑی)

- He has a considerable income.

79. Coward, Cowardly

Coward (noun: a person who is not brave، بزدل شخص)

- A coward dies many times before his death.

Cowardly (adjective: showing lack of courage، بزدلانہ)

- The cowardly fellow will never help you in danger.

80. Crime, Sin, Vice

Crime (a violation of the law of state، جرم)

- Murderis a crime as well as a sin.

Sin (a violation of law of religion، گناہ)

- Telling lies is sin.

Vice (violation of the law of morality، برائی)

- Gluttony is just as much a vice as is drunkenness.

81. Cue, Queue

Cue (reminder signal, especially the last words of a speech in a play serving as single to another actor to enter or speak، اشارہ)

- This is my cue; I must now go on the stage.

Queue (a line of persons or vehicles، لائن)

- Wait at the end of the queue.

82. Currant, Current

Currant (is a small sweet dried *grape*، کشمش)

- I would like to eat the cake with currant.

Current (is general use, now passing، جاری)

- The current issue of Takbeer is very interesting.

83. Cymbal, Symbol

Cymbal (a musical instrument، پیتل کی پتری جو موسیقی میں کام آتی ہے)

- The crowd beat upon cymbals.

Symbol (the sign، علامت)

- Diana is a symbol of chastity.

84. Cattle, Kettle

Cattle (herd، مویشی)

- The Shepherd was driving the cattle.

Kettle (a pot، کیتلی)

- Place the kettle on the fire.

85. Condemn, Contemn

Condemn (to denounce، مذمت کرنا)

- Opposition condemned the statement of the Prime Minister.

Contemn (to despise، گھن آنا)

- I condemn his offers.

86. Cede, Seed

Cede (to give way, yield to, to give up, grant، عطا کرنا، ہار جانا)

- This copy has been ceded to me as a favor to Jefferson.

Seed (بیج،)

- Sow the seed in May or June.

87. Cheap, Cheep

Cheap (low in price ,سستا)
- He used to travel the cheapest route.

Cheep (to make a small shrill noise ,ہلکا سا شور)
- The cheep of sparrows is heard in the bushes.

88. Cent, Scent, Sent

Cent (an old game at cards ,کھیل)
- He expressed his skill at cent.

Scent (smell ,بو)
- She is a rose that has no smell.

Sent (second form of sent ,بھیجا)
- The children were sent to bed.

89. Choral, Coral

Choral (a company of singers ,طائفہ)
- She takes part in the morning choral service.

Coral (hand, red, pink ,سرخ، گلابی)
- He wished to kiss the coral lips of the baby.

90. Clinch, Clench

Clinch (to fasten ,باندھنا)
- The boxers clinched and the referee intervened

Clench (tightly, clutch something ,مضبوطی سے باندھنا)
- She was about to fall but she clench her fingers on her husband's shirt.

91. Click, Clique

Click (sharp sound ,کلک کرنا)
- The door clicked shut.

Clique (a group of people ,گروہ)
- The clique of some like-minded Ministers ousted the President from power.

D

1. Department, Deportment

Department (each of several division of Government ,شعبہ، محکمہ)
- He is working as an official in the Education Department.

Deportment (way of standing or walking ,چلنے اور کھڑے ہونے کا طریقہ)
- Young ladies used to have lessons in deportment.

2. Desperate, Disparate

Desperate (feeling of great despair ,اضطراب کا شکار)
- The prisoners grew more desperate.

Disparate (essentially different, unlike ,مختلف، الگ)
- His authority was in no ways disparate with their.

3. Dinghy, Dingy

Dinghy (a small boat ,چھوٹی کشتی)
- They travelled in dinghy to cross the Ravi River.

Dingy (dirty ,گندا)
- She's not for a dingy little man of letters.

4. Dough, Doe

Dough (thick mixture of flour ,آٹے کا گاڑھا آمیزہ)
- All of us anxious to know how dough will go in process for biscuit

Doe (female deer ,نسوانی ہرن)
- In our society beautiful girls are doe they are destined to be bunt, if not in sixteen's then in eighteen's

5. Doer, Dour

Doer (person who does things= کرنے والا، فاعل)
- We need more doers and fewer organizers.

Dour (gloomy, looking ,stern ,افسردہ)
- While parting his beloved he cast the dour looks on her.

6. Dragon, Dragoon

Dragon (imaginary animal able to breath out fire)
- The woman in charge of the accounts department is an absolute dragon.

Dragoon (heavily armed cavalry man, force somebody to do something)
- We were dragooned into going to the opera.

7. Dud, Dude

Dud (thing or a person fails to work properly, successfully, ناکام شے / شخص)
- He stepped on a dud mine.

Dude (dandy man, boy ,خوش لباس)
- He is a cool dude.

8. Dairy, Diary

Dairy (where milk and cream are sold ,ڈیری)
- She buys butter from the dairy farm.

Diary (a book for its daily record of events, thoughts ,ڈائری)
- Yesterday I lost my diary.

9. Dear, Deer

Dear (lovable, high in price ,پیارا، مہنگا)
- Everything is getting dear.

Deer (quick running animal ,ہرن)

- The hunter chased the deer.

10. Dependent, Dependant

Dependent (depending on others)

- The man was out of work and depended on his son's earing.

Dependant (a person who relies on another person for support (specially financial support) ،منحصر)

- I have so many dependants to look after.

11. Deprecate, Depreciate

Deprecate (express strong disapproval of deplore ،پسندیدگی کا اظہار)

- The teacher should not deprecate his student's offer.

Depreciate (belittle, to make less in value ، قدر میں کمی)

- The rupee depreciated again.

12. Discover, Invent

Discover (to find out a this that already exists ،دریافت کرنا)

- Columbus discovered America.

Invent (to make a new thing ،ایجاد کرنا)

- Bell invented telephone

13. Dose, Doze

Dose (a particular quantity of medicine ،دوائی کی مقدار)

- Take two doses of this medicine daily.

Doze (sleep lightly ،اونگھنا)

- He dozed off during the sermon.

14. Draft, Draught, Drought

Draft (dose sketch or out line ،تحریر کا پہلا مسودہ)

- The final draft of this book is free of mistakes.

Draught (an amount of liquid drunk at one time, a current of air ،گھونٹ)

- She drank water at one draught.

Drought (want of rain, a period of dry weather ،قحط سالی)

- This year's drought has ruined the crops.

15. Drown , Sink

Drown (it is used with animate objects ،جاندار چیز کا ڈوبنا)

- She fell into the water and drowned

Sink (is generally used with inanimate things ،غیر جاندار چیز کا ڈوبنا)

- The ship sank into the sea.

16. Decided, Decisive

Decided (definite, clear, determined طے شدہ/فیصلہ)

- He is a man of decided opinions.

Decisive (final, conclusion ،فیصلہ کن آخری)

- The next battle will be decisive one, said the commander.

17. Declaim, Disclaim

Declaim (to speak rhetorically and pompously in public ،تقریر کرنا)

- Had declaimed against civil liberties.

Disclaim (to renounce or to disown any interest ،دلچسپی چھوڑ دینا)

- I disclaim all responsibilities for the leakage of his secret.

18. Decry, Descry

Decry (to criticize as worthless, to under value ،غیر اہم سمجھ کے تنقید کرنا، حقیر جاننا)

- Do not decry conscientious objection.

Descry (to see something a long way off ،دور سے دیکھنا)

- We descried the sight of beautiful dear running in the valley.

19. Deduce, Deduct

Deduce (to infer, reach a conclusion ،اخذ کرنا)

- What conclusion can be deduced from this theory?

Deduct (to take something away from something ،کم کرنا، نفی کرنا)

- A large sum was deducted from his salary.

20. Defective, Deficient

Defective (unsatisfactory quality ،ناقص)

- This water is defective because it is impure.

Deficient (insufficient quantity ، مقدار میں کم)

- Water supply is deficient in some parts of Lahore.

21. Deference, Difference

Deference (respect ،احترام)

- You should treat your elders with deference.

Difference (disagreement ،اختلاف)

- There is a lot of difference between what you say and what you do.

22. Deliverance, Delivery

Deliverance (rescue, being set free ،نجات)

- O' God, I pray for deliverance from the rule of tyranny and injustice.

Delivery (manner of speaking, handing over of letters or goods ،مہیا کرنا، فراہم کرنا)

- They guarantee prompt delivery of goods.

23. Depositary, Depository

Depositary (a person with whom anything is deposited ،شخص جسکے پاس کوئی چیز رکھی جائے)

- Rana is depositary of this money

Depository (a place storage ،جگہ جہاں کوئی چیز جمع کی جائے)

- The room is now used as depository for odd and end.

24. Descent, Dissent

Descent (slope ،ڈھلوان)

- He injured his foot while coming down the descent of the hill.

Dissent (disagreement ،اختلاف)

- There was widespread dissent among the members of the cabinet over this bill.

25. Describe, Description

Describe (بیان کرنا)

- Describe your suffering in words.

Description (معلومات)

- He gave a detailed description of his suffering.

26. Desert, Dessert, Deserts

Desert (a barren place ،صحرا)

- They ventured to cross the great Gobi desert.

Dessert (a service of fruit at the end of the dinner ،کھانے کے بعد میٹھی ڈش)

- The dessert course was liked by all.

Deserts (an outcome (good or bad) that is well deserved ،سزاوار، مناسب)

- He will get his just deserts.

27. Desire, Want, Wish

Desire (wish for, craving ،خواہش)

- I desire her company more than ever.

Want (dearth, lack ،کمی)

- The plants died from want of water.

Wish (longing ،خواہش کرنا)

- Ali wish I were rich.

28. Desirable, Desirous

Desirable (worth doing ،کرنے کے قابل)

- It is not desirable on your part to disobey your parents.

Desirous (feeling in desire, having a wish to obtain)

- He is desirous of winning fame.

29. Device, Devise

Device (things made or adopted for a special purpose ،آلہ)

- I shall tell you a device to run away.

Devise (think out ،سوچ کرنا، تدبیر کرنا)

- Please devise a way out of this difficulty.

30. Devoted, Addicted

Devoted (showing fondness for something good ،فدائی، اچھے کام کے لیے وقف)

- He is very devoted to the service of his country.

Addicted (dependent upon something bad ،عادی، برے کام کے لیے)

- He is addicted to smoking.

31. Dew, Due

Dew (moisture on grass ،شبنم)

- The grass was wet with dew.

Due (to be paid, suitable, caused by , owing to مناسب، جائز، کی وجہ سے)

- Give the devil his due.

32. Die, Dye

Die (to cease to live ،مر جانا)

- He died many times before his death

Dye (colour, usually by dipping in a liquid ،رنگ کرنا)

- This material does not dye well.

33. Diminish, Minimize

Diminish (die to make or become loss ،کم ہونا)

- Rupee was diminished in value.

Minimize (die to make least ،کم کرنا)

- The persons who bring about accidents do their utmost to minimize them in order to escape the consequences.

34. Diplomat, Diplomate

Diplomat (skillful in dealing with the people ،مدبر، سفیر)

- The Quid-e-Azam was a great diplomat.

Diplomate (diploma-holder ،سند یافتہ)

- He is a diplomate in architecture.

35. Disclose, Expose

Disclose (to reveal any fact, whether good or bad ،انکشاف کرنا)

- He refused to disclose his name and address.

Expose (leave uncovered, unprotected ،ایکسپوز کرنا، منکشف کرنا)

- It is our duty to expose a villain for the welfare of the common man.

36. Disinterested, Uninterested

Disinterested (freedom from bias or prejudice ،غیر جانبدار)

- Edi is a great man his social motives are absolutely disinterested.

Uninterested (wanting in interest, lacking interest ،دلچسپی نہ رکھنے والا)

- The poor spectator feels uninterested in cricket when he finds the batsman takes an hour to score ten runs.

37. Displace, Replace

Displace (put out of the right or usual position ،ہٹانا)

- The volunteers were displaced by a professional army.

Replace (to fill the place of something ،بدل دینا)

- The lost book must be replaced by a new copy.

38. Divers, Diverse

Divers (several, or sundry غوطہ خور،)

- Divers men tried to save the problem

Diverse (madly different or unlike, socially inclusive متنوع،)

- They sought a more diverse population of students.

39. Deny, Refuse

Deny (to declare a statement not to be true, to declare untrue حقیقت سے انکار کرنا،)

- This man dene's the existence of God.

Refuse (to decline something offered انکار کرنا،)

- She refused to let me her hand.

40. Defend, Protect

Defend (a person or thing is defended from present danger دفاع کرنا،)

- Afghanis heroically defended their land against aggression.

Protect (a person or thing is protected from approaching danger بچانا،)

- All precautionary measures have been taken to protect the nuclear installation in Pakistan.

41. Defy, Deify

Defy (to resist openly, challenge authority مزاحمت کرنا،)

- The problem defied solution.

Deify (make a good off or worship as god پرستش کرنا،)

- Alavites deify Harat Ali (R.A) as god.

42. Dissent, Descent

Dissent (disagreement, to differ اختلاف،)

- The member of council recorded notes of dissent as he did not see eye to eye with the other two members.

Descent (downward motion ڈھلوان،)

- During the descent in our king many people received injuries

43. Destiny, Destination

Destiny (fate قسمت،)

- You can make or mar your destiny.

Destination (goal, place to which somebody is going منزل،)

- We feel happy when we reach our destination.

44. Defer, Differ

Defer (postpone, give way ملتوی کرنا،)

- The court deferred the case till next month.

Differ (to be unlike اختلاف کرنا،)

- I am sorry to differ from you on that question.

45. Doubt, Suspect

Doubt (to hesitate to believe, to be in a state of uncertainty شک کرنا،)

- I doubt the veracity of his clam.

Suspect (to imagine the existence شبہ کرنا،)

- I suspect the peon to be the thief of the stolen property.

46. Dual, Duel

Dual (double, divided in two دوہرا،)

- It is suggested that the plane will be dually controlled.

Duel (combat باہمی مقابلہ،)

- I challenged him to a duel with me.

47. Disperse, Disburse

Disperse (to scatter منتشر ہونا،)

- The crowd dispersed peacefully effort recording protest.

Disburse (pay out ادا کرنا،)

- Their pay was disbursed on Monday.

48. Droop, Drop

Droop (to suspend, hang or bend down limply لٹکنا،)

- They yellow leaves of tree droop in summer.

Drop (allow to fall گرنا،)

- It was so quiet; you could hear a pin drop.

49. Dearness, Dearth

Dearness (inflation مہنگائی،)

- He also gets dearness allowance in addition to his pay.

Dearth (scarcity کمی، قلت،)

- There is great dearth of good teachers in our county.

50. Disease, Decease

Disease (illness بیماری،)

- He is suffering from an incurable disease.

Decease (to die, death موت،)

- She came to me after her father's decease.

51. Distract, Detract

Distract (attention توجہ ہٹانا،)

- The noise in the street distracted me from my reading.

Detract (take away, a part from, diminish نکال دینا، کم کرنا،)

- His bad manners detract from hid good character.

52. Discreet, Discrete

Discreet (judicious, prudent دانشمند،)

- You can confide in him, he is very discreet.

Discrete (separate or distinct، علیحدہ، نمایاں)

- A government has always three discrete organs: executive, legislature, judiciary.

53. Distrust, Mistrust

Distrust (is more frequently used and have far more emphatic suggestion of suspicion and lack of trust، بد اعتمادی)

- I have known him to be deceitful in the past and I have come to distrust everything he

Mistrust (regard as untrustworthy, regard with suspicion، ناقابل اعتماد)

- I mistrust my critical judgment when it comes to my own writing.

54. Disturb, Perturb

Disturb (interrupt, throw into disorder، بے چینی، اضطراب)

- The cleaner had disturbed all her papers.

Perturb (cause mental disturbance، مضطرب کرنا)

- His violent language and abrupt departure had perturbed her.

55. Dying , Dyeing

Dying (is present participle of die، مر رہا ہے)

- The dying word of Jamal-ul-Din Afhani were, "My body is imprisoned for the freedom of mankind. I am being killed for the life of nation but alas! The fulfillment of my mission is not within sight".

Dyeing (is present participle of verb dye، رنگ کرنا)

- She was dyeing her hair blonde.

E

1. Earn, Urn

Earn (get money by working، کمانا)

- She earned her living by singing in a night club.

Urn (a large pot for making coffee or tea، کیتلی نما برتن)

- He purchased a tea urn.

2. Edict, Addict

Edict (a formal or authoritative proclamation، حکم)

- We always obeyed grandmother's edicts.

Addict (to cause to become dependent on، عادی ہونا، بری شے کا)

- He is addicted to drinking.

3. Edible, Audible

Edible (fit to be eaten، قابل خوردنی)

- Doctors recommend edible oil for cooking.

Audible (loud enough، جو سنائی دے سکے)

- His voice was audible to me.

4. Empire, Umpire

Empire (a group of countries under one kingdom، سلطنت)

- The British Empire marked the glory of the English before Word War-II.

Umpire (judge in the match، ایمپائر، ثالث)

- The umpire in the Cricket match did not act fairly.

5. Exercise, Exorcise

Exercise (use of mind or body، ورزش کرنا، مشق کرنا)

- The doctor advised him to take more exercise.

Exorcise(drive out or expel، بد روح، آسیب نکالنا)

- A priest exorcises the ghost from the house.

6. Economic, Economical

Economic (having to do with economics، معاش، معاشی)

- The economic condition of Pakistan is going from bad to worse.

Economical (careful in spending money, not wasteful، کفایت شعار)

- It would be economical to travel by this way.

7. Eligible, Illegible

Eligible (fit for something، اہل، حقدار)

- She is not eligible to take this rest.

Illegible (difficult or impossible to read، جو پڑھا نہ جا سکے)

- His handwriting is so illegible that no one can read.

8. Eminent, Imminent

Eminent (of high position, famous، قابل، مشہور)

- She is an eminent singer.

Imminent (likely to come or happen، جلد واقع ہونے والی بات)

- A storm is imminent.

9. Enviable, Envious

Enviable (arousing envy، قابل رشک)

- He enjoys an enviable health.

Envious (fully of envy، حاسد)

- Do not be envious of other's good fortune.

10. Entertainment, Recreation

Entertainment (a social amusement، دلچسپی، عمومی تفریح)

- He fell in the water, much to the entertainment of the children.

Recreation (an amusement which gives relaxation after hard work، کام کے بعد سکون بخش تفریح)

- After a day's work, you should walk for recreation.

11. Elicit, Illicit

Elicit (draw away, cause to come out، نتیجہ اخذ کرنا)

- Cross-examination failed to elicit any cogent reason for his being present at the critical moment.

Illicit (unlawful ، ناجائز)

- Hamlet's mother established illicit relations with his uncle.

12. Emigrant, Immigrant

Emigrant (a person who leaves his county to settle another country ن کو چھوڑ کر دوسرے ملک میں بسنے والا،)

- Many Pakistani emigrants are not treated well in Pakistan.

Immigrant (one who come into a country from other ، باہر سے آنیوالا)

- Many of the immigrants in America have been given land by the government.

13. Empty, Vacant

Empty (having nothing inside, containing nothing ، خالی)

- This is an empty box.

Vacant (not occupied by any one ، فارغ)

- The post of Vice Chancellor is lying vacant in the university.

14. Elemental, Elementary

Elemental (fundamental, pertaining to the four elements; of the powers of nature، بنیادی)

- Everyone was familiar with the elemental fury of a storm.

Elementary (introductory ، ابتدائی)

- His knowledge of music is rather elementary.

15. Elusive, Illusive

Elusive (tending to elude, that which escapes ones grasp ، ناقابل فہم)

- Keat's sensuousness is so elusive that sometimes baffles the reader.

Illusive (deceptive ، فریبی)

- All these expectations proved to be illusive in the long run.

16. Exceptional, Exceptionable

Exceptional (rare ، نایاب، کم ہی)

- A student who applies late will only be taken in exceptional circumstances.

Exceptionable(objectionable ، قابل اعتراض)

- It was already settled by all factions of the society that on public platform no speaker would be allowed to say anything exceptionable.

17. Eternal, Everlasting

Eternal (that which has neither beginning nor end ، ہمیشہ کے لیے)

- Does the Christian religion promise eternal life?

Everlasting (that which has a beginning but no end ، ہمیشہ رہنے والا)

- Good deed are everlasting.

8. Euphemism, Euphuism

Euphemism (use of other words or phrases in place of what is required by truth or accuracy ، مناسب طریقے بات کرنا)

- Pass away is a euphemism for 'die'.

Euphuism (artificial or affected style of writing in imitation of John Lyly's Euphues مصنوعی انداز بیان،)

- Our comic writers sometimes, while describing a simple event, show their sense of Euphuism.

19. Excursion, Incursion

Excursion (a pleasure trip ، سیر و تفریح)

- Last year, we went on an excursion to Muree.

Incursion (an invasion ، لوٹ مار کے لیے عارضی حملہ)

- The tribesmen often make incursions in these areas.

20. Exhausting, Exhaustive

Exhausting (produce exhaustion ، تھکا دینے والا)

- This exercise is so exhausting that it is likely to be harmful.

Exhaustive (through, complete ، جامع، مکمل)

- She has made an exhaustive investigation into the case.

21. Expedient, Expeditious

Expedient (likely to be useful or helpful for a purpose, appropriate ، مناسب)

- Do what you think expedient?

Expeditious (acting quickly promptly and efficient ، تیزی سے)

- It is expedient that we should use expeditious means of putting condemned criminals to death.

22. Extract, Extricate

Extract (take or get out usually with effort or by force, obtain by pressing, crushing, boiling ، عرق ریزی کرنا، نکالنا)

- Honey is extracted from flowers.

Extricate (set free, get somebody free from ، آزاد کرنا، نکال لینا)

- It took an hour to extricate the vehicle from the mud.

23. Event, Accident

Event (happening, usually something important ، واقعہ)

- He had and eventful life.

Accident (something that happens without a cause that can be seen at once ، حادثہ)

- He was killed in motoring accident.

24. Envelop , Envelope

Envelop (to surround, to wrap up ، لپیٹنا، ملفوف کرنا)

- Seeing a dacoit she enveloped her baby in a shawl.

Envelope (the cover of a letter ، لفافہ)

- Put this typed letter in the envelope and post it.

25. Enough, Sufficient

Enough (quantity which one wishes to have ، کافی مقدار جس کی خواہش ہو)

- We have enough of food; don't worry.

Sufficient (quantity which one wishes to use کافی مقدار جو استعمال میں آئے،)

- It is just sufficient for my needs.

26. Endemic, Epidemic

Endemic (a disease usually prevalent in a particular place مستقل علاقائی بیماری، انتقالی مرض،)

- Malaria is endemic to these areas.

Epidemic (a disease that breaks out in a place and lasts for a time only وقتی بیماری، وبا،)

- Epidemics break out after war.

27. Excite, Incite

Excite (to produce agitation, to stire up ابھارنا، جوش دلانا،)

- Do not excite yourself, keep calm!

Incite (is always used in bad sense, to move the mind to action مشتعل کرنا، ابھارنا،)

- He incited the people to disrupt the railway line.

28. Errand, Errant

Errand (a short journey to take or get something مختصر سفر،)

- They seem, for all practical purposes, to have been sent on a fool's errand.

Errant (erring, mistaken, faithless بھٹکا ہوا،)

- Waris has proved himself an errant husband.

29. Extant, Extent

Extant (still in existence موجود،)

- The earliest extant manuscript of this poem is available in Albert Museum.

Extent (length, area, range حد،)

- From the roof we were able to see the full extent of the park.

30. Effective, Effectual, Efficacious, Efficient

Effective (having or producing desired effect موثر،)

- The talks were effective in settling the dispute.

Effectual (a formal word, means capable of achieving the desired effect موثر،)

- All plans to reduce the trade deficit have not so far been proved effectual.

Efficacious (a formal means having the power to achieve the desired effect and is usually applied to medical treatment با اثر طریقہ، دوا،)

- An efficacious remedy is required to crush malaria.

Efficient (is applied to people or things producing results through a good and economical use of resources قابل،)

- There is a bright future for her because she has proved herself and efficient secretary.

31. Egoism, Egotism

Egoism (is applied to the ethical theory that all actions and motivations are based on self-interest انا پسندی،)

- His conduct was characterized by ruthless egoism.

Egotism (means being self-observed, self-centered خود پسندی، انا پسندی،)

- His egotism makes him oblivious to other people concerns.

32. Elder, Eldest, Older, Oldest

Elder (elder and eldest are applied only to people and usually the context of family relationships عمر میں بڑا،)

- She is elder of my two daughters.

Eldest

- He is my eldest brother.

Older (is second degree of old سب سے بوڑھا، بڑا،)

- **I am older than you.**

Oldest(سب سے پرانا،)

- It is the oldest tree in the jungle.

33. Especially , Specially

Especially (means more than usual, in particular above all خصوصاً،)

- He was especially hungry.

Specially (means specifically, purposely, in this particular way خاص طور پر،)

- I made it especially for you.

34. Escape, Escapade

Escape (بچنا)

- He had a narrow escape from the accident.

Escapade (بھاگا ہوا قیدی)

- The police are searching the escapade from the Karachi Jail.

35. Excuse, Forgive, Pardon

Excuse (to apologise for a small offence معمولی کوتاہی،)

- Excuse me, may I take your pen for a small offence.

Forgive (pardon for a slightly serious offence)

- I forgave him for his impolite behaviour in the meeting.

Pardon (forgive, forgiveness کسی بڑے قصور پر معافی دینا،)

- I beg you pardon for the disrespect, I showed to you, your relatives.

36. Explicit, Implicit

Explicit (clear, unambiguous, stated or shown in a direct manner واضح،)

- He have them explicit instructions so there was no question of their making mistake.

Implicit (means implied, understood although not directly expressed خفیہ مطلب،)

- He detected an implicit criticism in her words.

37. Extempore, Impromptu

Extempore (a speech without preparation فی البدیہہ،)

- He never wrote his sermons down but preached extempore.

Impromptu (suggests something improvised on the spur of the moment, with no prior notice، فوراً، فی البدیہہ)

- She was surprised to be asked to address them but managed a splendid impromptu speech.

38. Exterior, External , Extraneous

Exterior (on the outside, relating to the outside، بیرونی)

- The house needs some minor exterior repairs.

External (outwardly visible, suitable for outside, coming from the outside not essential، بے کار، بیرونی)

- He has a few external injuries.

Extraneous (from the outside, not essential or relevant to the issue، بیرونی اثر، غیر مطابق)

- We try to impart our values to our children but they are influenced by extraneous pressures.

F

1. Fashionable, Fissionable

Fashionable (following a style that is currently popular، مروجہ)

- It is fashionable to have short hair now a days.

Fissionable (with a nucleus that can be split، فشن ہونے والا میٹیریل)

- The fissionable material produces photoelectric effect on fluorescence tube.

2. Final, Finale

Final (of the end, coming land، آخری، فائنل)

- The judges' ruling is final.

Finale (last part of a piece of music، آخری حصہ)

- This incident was the grand finale of the pantomime.

3. Floe, Flow

Floe (floating ice، تیرتا ہوا برف کا ٹکڑا)

- Ice floes are threat to shipping in the area.

Flow (move freely، بہنا)

- Her ears flowed freely.

4. Freeze, Frieze

Freeze (to be changed from liquid to solid، جم جانا)

- The severe cold froze the pond.

Frieze (decoration round the top wall، سجاوٹ)

- The old house with worn out frieze was selected as research center.

5. Faint, Feint

Faint (not clear or not strong, it is also a noun or verb referring to a brief loss of consciousness مدھم)

- On hearing the news she fell to the floor and fainted.

Feint (pretense، بہانہ)

- All her weeping is mere faint.

6. Farther, Farthest, Further, Furthest

Farther (farther and farthest are the comparatives and superlative of far، دور)

- London is farther/further from Manchester than it is from Bristol.

Farthest (سب سے دور)

- Which of three can run the farthest/furthest?

7. Fatal, Fateful, Fatalist

Fatal (causing death or ruin، مہلک)

- It was a fatal wound.

Fateful (decisively important، بہت اہم، خاص)

- They take a fateful decision to fight against rebels.

Fatalist (is a man who believes that everything depends on fate، قسمت پہ یقین رکھنے والا)

- Pakistanis are temperamentally fatalists.

8. Fewer, Less

Fewer (the comparative of few, means a smaller number of، کم تعداد)

- No fewer than twenty workers were absent in the meeting.

Less (the comparative degree of little, a smaller amount or quantity، کم مقدار)

- The less you worry about it the better it will be.

9. Fictional, Fictitious

Fictional (of fiction, not factual، افسانوی)

- The fictional work of Farid Khan was published in 1988.

Fictitious (false, not genuine، فرضی)

- The account he gives his movements is quite fictitious.

10. Financial, Pecuniary

Financial (generally applies to public funds، فنڈز سے متعلق)

- The financial affairs of the new Government are not being well managed.

Pecuniary (relating to or involving money، مالی)

- My pecuniary difficulties are not of a serous character.

11. Flair, Flare

Flair (a natural aptitude or instinct، میلان)

- She has a flair for cookery

Flare (a sudden brush of flame، بھڑک اٹھنا)

- The candle began to flare.

12. Flaunt, Flout

Flaunt (to display something ostentatiously، ریاکاری کا اظہار)

- She is in habit to flaunt her new clothes.

Flout (treat with contempt. or disregard تحقیر کرنا، لحاظ نہ رکھنا،)

- Don't flout advises of elders.

13. Flea, Flee

Flea (an insect پسو،)

- The fleas in my bed did not let me sleep at night.

Flee (to run away بھاگ جانا،)

- The Indian army fled away from the battle field in 1965 war.

14. Flounder, Founder

Flounder (to struggle, move with difficulties, or act clumsily کوشش کرنا، لڑکھڑانا،)

- She floundered on the end of the speech.

Founder (fail, break down, collapse, sink ناکام ہو جانا،)

- The project founded through lack of support.

15. Forbid, Prohibit

Forbid (command against منع کرنا،)

- I forbid you to visit her.

Prohibit (to stop from, روکنا)

- The rules prohibit us to visiting her.

16. Forceful , Forcible

Forceful (having great force, مضبوط،)

- Chughtai has a forceful personality.

Forcible (using force, طاقت کے زور پر،)

- Robbers made a forcible entry into the building, and robed what-ever they liked.

17. Fain, Feign

Fain (with pleasure, خوشی سے)

- Ali would fain have stayed at home.

Feign (pretend بہانہ کرنا،)

- He feigned repentance.

18. Fetch , Bring

Fetch (to go and bring, جاکر لانا،)

- Fetch a book

Bring (to come, taking something with one لے آنا،)

- He should bring his brother with him when he comes.

19. Flagrant, Fragrant

Flagrant (openly and obviously wicked, glaring scandalous سنگین واضح،)

- In public meeting we can see the flagrant violation of public.

Fragrant (sweet smell خوشبو،)

- Fragrant memories are more lasting than fragrant flowers.

20. Flee, Fly

Flee (run away, seek safety in flight بھاگ جانا،)

- The enemy fled in disorder.

Fly (to fly in the air اڑنا،)

- Birds fly in the air.

21. Flour, Flower

Flour (powder made from grain for making bread آٹا،)

- Please bring a bag of flour from the market.

Flower (a bloom پھول،)

- As I entered the valley I say flowers and flowers everywhere.

22. Foolish, Silly

Foolish (want of understanding کم فہم،)

- He is foolish but soon he will learn something.

Silly (perversity of understanding کم سمجھنے والا،)

- He is silly and cannot be improved.

23. Four, Fore

Four (a number چار،)

- Two and two always make four.

Fore (on front سامنے،)

- Ali came to the fore in the debate.

24. Forego, Forgo

Forego (precede پہلے آنا، درج بالا،)

- The foregoing facts are to be carefully considered.

Forgo (to do without, give up ترک کر دینا،)

- You should forgo pleasures in order to study hard.

25. Formalism, Formality

Formalism (means habitual observance of the rules or rites رسمی،)

- Formalism is not religion, just as the body is not the soul.

Formality (means ceremony رسم،)

- You should not observe formalities when you are receiving old friends.

26. Formally , Formerly

Formally (with the usual forms or ceremony رسمی طور پر،)

- The exhibition was formally opened by the Prime Minister.

Formerly (at and earlier period پہلے، قبل ازیں،)

- Formerly there was no tuck shop here.

27. Foul, Fowl

Foul (offensive to the sense, treacherous dealing غلط، برا،)

- Mosquitoes breed in foul water.

Fowl (a bird ، پرندہ)

- I would go to buy a fowl from the poultry farm.

28. Freedom , Liberty

Freedom (personal and private liberty ، شخصی آزادی)

- Freedom of action and freedom of thought is an essential requirement of modern civilized society.

Liberty (freedom from despotic control ، آزادی)

- They fought to defend their liberty.

29. Felicity, Facility

Felicity (happiness ، خوشی)

- A tavern chair is the throne of human felicity.

Facility (false, opportunity, fluency ، سہولت، آسانی)

- She shows facility in performing a task.

30. Famous, Notorious

Famous (renowned ، معروف)

- Noor Jehan was a famous singer.

Notorious (infamous ، بدنام)

- He is a notorious robber.

31. Fair, Fare

Fair (just , honourbale, a large scale exhibition ، مناسب کرایہ)

- Everyone must have a fair share.

Fare (progress, get on, money charged for a journey کرایہ)

- What is the railway fare from Lahore to Islamabad?

32. Farmer, Former

Farmer (peasant ، کسان)

- My father is a farmer

Former (an earlier period ، سابقہ، پہلا)

- In former times people were simple.

33. Forward, Foreword

Forward (towards the front ، آگے کی طرف)

- The soldiers crept forward under cover of darkness.

Foreword (a short introduction at the beginning of a book ، تعارف پیش لفظ)

- She wrote a good foreword to her book.

34. Feat, Feet

Feat (tricks ، کرتب)

- We were spellbound by the feats of the juggler.

Feet (plural of foot ، پاؤں)

- You should wash your feet regularly.

35. Float, Swim

Float (to rest or move on the surface of a liquid ، بے جان چیز کا سطح پر تیرنا)

- Logs of wood and ship flat in water.

Swim (to attempt to remain on or below the surface of water ، جاندار چیز کا پانی میں تیرنا)

- Fish and men swim in water.

36. Forth, Fourth

Forth (in front ، سامنے)

- A girl was brought forth to him

Fourth (four in number ، چوتھا)

- We set off for Karachi on the forth of May.

37. Foundling, Fondling

Foundling (a deserted child ، بچھڑا ہوا بچہ)

- Fielding describes the story of a foundling in his novel Tom Jones.

Fondling (trading lovely ، پیار کرنا، بوسہ دینا)

- When I entered the room she was fondling with her baby.

38. Flue, Flu

Flue (chimney passage ، چمنی کا راستہ)

- He employed a little boy to clean the flues of soot.

Flu (influenza ، نزلہ)

- They are giving everyone flu vaccinations at work.

39. Funeral, Funereal

Funeral (burial ، جنازہ)

- The funeral procession of Gamal Abdul Nasser was attended by 10 million Egyptians making it the greatest in the history of mankind.

Funereal (sad, gloomy ، غمگین)

- Her funereal appearance moved everybody to tears.

G

1. Gaff, Gaffe

Gaff (a strong hook ، ہک)

- Amjad caught by the police on the charge of robbery, he below the gaff that he was not alone Umer was also with him.

Gaffe (a blunder, faux pas ، بڑی غلطی)

- Knowing nothing, you might easily make a bad gaffe.

2. Gaol, Goal

Gaol (prison ، قید خانہ)

- The court sent the thief to gaol

Goal (distance-destination ,منزل مقصود)

- He reached his goal after great difficulty.

3. Gamble, Gambol

Gamble (to play for money ,جوا کھیلنا)

- He gambled away all his fortune.

Gambol (to frisk ,اچھلنا کودنا)

- The young ones of the deer were gamboling in the park.

4. Gap, Gape

Gap (distance, pause, فاصلہ)

- There is gap of two miles between our college and our house.

Gape (look with amazement, حیران ہو کر دیکھنا)

- She gaped at the fattest man of the world.

5. General, Universal

General (refers to a majority , a very large number but not all ,عمومی)

- There were general rejoicings on the Revolution Day.

Universal (refers to all without exception ,عالمگیر، آفاقی)

- This rule is universal in its application.

6. Ghastly , Ghostly

Ghastly (causing. terror ,خوفناک، وحشتناک)

- Murder is a ghastly crime.

Ghostly (like a ghost ,بھوت نما)

- A ghostly form walked across the stage.

7. Glad, Glade

Glad (feeling joy ,خوش)

- She is glad to see us.

Glade (a little open space in the wood ,بیچ کا راستہ)

- She guided them through the wood to a little open glade surrounded by trees and bushes.

8. Glow, Glue

Glow (to shine ,چمکنا)

- Some clocks glow in the dark.

Glue (a substance used to stick things together ,چپکانے والی چیز)

- He glued the model boat together with plastic cement.

9. Gamble, Gambol

Gamble (take a risk on a game of chance ,جوا)

- He went to the casino to gamble.

Gambol (skip and jump playfully ,کھیلنا کودنا)

- Lambs are gamboling in the field.

10. Goal, Gaol

Gaol (jail, public prison ,جیل)

- He was sent to gaol for three years.

Goal (journey's end, or one's destination end ,مقصد)

- We won the match three goals to one.

11. Gay, Guy

Gay (the adjective gay is so widely used as a synonym for homosexual that its use in the original sense of cheerful merry or bright may be opened to misinterpretation in some contents ,خوشی)

- On the happy occasion of Easter Street were gay with flags.

Guy (rope, person dressed in a strange, an informal term for a you ,نوجوان لڑکا)

- He is nice guy.

12. Gourmand, Gourmet

Gourmand (a gourmand enjoys the pleasurable indulgence of eating with or without regard the quality of food ,بسیار خوراک)

- Ali is known as gourmand in his family.

Gourmet (it is pronounced as 'goormay' ,خوش خوراک)

- The quality of their meals was good and could please the most discriminating gourmet.

13. Grateful , Gratified

Grateful (feeling or showing thanks ,ممنون ، مشکور)

- We are grateful to you for your help.

Gratified (give pleasure or satisfaction ,مطمئن ہونا)

- It gratified me to learn that you had been successful.

14. Graceful, Gracious

Graceful (elegant,)

- She offers a graceful dance in the marriage ceremony

Gracious (kind, courteous, benevolent ,مہربان، شفیق)

- It was gracious of her to come.

15. Grill, Grille

Grill (a grille is "a framework of bars used for cooking food" ,گرل)

- He is an experienced cook and he seeks some employment in the grill room of a well-reputed restaurant.

Grille (a grill is a grating over a window or door)

- They construct a grille to keep the wild animals away from the house.

16. Grisly, Grizzly

Grisly (gruesome ,وحشتناک، خوفناک)

- A gnsly greyhound terrified the girls.

Grizzly (partly grey ،جزوی، سرمائی رنگ)

- Nosheen suddenly saw a grizzly bear rushing towards her.

17. Generosity, Generous

Generosity (the trait of being willing to give money, فیاضی)

- He is respected for his generosity.

Generous (benevolent, munificent, فیاض)

- The Mughal Kings were generous to their masses.

18. Gentle, Genteel

Gentle (polite ،شریف)

- Her gentle behavior was appreciated by those who attended the function,

Genteel (well-bred, fashionable ،رئیسانہ، سجیلا)

- Alexander Pope's, 'Rape of the Lock' is a satire on the genteel society.

19. Good, Goodly

Good (possessing desirable qualities ،اچھا)

- Is this water good to drink?

Goodly (large, graceful ،شاندار)

- He is a goodly person

20. Greed , Avarice

Greed (desire for more than one needs ،حرص)

- Greed brings one to ruin.

Avarice (love for money for its own sake ،طمع، حرصی حال)

- Avarice is one of the deadly sins.

21. Genius, Talent

Genius (exalted intellectual power, instinctive and extraordinary ،ذہین، فطین)

- Khalid is a super genius.

Talent (power to do something with, ability, heath mental ability ،قابلیت)

- He has a talent for music.

22. Gait, Gate

Gait (manner of walking ،چال)

- Ali recognized her from her gait.

Gate (their main door ،دروازہ)

- The gate of mysterious castle was hermetically sealed.

23. Great, Grate

Great (above in the average in size ،عظیم)

- She is great friend of mine.

Grate (metal frame-holding coal ،انگیٹھی)

- Put coals in the grate.

24. Glass, Gloss

Glass (mirror ،شیشہ)

- The jug is made of glass.

Gloss (brightness ،چمک)

- Her hair had a strange gloss.

25. Godly, God-like

Godly (pious ،نیک)

- Muslims led a godly life.

God-like (means resembling God)

- The god-like leader distributed a large amount of money to the needy and poor people.

26. Guilt, Gilt

Guilt (condition of having gone wrong ،جرم، غلطی)

- The prisoner admitted his guilt.

Gilt (golden in colour ،سنہری)

- He was wearing gilt buttons.

27. Grapple, Grasp

Grapple (seize firmly ،باہم زور سے پکڑنا)

- The wrestlers grappled together.

Grasp (seize firmly with the hands ،ہاتھ سے مضبوطی سے پکڑنا)

- A man who grasp at too much may lose everything.

28. Guess, Suppose, Think

Guess (it is used when opinion is based merely upon probable grounds ،اندازہ کرنا)

- Can you guess my weight?

Suppose (when an opinion is based upon grounds ،خیال کرنا، مفروضہ گھڑنا)

- Suppose the world was flat?

Think (to ponder, سوچنا)

- Ali thinks that he will come.

H

1. Hail, Hale

Hail (small heaps of ice ، اولے)

- It hailed yesterday and the night became cold.

Hale (strong and healthy ،صحتمند)

- This old lady is hale and hearty.

2. Hangar, Hanger

Hangar (a hangar is a building for storing aircraft ،جہاز سٹور کرنے کی جگہ)

- Civil Aviation Authority ordered the construction of a hangar.

Hanger (is a apparatus on which article can be hunger ،ہینگر)

- ➢ She ordered the shopkeeper of a hanger.

3. **Hanged, Hung**

Hanged (is restrict to the meaning suspended by the neck until death , in the contex capital punishment or suicide ،پھانسی پر لٹکانا)

- ➢ Her father hanged himself.

Hung (is the past tense and past participle for most senses of the verb hang ،لٹکانا)

- ➢ He hung his coat on the hook.

4. **Hard, Hardly**

Hard (using great and steady effort ،سخت)

- ➢ We tried hard to complete the work but could not.

Hardly (almost, only with difficulty ،مشکل ہی سے)

- ➢ I can hardly walk because my foot is injured.

5. **Hereditary, Heredity**

Hereditary (is an adjective, meaning genetically transmitted ،موروثی)

- ➢ The disease is not hereditary

Heredity (the total of inherited ،موروثیت)

- ➢ Is intelligence determined by heredity or environment?

6. **Heroin, Heroine**

Heroin (نشہ آور پاؤڈر)

- ➢ He is addicted to taking heroin.

Heroine (اہم ترین زنانہ کردار)

- ➢ The heroine in this film is very beautiful.

7. **High, Height, Tall**

High (enlarging for upwards, chief important, shrill, sharp ،اونچا)

- ➢ She belongs to a high caste.

Height (بلندی)

- ➢ The height of this building is simply surprising.

Tall (of more than average height ،لمبا)

- ➢ She is taller than her sister.

8. **Haunch , Hunch**

Haunch (the hindquarter of and an animal, hip, buttock)

- ➢ A dog sits on its haunches.

Hunch (a hump or a feeling of intuition ،وجدان، پہلے سے اندازہ لگانا)

- ➢ Having had a hunch that it would rain, he took along an umbrella.

9. **Historic, Historical**

Historic (the adjective historic relates to events, decisions at that are memorable or important enough to earn a place in recorded history ،تاریخی)

- ➢ The king's visit to the town was not a historic.

Historical (belong to history as contrasted with legend and fiction ،تاریخی طور پر)

- ➢ The historical method of investigation should be applied to the lives and achievements of the great Muslim Saints.

10. **Hoard, Horde**

Hoard (a hoard is a store reserved for future use ،ذخیرہ)

- ➢ She was shocked to find her hoard of money stolen from her room.

Horde (troop, gang ،گروہ، گروپ)

- ➢ While wandering in the jungle they were confronted with the horde of tartars.

11. **Honorary, Honourable**

Honorary (given as an honour without the usual requirements or obligations or unpaid ،اعزازی)

- ➢ He is selected as honorary member of the society.

Honourable (worthy of honour or showing honour ،قابلِ احترام)

- ➢ He is an honourable man by virtue of his service to humanity.

12. **Healthy, Healthful**

Healthy (having good health, well ،صحتمند)

- ➢ The children look very healthy.

Healthful (health giving, good for health ،صحت افزا)

- ➢ Exercise in the open air is very healthful.

13. **Hear , Listen**

Hear (to perceive sound with ear ،سننا)

- ➢ We listen but could hear nothing.

Listen (try to hear, pay attention, to hear something ،غور سے سننا)

- ➢ Do not listen to him; he wants to get you into trouble.

14. **House, Home**

House (building made for people to live in ،منزل عمارت)

- ➢ New houses are growing up everywhere.

Home (fixed residence of family or household ،گھر)

- ➢ Home has emotional and sentimental associations.

15. **Hew, Hue**

Hew (cut down ،کاٹ ڈالنا)

- ➢ Sultan hewed his enemy to pieces with his sword.

Hue (colour ،رنگت)

- ➢ The hues of the rainbow are lovely.

16. **Human, Humane, Humanly**

Human (belong to man ،انسانی)

- To err is human, to forgive is divine.

Humane (kind, tender, merciful، شفیق، مہربان)

- Always treat the poor in a humane manner.

Humanly (by human means، انسانی بل بوتے پر)

- What you are suggesting is not humanly possible.

17. Humility, Humiliation

Humility (modesty, meekness، عاجزی و انکساری)

- Always pray to God with humility of mind.

Humiliation (abasement, disagree, loss of dignity، ذلت، تحقیر)

- She had to drink the cup of humiliation when she sought help from ex-husband.

18. Heard, Herd

Herd (a number of beasts، ریوڑ)

- A sheep was stolen from his herd.

Heard (past tense of hear، سننا)

- I have heard your story many times.

19. Heal, Heel

Heal (to become healthy and sound especially of wounds، زخم بھرنا)

- The wound healed slowly.

Heel (back part of human foot، ایڑی)

- Do you like high-heeled shoes?

20. Hair, Hare, Heir

Hair (بال)

- The rug was covered with dog's hair.

Hare (ایک جانور)

- Only a mean and degraded person holds with the hare and runs with the hounds.

Heir (وارث)

- The eldest son is usually the heir.

21. Hasten, Hurry

Hasten (to express quickness of motion، جلدی سے)

- I hasten to answer your question.

Hurry (it expresses quickness of motion but it conveys also the additional idea of confusion، جلدی میں)

- He went off in a hurry.

22. Hate, Dislike

Hate (contempt، نفرت کرنا)

- I hate you.

Dislike (which is not liked، ناپسند کرنا)

- I dislike to go there.

23. Honorarium, Salary

Honorarium (fee offered for professional services, additional اضافی تنخواہ)

- He got an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month.

Salary (what a man get for his services، تنخواہ)

- Her exact salary in Rs. 15000.

24. Hypercritical, Hypocritical

Hypercritical (over-critical، چھوٹی چھوٹی غلطیوں پر تنقید کرنے والا)

- Ghous Ali Shah was hypercritical of the fault of Sindh Government.

Hypocritical (insincere، مکار، ریاکار)

- Wordly wisdom teaches us to be hypocritical.

25. Hoarse, Horse

Hoarse (a rough, deep voice)

- He shouted himself hoarsely

Horse (an animal، گھوڑا)

- Ali like horse riding.

26. Higher, Hire

Higher (in degree of high، اونچا)

- Kites fly higher in the sky than nightingale.

Hire (obtain or allow the use، کرایہ پر لینا)

- She requested me to hire a horse for her.

[illegible]

1. Idol, Idle

Idol (an object that is worshiped، بت، صنم)

- He was an only child and the idol of his parents.

Idle (means dong nothing, useless, worthless، فضول، بیکار)

- We spend many idle hours during the holidays.

2. Ill, Sick

Ill (out of health، بیمار)

- She was ill with anxiety.

Sick (to be disposed to vomit, cause to feel disgust, become tired with بے چینی، عارضی طور پر علیل)

- He is sick.

3. Imaginary , Imaginative

Imaginary (unreal or existing only in the imaginations، غیر حقیقی)

- Cyclope is an imaginary being.

Imaginative (man's having and showing a vivid or creative imaginations، تخیلاتی)

- She possesses an imaginative brain.

4. **Impossible, Impassable**

Impossible (that is not possible ، ناممکن)

- Nothing is impossible in this world.

Impassable (that cannot be crossed ، ناقابل گزر)

- The forest was impassable.

5. **Immunity, Impunity**

Immunity (is exemption or freedom from obligation duty, disease ، استثنیٰ، کلی چھوٹ، بیماری سے
)

- The vaccination may not confer total immunity.

Impunity (is exemption or freedom from punishment or harm ، سزا سے چھوٹ)

- You cannot violate the laws of nature with impunity.

6. **Imperial, Imperious**

Imperial (of an emperor, empress or empire ، شاہی)

- The imperial Government suffered a heave financial loss.

Imperious (mean haughty ، مغرور، گستاخانہ)

- Imperious attitude of Sadam Hussain caused his downfall.

7. **Importance, Important**

Importance (having a great effects، اہمیت)

- The matter is of great importance to us.

Important (of great significance/value ، اہم)

- His assistants are very conscientious and more important, they are utterly trust worthy.

8. **In, Inn**

In (اندر)

- He is sitting in the room.

Inn (سرائے)

- There is a small inn near the village.

9. **Inept, Inapt**

Inept (in competent, clumsy, unskilled ، نااہل)

- He is an inept mechanic.

Inapt (inappropriate, unsuitable ، نامناسب، غیر موزوں)

- Her remarks were inapt and most unsuitable.

10. **Incredible, Incredulous**

Incredible (unbelievable، ناقابلِ یقین)

- He told her an incredible story.

Incredulous (dis-believing, distrustful ، ناقابلِ اعتبار)

- She looked at him with an incredulous expression.

11. **Independence, Independent**

Independence (a state of being independent ، آزادی)

- When a boy leaves college and begins to earn money he can live a life of independence.

Independent (not dependent form the mother county ، آزاد)

- They went camping, so as to be independent of hotels.

12. **Indict, Indite**

Indict (legal accuse ، فردِ جرم عائد کرنا)

- He was indicated for fraud before a grand jury.

Indite (write down، لکھنا)

- The judge reads the indictment the clerk indited it.

13. **Indiscriminate, Indiscriminately**

Indiscriminate (adjective refer to a lace of discrimination ، غیر امتیازی)

- She is indiscriminating in making friends.

Indiscriminately (بغیر امتیاز کے)

- Political victimization is going on indiscriminately

14. **Indigent, Indigenous**

Indigent (very poor ، مفلس و قلاش)

- Nobody helped the indigent student.

Indigenous (native ، دیسی، ملکی، خاص علاقے کا)

- We should encourage our indigenous industries.

15. **Industrial, Industrious**

Industrial (relating to industry ، صنعتی)

- Pakistan has made great progress in the industrial field.

Industrious (hardworking ، محنتی)

- The teachers of our college are intelligent and industrious.

16. **Inflammatory, Inflammable**

Inflammatory (intending to kindle ، اشتعال انگیز)

- He delivered an inflammatory.

Inflammable (easily excited ، جس سو جلدی آگ لگ جائے)

- Petrol is a highly inflammable liquid.

17. **Ingenious**

Ingenuous (frank and simple ، صاف گو، سادہ)

- He is faired ingenuous in his dealing.

Ingenious (clever, shrewd ، شاطر، ذہین)

- He is an ingenious man, always forming clever plans.

18. **Individual , Person**

Individual (the work individual is used in the context where single person is contrast with a group ، فرد)

- An individual should not be allowed to walk naked into the streets of a civilized country.

Person (man or woman، شخص (مرد، عورت))

- Who is this person?

19. Infer, Imply

Infer (conclude, reach an opinion، اخذ کرنا)

- Am I to infer from your remarks that you think I am a liar?

Imply (give or make a suggestion , involve the truth of something not definitely stated ظا
کرنا،)

- Silence sometimes implies consent.

20. Informant, Informer

Informant (an informant is a person who gives information اطلاع دینے والا،)

- The professor was one of the author's most useful informants.

Informer (an informer is a person who gives the police information about criminals and their activities، مخبر)

- The police were tipped off about the robbery by and informer.

21. In-law, In-lieu

In-law (the use of the plural noun in-laws, denoting a person's relatives by marriage is best restricted to informal context، سسرال)

- My in-laws are coming for dinner on Saturday.

In-lieu (the phrase in lieu 'of' is best avoided where instead 'of' would be adequate or more appropriate، کی جگہ، کے تبادل)

- We are sending two bottles of dessert wine in lieu of the champagne you ordered.

22. Intrinsic, Extrinsic

Intrinsic (means inherent, essential or originating، اصلی، لازمی)

- The discovery is of great intrinsic interest.

Extrinsic (the opposite of intrinsic, is less frequent in general usage, inessential، غیر لازمی)

- The document is of extrinsic interest only.

23. Invade, Attack

Invade (to move in/enter in a country/town using military بڑھ کے حملہ کرنا،)

- Iran invaded Kuwait for nothing.

Attack (an act of using violence to kill or hurt somebody حملہ کرنا،)

- I do not attack at night. I believed it below my dignity.

24. Ice , Snow

Ice (frozen water prepared artificially، مصنوعی برف)

- Can you bring ice from the shop?

Snow (frozen vapor falling from the sky in soft, white flakes قدرتی برف،)

- A heavy snowfall has blocked the road.

25. Inculcate, Inoculate

Inculcate (means to fix ideas firmly by repetition upon somebody کی تعلیم دینا،)

- He inculcates false doctrines.

Inoculate (introduce disease-germs into a person or animal so that a mild form of the disease may safeguard him against it)

- Inoculate him against cholera.

26. Intolerable, Intolerant

Intolerable (applies to things and conditions that are unbearable، ناقابل برداشت)

- The heat is almost intolerable in these days.

Intolerant (applies to persons who are illiberal and narrow minded، تنگ نظر)

- He is intolerant of any opinion that differs from his own.

27. Impetus, Impetuous

Impetus (stimulus, incentive, force, push، تحریض، محرک)

- The prize gave the boy an impetus to work hard.

Impetuous (eager, hasty, head long precipitate, violent، غصیلا، متشدد)

- Her impetuous manner of speech made her many enemies.

28. Inflammatory, Inflammable

Inflammatory (tending to kindle, irritate or excite، اشتعال انگیز)

- An agitator delivered an inflammatory speech.

Inflammable (easily enkindled, irritate or excited، مشتعل)

- Strikers constitute an inflammable audience.

Insensible, Senseless

Insensible (not able to see/feel، بے حس، بے خبر)

- He seems to be insensible of danger.

Senseless (unconscious, meaningless، بے ہوش، احمق)

- This is only a senseless idea.

29. Intelligent, Intelligible

Intelligent (an intelligent statement is one that contains good sense and reveals intelligence on the part of speaker ذہین،)

- She is really an intelligent girl.

Intelligible (clear to mind قابل فہم،)

- Her ideas were barely intelligible.

30. Intend, Mean

Intend (purpose، ارادہ کرنا)

- What do you intend to go?

Mean (to refer to, مطلب ہونا)

- What do you mean by these remarks?

31. **Interpellate, Interpolate**

Interpellate (interrupt the proceeding and demand a statement or explanation ٹوکا، روانی، وضاحت چاہنا،)

- The president allowed timer for interepellations.

Interpolate (additions to a book اضافی شدہ،)

- This passage seems to have been interpolated.

32. **Invaluable, Valueless**

Invaluable (not able to be valued ناقابل قدر، قیمتی،)

- Her services are invaluable to me.

Valueless (worth less, not valuable بے قدر،)

- A book that we considered valueless proved valuable to the library.

33. **Irruption, Eruption**

Irruption (is a violent breaking bursting or rushing in often in the sense of invasion حملہ،)

- Iraq irruption on Kuwait would not be tolerated by the members of OIC.

Eruption (out break پھیلاؤ،)

- The eruption of cholera in the town claimed many lives.

34. **Insolate, Insulate**

Insolate (to expose to the sun سورج کی طرف کو،)

- She had no drier thus she insolated the clothes to dry up .

Insulate (to keep from losing heat or cold or to set apart دھوپ سے بچانا،)

- Children carefully insulated from harmful experience.

35. **Interstate, Intrastate, Intestate**

Interstate (between states دو ریاستوں کے مابین،)

- Interstate relations between Pakistan and India are going from bad to worse.

Intrastate (within a state ایک ریاست کے اندر،)

- Intrastate Political strive cast adverse effects on industrial development.

Intestate ((law) having made no legally valid will before death بغیر وصیت کے مرنا،)

- He died intestate.

36. **Impostor, Imposture**

Impostor (deceiver, cheat بہروپیا،)

- Prime Minister has already announced to deal the impostors with Iron hands.

Imposture (deceitful فراڈ، دھوکہ باز،)

- Our business was running smooth but her imposture dealing made me skeptical about her.

37. **Itch, Etch**

Itch (a pricking feeling in the skin that makes one want to scratch, restless بے چین کرنے والا احساس،)

- This wool shirt itches my back.

Etch (to engrave, make clearly visible نقش ہو جانا،)

- Her face was etched in my memory.

J

1. **Jangle, Jungle**

Jangle (make a loud, lashing noise, make a metallic sound اونچا شور،)

- The pots and pans Jangled in the kitchen.

Jungle (forest جنگل،)

- What a worldwide jungle of red tape.

2. **Jut, Jute**

Jut (to stick out, project باہر کو نکلنا،)

- His sharp nose jutted out.

Jute (a strong glossy fiber used for making coarse fabrics or rope)

- Jute from the farms goes into Calcutta factories to make canvas, rope, and rough bag.

3. **Jam, Jamb**

Jam (food خوراک،)

- Jam is harmful for teeth.

Jamb (a hinge consists of two parts , one of which is attached to a door jamb, the other to the door itself قبضہ،)

- He was jambed (squeezed) against the door.

4. **Judicial, Judicious**

Judicial (relating to the courts of justice or to a judge عدالتی،)

- He is a man with judicial mind.

Judicious (wise, sensible عقلمندانہ،)

- His behavior was kind and judicious.

5. **Junction, Juncture**

Junction (a place of meeting جنکشن،)

- Narrowal is a railway junction.

Juncture (difficult turn or time نازک وقت،)

- At the most critical juncture he left the county.

6. **Jealousy, Envy**

Jealousy (feeling or showing fear or ill will because of possible or actual loss of rights حاسد،)

- His animosity is nothing but a lover's jealousy.

Envy (feeling of disappointment and resentment حسد، رشک،)

- He was filled with envy of me.

K

1. **Key, Quay**

Key (metal instrument for moving the bolt of a lock چابی، کنجی،)

- Please put the key into the clock.

Quay (is a landing place for ships ،لنگر گاہ)

- It was planned that a quay would be built near Gwadar.

2. **Keep, Put, Place**

Keep (implies guardianship, possession ،رکھنا، ملکیت ہونا)

- You may keep the money in the bank.

Put (refers to action ،کسی تنگ جگہ رکھنا)

- Put it into your pocket.

Place (refers to action ،کسی کھلی جگہ پہ رکھنا)

- Please, place this book in the self.

3. **Knead, Need**

Knead (make flour and water into a firm paste by working with hands ،آٹا گوندھنا)

- Asma was kneading the flour.

Need (necessity, requirement ،ضرورت)

- There is no need to start yet.

4. **Kingdom, Empire**

Kingdom (a domain ruled by a king or queen سلطنت)

- There was peace and happiness in the kingdom of Sultan Suleman.
- **Empire** (a group of contains under a single authority ،شہنشاہیت)
- There was a time when the sun did not set in the British Empire.

5. **Knight , Night**

Knight (an honorable military rank ،نواب)

- The queen conferred knighthood on two magicians.

Night (رات)

- He stayed three nights with us.

6. **Knotty, Naughty**

Knotty (full of knots, hard to explain ،الجھا ہوا)

- This is a knotty subject.

Naughty (disobedient, causing trouble ،شرارتی)

- It was naughty of you to pull the cat's tail.

7. **Knave , Nave**

Knave (a rogue ،ٹھگ)

- His knavish tricks offend his boss.

Nave (a part of church ،گرجا گھر کا حصہ)

- She sat in the nave of the church.

8. **Knew, New**

Knew (the second form of know ،جانا)

- I knew her address.

New (نیا)

- They bought a new car.

1. **Lay, Lie**

Lay (to put or place; to bring forth and drop as eggs ،رکھنا)

- You must lay the book down.

Lie (is the first form of lay lain ،پڑے ہونا)

- It's clear to us that many difficult tasks still lie ahead.

2. **Last, Latest, Latter, Later**

Last (final ،آخری)

- Ali has read the last page of the book.

Latest (آخری)

- This is the latest Book by Karim Dad Chughtai.

Latter (of two things, one which is mentioned second ،موخرالذکر)

- Of Aslam and Arshad, the latter is more intelligent.

Later (the comparative degree of late ،تاخیر سے آنا)

- He came later in the class than I expected.

3. **Laudable, Laudatory**

Laudatory (worthy to be praised ،قابل تعریف)

- The services of Abdus Sattar Edhi are laudable.

Laudatory (expressing or giving praise ،تعریف کا اظہار)

- Ali's laudatory comments to the prime minister show his fidelity on him.

4. **Laden, Loaded**

Laden (is a past participle of the verb lade, is principally used a an adjective, meaning weighed down of burdened ،لدا ہوا)

- He was laden down with shopping bags.

Loaded (is the past tense and past participle of the verb load, rich ،لادا ہوا)

- He has loaded the car.

5. **Lend, Loan**

Lend (loan is used principally as a noun ،ادھار دینا)

- He lent me his pen.

Loan (temporary provision of money ،قرض)

- Loan me some money.

6. **Libel, Slander, Liable**

Libel (a false and malicious publication printed for the purpose of defaming a living person ،ہتک عزت)

- ➢ The newspaper was accused of libeling him.

Slander (words falsely spoken that damage the reputation of another افترا بہتانات،

- ➢ Do not listen to slander.

Liable (subject to legal action, likely apt متوقع، قانونی طور پہ،)

- ➢ She is liable to forget.

7. Lightning, Lightening

Lightning (is a flash of light produced by atmospheric electricity آسمانی بجلی،)

- ➢ Two bulls were killed by lightning.

Lightening (present participle of lighten; which means to reduce the weight of ; to mak or become less heavy; to make bright ہلکا ہونا،)

- ➢ His heart lightened when she heard the news of his son's safety.

8. Liaison , Alliance

Liaison (connection between two separate parts of any army رابطہ، تعلق،)

- ➢ The project has been set up in liaison with the art department.

Alliance (union of persons or states by treaty اتحاد،)

- ➢ Pakistan has entered into an alliance with Turkey and Iran for regional development.

9. Luxuriant, Luxurious

Luxuriant (means profuse, lush or rich in growth گھنے،)

- ➢ The vegetation of the tropics has a luxuriant growth.

Luxurious (sumptuous, or characterized by luxury عیش و عشرت،)

- ➢ They live a luxurious life.

10. Lea, Lee

Lea (meadow land چراگاہ،)

- ➢ He wandered all day in the lea.

Lee (wind ward side of the ship)

- ➢ The ship lay to the lee.

11. Lesson, Lessen

Lesson (work set for a pupil سبق،)

- ➢ He has his lessons at his finger's ends.

Lessen (to reduce, to make less کم کرنا،)

- ➢ I could not lessen her misery.

12. Lifelong, Livelong

Lifelong (means lasting or continuing for a life time زندگی بھر کا،)

- ➢ He is suffering a lifelong illness.

Livelong (ہمیشہ زندہ رہو،)

- ➢ May you live long!

13. Liar, Lawyer

Liar (one who tells lies جھوٹا،)

- ➢ He is out and out a liar and untrustworthy fellow.

Lawyer (a solicitor وکیل،)

- ➢ A lawyer is often well versed in law.

14. Loath, Loathe

Loath (unwilling نارضامند،)

- ➢ She was nothing loath to go.

Loathe (to hate, dislike greatly ناپسند کرنا،)

- ➢ All loathe insincere friends.

15. Loose, Lose

Loose (slack, relaxed, vague ڈھیلا،)

- ➢ There is a screw loose in his brain.

Lose, (first form of lost, have no longer کھو دینا،)

- ➢ Do not lose your temper.

16. Lonely, Solitary

Lonely (means desolate, forsaken تنہا،)

- ➢ Why you are away from home, I feel lonely.

Solitary (means alone اکیلا،)

- ➢ A person may be solitary, but not necessarily lonely.

17. Lovely, Loveable

Lovely (exciting love, beautiful پیارا، خوبصورت،)

- ➢ What a lovely child she is?

Loveable (worthy of love قابلِ محبت،)

- ➢ He possesses many loveable qualities.

18. Low, Lowly

Low (inferiority of any kind کمتر، حقیر،)

- ➢ A man of a low mind.

Lowly (meek, humble منکسر،)

- ➢ Those who are meek and lowly will inherit the kingdom of God.

19. Lawyer, Liar

Lawyer (a graduate of law, the person who advocates for another person وکیل،)

- ➢ Arif is successful lawyer.

Liar (a person who tells lie جھوٹا، کاذب،)

- ➢ He is out and out a liar.

20. Lion, Loin

Lion (a cat like wild animal شیر،)

- ➢ Suddenly a lion appeared and she hide herself in my arms.

Loin (part of body between ribs and hip کمر)

- Gird up you loins.

21. Lean, Lien

Lean (be or put in a sloping position ,جھکا ہوا)

- He demanded to cut the trees that had leaned over in the villa.

Lien (claim until a debt on it is repaid, right of reversion)

- A shipping company has a lien upon cargo until the freight is paid)

22. Lessor, Lesser

Lessor (a person who grants a lease ,لیز دینے والا)

- A contract was reached upon between the lessor and the lessee about the five year lease of a certain land.

Lesser (the second degree of less ,کم خراب)

- When you are asked to choose the evil, choose the lesser one.

23. Leek, Leak

Leak (hole, crack ,لیک ہونا)

- The rain is leaking in.

Leek (onion-like vegetable with a long slender white bulb ,سبزی کی قسم)

- He does not like leek-sauce.

24. Loot, Lute

Loot (good take away unlawfully and by force ,لوٹ مار کرنا)

- The brutal soldiers looted and massacred for three weeks.

Lute (stringed musical instrument ,بانسری)

- She is an excellent player of lute.

25. Levee, Levy

Levee (a bank built to keep a river from overflowing a reception ,بند، استقبالیہ)

- I think an English gentleman never appears to such disadvantage as at the levee of a minister.

Levy (to order to be paid , to collect ,نافذ کرنا)

- Government levied new tax.

26. Limb, Limn

Limb (a leg, arm or wing, branch ,عضو، حصہ)

- Housing Committee is a limb of the City Council

Limn (to make a portray , outline ,تصویر بنانا)

- He wanted to limn his mistress.

27. Links, Lynx

Links (golf course, the windings of a stream ,گالف کورس)

- Do you know of a links where we can play tomorrow?

Lynx (a wild cat of northern Hemisphere ,جنگلی بلی)

- His lynx eye immediately perceives the paper.

28. Literal, Littoral

Literal (following the exact words of the original ,لفظی)

- A literal interpretation of the Bible stories is available in the market.

Littoral (a region along the Shore ,ساحلی علاقہ)

- The Mediterranean littoral of France is an exciting Place.

M

1. Magnate, Magnet

Magnate (an important, powerful or prominent person ,بااثر، طاقتور آدمی)

- My grandfather, a well to do farmer, was one of the chief magnates of the village.

Magnet (a piece of iron, steel or stone that attracts or draws to it bits of Iron of steel ,مقناطیس)

- A loadstone is a natural magnet.

2. Manger, Manager

Manger (a trough in a barn or stable ,ژرف، گھاس کی قسم)

- His hay storage equipped with a movable manger, reduces labour.

Manager (a person who manages ,منتظم)

- She was neat, honest, and a good manager.

3. Manner, Manor

Manner (a way or doing ,طریقہ، انداز)

- She has a king manner.

Manor (a large estate ,بڑی جاگیر)

- If the lord sold his manor, the peasants or serfs were sold as well.

4. Mark , Marque

Mark (a trace or impressions ,نشان)

- The race will start from the mark.

Marque (official permission from the government to capture enemy merchant ships, a mark, brand ,برانڈ)

- Pride of ownership had for decades made this dignified marque the choice of the discriminating motorist.

5. Marrow, Morrow

Marrow (the soft substance that fills the hollow central part of most bones, inner most part ,گودا)

- The icy wind chilled me to the marrow.

Morrow (the following day ,اگلا دن)

- Whereas you know not what shall be on the morrow.

6. Mat, Mate

Mat (a small rug, to cover ,میٹ)

- Put a mat under a hot dish when it is brought to the table.

Mate (one of a pair جوڑے کا ایک جزو،)

- Where is the mate to this glove?

7. Minuet, Minute

Minuet (a slow dance آہستہ رقص،)

- A French ball in the time of the last French kings usually opened with a minuet.

Minute (one sixtieth of an hour, very small منٹ، بہت چھوٹی،)

- I'll be there in a minute.

8. Missal, Missile

Missal (a devotional book مقدس کتاب،)

- The religious were intent on their missals, following the recital of mass.

Missile (a self-propelled bomb میزائل،)

- In our diversified family of missiles, we have weapons adapted to distance launching.

9. Mite, Mitt

Mite (anything very small بہت چھوٹی چیز،)

- Ali can't care a mite.

Mitt (a baseball glover بیس بال دستانہ،)

- You must wear mitt in the playground.

10. Mop, Mope

Mop (a bundle of coarse yarn, to wash دھونا،)

- He mopped his brow.

Mope (t be dull , silent and sad دکھی، خاموش،)

- She is no mope, only thoughtful and quiet.

11. Madam, Madame

Madam (is a polite term of address for a woman; the word may be written with a capital or lower, caser in میڈم،)

- Can I help you madam?

Madame (written with a capital M, is the French equivalent of Mrs. مادام،)

- Wax models of famous people are displayed at Madame Tussaud's.

12. Magic, Magical

Magic (the adjective magic is more closely related to the art or practice of magic than magical , which is used in the wider sense of enchanting جادو،)

- She touches Ulysses with magic wand and he forgets his land and companions.

Magical (of magic جادوئی، طلسماتی،)

- A magical transformation carries her in the valley of love and romance.

13. Mantel, Mantle

Mantel (mantel or more commonly a mantel-piece is a shelf forming part of an

ornamental structure round a fireplace انگیٹھی،)

- Put the clock on the mantel.

Mantle (loose, sleeveless cloak, a clock, or something that covers چغہ،)

- What is happening inside the circles of government is shrouded in the mantle of secrecy.

14. Masterful, Masterly

Masterful (means domineering استبدادی،)

- His masterful approach made him unpopular with the staff.

Masterly (means skillful ماہر،)

- West Germany reached their fifth world cup final with a display of masterly efficiency.

15. May , Might

May (ہو سکتا ہے؟)

- She may win.

Might (is the past tense of may ہو سکتا ہے؟)

- He said we might sit down.

16. Maybe, May be

Maybe (meaning perhaps شاید،)

- Maybe the letter will come tomorrow.

May be (ممکن ہے)

- It may be that she has missed the train.

17. Meantime, Meanwhile

Meantime (is chiefly used as a noun , in the phrase in the meantime and for the meantime درمیان وقت،)

- He wrote a letter in the meantime.

Meanwhile (chiefly used on adverb درمیان،)

- Meanwhile I had phoned the police.

18. Meretricious, Meritorious

Meretricious (means superficially attractive or insincere فریبی، مکارانہ،)

- Everyone meets her can judge her meretricious style.

Meritorious (means having merit or praiseworthy قابل نفرت،)

- She was awarded a medal for meritorious service.

19. Metal, Mettle

Metal (a substance دھات،)

- Gold is a precious metal.

Mettle (means strength of character, courage جرأت، قوت کردار،)

- He was given no chance to prove his mettle.

20. Militate, Mitigate

Militate (the verb militate, which is usually followed by the preposition against, means have a power full influence or effect، خلاف جانا)

➢ His left wing opinions militated against his appointment as Headmaster.

Mitigate (means moderate or make less severe، شدت کم ہونا)

➢ The judge's decision did little to mitigate the sufferings of the bereaved parents.

21. Momentary, Momentous

Momentary (means lasting for a very short time، عارضی)

➢ Do not run after momentary pleasure.

Momentous (means important having great significance، بہت اہم)

➢ The speech that he delivered on that momentous occasion would be long remembered.

22. Monitory, Monetary

Monitory (giving warning، دھمکی والا، تہدید آمیز)

➢ A monitory notice was given to him.

Monetary (relating to money، مالیاتی)

➢ His monetary loss has been great indeed.

23. Moral, Morale

Moral (able to understand the difference between right and wrong، اخلاقی)

➢ A clear conscience has only one reward that is moral courage.

Morale (is the extent of confidence and optimism in a person or group، اعتماد، جذبہ)

➢ The army recovered its moral and fighting power.

24. Mr. , Ms. , Mrs. , or Miss

Mr. Mrs Miss (are shortened forms of the archaic title Mistress, are used before the names of girls and women, according to age and marital status, in letter writing and as polite terms of address)

➢ Miss Yasmin, Mis Asia, Miss Noreen

Mrs. (is used before a woman of known or unspecified marital status)

➢ It was introduced as a feminine equivalent of the masculine title Mr, which makes no distinction between married and unmarried men. Ms is most frequently used in place of Miss, women or young girls. The titles Ms. Mrs. And Mr. are usually written without full stop

25. Mutual , common , Reciprocal

Mutual (shared, exchanged equally، باہمی)

➢ They consider drainage a mutual problem.

Common (belonging to , used by, coming from, done by، مشترکہ، تمام).

➢ The husband is German, the wife French, and the codger Italian, but they have English as a common language.

Reciprocal (can be used to describe an action or emotion that is done or felt in return in a same spirit، اسی انداز میں جواب دینا، رد عمل)

➢ He praised her new novel, and she expressed reciprocal admiration for his lates film.

26. Miner, Minor

Miner (man who works in a mine underground، کان کن)

➢ In Turkey two hundred and fifty miners were killed when the mine exploded suddenly.

Minor (smaller less important, the person who has not attained the age of maturity، نابالغ)

➢ He has only a minor part in the play.

27. Miser, Miserly

Miser (noun: a person who loves money and hates spending، اسم، کنجوس شخص)

➢ We will not spend anything because he is a miser.

Miserly (adjective: hating to spend money، کنجوس)

➢ This miserly fellow ill not spend any money.

28. Main, Mane

Main (chief، بڑا، بنیادی)

➢ What is the main difficulty in your way?

Mane (hair growing on neck of horse، گھوڑے کی گردن کے بال)

29. Memorial, Memorable

Memorial (something made or done to remind people of an event or person، یادگار)

➢ The government has decided to build a memorial in the honour of dead heroes of Pakistan.

Memorable (deserving to be remembered، قابل ذکر)

➢ The battle Badr is memorable event in the history of Islam.

30. Maize, Maze

Maize (a kind of corn، مکئی)

➢ The delicious food of the east Punjab is the rotti of maize and 'sag'.

Maze (labyrinth, network of line، بھول بھلیاں)

➢ He lost himself in the maze.

31. Mote, Moat

Mote (a particle of dust، ذرہ)

➢ Motes are dancing in a sunbeam.

Moat (wide ditch filled with water round a castle، خندق)

32. Meet, Meat

Meet (embrace، ملنا)

➢ I think we have met before.

Meat (گوشت)

➢ I shall meet you at the meat market..

33. Meed, Mead

Meed (reward, deserved portion of praise، جزا، تعریف)

- The joker received his meed of praise from all the spectators.

Mead (meadow, the word is generally used in poetry، چراگاہ)

- In the mead there stood a lady with golden hair.

34. Mean, Mien

Mean (poor in appearance, inferior، کمینہ، گھٹیا)

- She lives in a mean house

Mien (person's appearance or bearing as showing a mood personal bearing، ظاہری شباہت)

- Her mien and demeanor were dignified.

35. Medal, Meddle

Modal (a kind of award that is bestowed to the persons who showed their brilliant performance in certain fields، میڈل)

- Sumera was awarded a gold medal for being the best graduate of the college.

Meddle (interfere، مداخلت کرنا)

- Do not meddle in my affairs.

36. Marry, Merry

Marry (the tie the knot, espouse، شادی کرنا)

- He will marry Maria.

Merry (full of or showing high-spirited merriment، شاد باد رہنا)

- Eat drink and be merry for tomorrow we die.

37. Mendacity, Mendicity

Mendacity (lying, untruthfulness، جھوٹ، دروغ گوئی)

- His mendacity deserves the strongest possible condemnation.

Mendicity (begging, living solely on alms، گداگری)

- Mendicity should be stopped by law.

38. Mail, Male

Mail (post، میل)

- What is your mailing address?

Male (male gender، مرد)

- The king had no male descendant.

39. Meter, Metre

Meter (a mechanical device especially used for measuring the distance traveled میٹر، پیمائش کا آلہ)

- Rupees are mounting up on the meter of the taxi-cab.

Metre (unit of length in the metric system، لمبائی کا آلہ)

- This room is six metres long.

40. Marshal, Marshall

Marshal (an official, to arrange، مارشل، انتظام کرنا)

- He was a field marshal.

Martial (army، فوجی)

- Our nation has a strong martial spirit.

41. Muscle, Mussel

Muscle (motion producing tissue، مسلز)

- This exercise will develop your muscles.

Mussel (a shell fish، شیل مچھلی)

- Whales eat mussel.

N

1. Nap, Nape

Nap (a short sleep، مختصر آرام)

- Why don't you lie down and take a nap?

Nape (the back side of the neck)

- He seized the dog by the nape.

2. National, Nationality

National (of or relating to or belonging to a nation, قومی)

- Urdu is our national language.

Nationality (the status of belonging to a particular nation by birth or naturalization، قومیت)

- He has an American nationality.

3. Naval, Navel

Naval (of the navy، نیوی سے متعلق)

- British is a great naval power.

Navel (the mark of scare، نشانِ زخم)

- The soldier showed the navel that he received in the World War II.

4. Nay, Nee

Nay (not only that, but also, no، نہیں، منفی)

- Democrats voted nay.

Nee (is placed after the name of a married woman to show her maiden name، شادی شدہ عورت کا پہلا نام)

- Mrs. Smith nee Adams.

5. Nob, Knob

Nob (the head, a bald, a person of wealth)

- A man with a bottle nose, a nob of scarlet and blue on a yellow face

Knob (a rounded mass)

- A little knob of a nose.

6. Nod, Node

Nod (express by bowing the head, to invite، سر ہلانا)

- He nodded me into the room.

Node (a knot or complication .الجھن، پیچیدگی)

- There are characters which are continually creating collisions and nodes for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.

7. **Noose, Nous**

Noose (a loop, a snare .بندھن)

- Many people today do not want to be caught in what they consider the noose of marriage.

Nous (intellect, common sense .سمجھ)

- She has great social nous.

8. **Naught , Nough**

Naught (nothing at all .کچھ بھی نہیں)

- His crime has gained him naught.

Nough (zero .صفر)

- Write three noughs on the black board.

9. **Necessity, Need**

Necessity (is that which is indispensably necessary .ضرورت)

- The doctor asked us not to call him during the night except in case of necessity.

Need (have a requirement for .ضرورت ہونا)

- This job needs a lot of patience and skill.

10. **Necessaries, Necessities**

Necessaries (are things we require for the very maintenance of life .لوازمات زندگی)

- The economists distinguish between the necessaries, comforts and luxuries.

Necessities(are the imperative needs of a man .بنیادی ضروریات)

- The necessities of the case demand this step

11. **Negligent, Neglectful**

Negligent (a man is negligent in particular things .غافل)

- He was negligent in his work.

Neglectful (one is neglectful as a matter of habit .نظر انداز کرنے والا)

- Boys who are neglectful of their appearance.

12. **News, Tidings**

News (new or fresh information .خبر)

- What is the news?

Tidings (also means news, but it has now chiefly a literary use .خبریں)

- Ali have heard the glad tidings.

13. **Notable, Notorious, Noticeable**

Notable (eminent person .اہم یا مشہور شخصیت)

- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan is a notable scientist of Pakistan.

Notorious (known of something bad .بدنام)

- He is a notorious dacoit of the locality.

Noticeable (that which can be seen or observed .جس پر توجہ کی جائے)

- The violation of this traffic rule is noticeable.

1. **Oar, ore**

Oar (is a long pole used in rowing .چپو)

- We row a boat with an oar.

Ore (is the mineral from which metal can be extracted .کچی دھات)

- By smelting, iron is extracted from ore.

2. **Observance, Observation**

Observance (act of obeying and attentive performance .عمل، منانا، ادائیگی)

- Strict observance of Pardon by woman is not possible.

Observation (remark, act of observing .مشاہدہ، بات)

- He made a significant observation on that occasion.

3. **Officer, Official, Officious**

Officer (a person of authority in an office .سربراہ، عہدے دار، حاکم)

- The officer took a keen interest in the investigation.

Official (as a noun means an officer, and as an objective means pertaining to an office .سرکاری)

- He left for Lahore yesterday on official business.

Officious (has a bad sense and means meddling .بے جا مداخلت کرنے والا)

- He is very officious to the new Headmaster.

4. **Omit, Omission**

Omit (exclude, leave off, .خارج کرنا، نکالنا)

- Do not omit this lesson from the intermediate course.

Omission (deletion, skip, .چھوڑی ہوئی جگہ)

- Any omission in this essay is regretted.

5. **One, Won**

One (ایک)

- I have one book with me.

Won (جیتنا)

- Our team has won the match.

6. **Order, Command**

Order (authority, give an order .حکم، حکم دینا)

- Ali placed an order with the bookshop

Command (denotes greater authority and formality than order .حکم دینا)

- The officer commanded his men to fire.

7. **Ordinance , Ordnance**

Ordinance (is a rule made by a government فرمان،)

- During the last civil disobedience movement many ordinances were promulgated by the Government.

Ordnance (artily, military stored materials توپ خانہ، جنگی ذخائر،)

- Ordnance was fired on threat ceremonial occasion.

P

1. **Par, At par**

Par (average or normal amount نارمل مقدار،)

- Grandfather had been feeling a bit below par for a few days before he was taken to hospital.

At par (at the original price اصلی قیمت پر،)

- He was ready to sell the shares of Suzuki Motors at par value.

2. **Pail, Pale**

Pail (vessel of metal having round shape بالٹی،)

- She took a pail of milk on her head.

Pale (yellow زرد، پیلا،)

- He turned pale on hearing the news of his dismissal from service.

3. **Pain, Pane**

Pain (great discomfort-suffering درد،)

- I am feeling pain in my chest.

Pane (single sheet of glass)

- He broke the window pane with a stone.

4. **Pair, Pare , Pear, Couple**

Pair (a set of two جوڑا،)

- He bought a pair of shoes from the bazaar.

Pare (to cut away the skin تراشنا، ناخن، چھلکا اتارنا،)

- Please pare your nails before you come for medical test.

Pear (ناشپاتی)

- She bought some pears for her son.

Couple (any two similar things put together ایک جیسی دو چیزیں، شادی شدہ جوڑا،)

- The recently married couple hopes to have a happy home.

5. **Peace, Piece**

Peace (tranquility سکون،)

- Peace is the essential message of Islam.

Piece (a fragment ٹکڑا،)

- The dog stole a piece of meat from the shop.

6. **Peaceful, Peaceable**

Peaceful (peaceful applies to place, and conditions as well as to persons پرامن جگہیں،)

- He is a peaceful and calm person.

Peaceable (peaceable applies to persons or animals but not to places and conditions پرامن لوگ،)

- Chughtai's are peaceable people but Mongols are not.

7. **Peal, Peel**

Peal (ringing of bells گھنٹیوں کا بجنا،)

- The Church bells are pealing for morning prayers.

Peel (rind چھلکا،)

- Prepare sauce from the peels of orange.

8. **Picket, Piquet**

Picket (soldiers on police duty سپاہیوں کا دستہ،)

- A picket was on duty at the Mall.

Piquet (a card game)

- They are playing piquet.

9. **Picture, Photograph**

Picture (a drawing or painting made by an artist مصور کی بنائی ہوئی تصویر،)

- This picture will bring fame and wealth to the artist.

Photograph (a picture taken by a camera کیمرے کی تصویر،)

- Three recent photographs should be sent with the application.

10. **Pattern, Patron**

Pattern (model, a perpetual structure, نمونہ)

- She is a pattern of good conduct and decency for all ladies.

Patron (someone who supports or champions something سرپرست)

- The President of Pakistan is the patron of fine arts.

11. **Prescribe, Proscribe**

Prescribe (to lay down rules for direction تجویز کرنا،)

- This medicine has been prescribed by the doctor.

Proscribe (to put beyond the protection of law ضبط کر لینا،)

- The novel has been proscribed by the court of law.

12. **Patrol, Petrol**

Patrol (to go on for watching پہرہ داری کرنا،)

- A policeman patrols at night in our street.

Petrol (a type of fuel used to produce energy in vehicles پٹرول،)

- The production of petrol should be increased in the country.

13. **Palate, Pallet, Palette**

Palate (means roof of mouth, also 'sense of taste، منہ کا اوپری حصہ)

- He was so moved that his tongue struck to his palate and he could not utter a single word.

Pallet (is a straw bed، عام بستر)

- From the king's royal bed, sleep flies on the poor man's pallet.

Palette (is artist's flat fabled for mixing colours on، مصور کا بورڈ)

- He mixed the colour on a palette and began painting.

14. **Part, Portion**

Part (means a section، حصہ)

- A part of my duty here is to look after the child.

Portion (means a part taken from a whole for allotment، بخرہ)

- Brief life is here our portion.

15. **Persecute, Prosecute**

Persecute (is to harass of oppress or continue، ظلم کرنا، تنگ کرنا)

- Do not persecute him with questions.

Prosecute (is to bring before a court، قانونی چارہ جوئی کرنا)

- He was prosecuted on a charge of trespass

16. **Personate, Personify**

Personate (pretend to be someone you are not, کسی کا کردار ادا کرنا)

- He has to personate as a robber.

Personify (represent, as of character on stages as بھیس بدلنا)

- He personified himself as a gentleman and ran away with the money.

17. **Physic, Physique**

Physic (means medicine، دوائی)

- No physic could cure Lear of his madness.

Physique (means bodily health or natural constitution of a person، جسم)

- He has a fine physique.

18. **Piteous, Pitiable, Pitiful**

Piteous (means likely to excite pity، قابل ترس)

- He made piteous appeals for the hopeless family.

Pitiable (deserving or inciting pity، قابل رحم)

- The condition of the peasants in Pakistan is pitiable.

Pitiful (means compassionate or calling for pity, even contemptible، ترس کے قابل)

- He shows a pitiful lack of understanding.

19. **Piteous, Pitiable**

Piteous (exciting pity، دردناک، رحم ابھارنے والی)

- His piteous cry moved me much.

Pitiable (deserving pity، قابل رحم، گھٹیا)

- His condition is now pitiable.

Pitiful (full of that which awakens pity، رحم سے پر)

- The sick criminals were in a pitiful condition.

20. **Politic, Politics, Political**

Politic (means sagacious, prudent، سمجھدار)

- He decided to make a politic retreat.

Politics (the science or art of government، سیاست)

- Students should not take part in politics.

Political (means pertaining to politics، سیاسی)

- Imran Khan lacks Zardari-like, political acumen.

21. **Popular, Populous**

Popular (is that thing or person which or who please the people، مشہور)

- Nadeem is popular film-star.

Populous (means full of people, crowded، گنجان آباد)

- Karachi is a populous city.

22. **Practice, Practise**

Practice (is the noun، مشق)

- The idea would bear work in practice.

Practise (the verb، مشق کرنا)

- I practiced early rising.

23. **Practical, Practicable**

Practical (is the antonym of theoretical or ideal، عملی)

- He offered a proposal with little practical value.

Practicable (means feasible; that which can be done، قابل عمل)

- What you suggest is not practicable?

24. **Pray, Prey**

Pray (is to offer prayer to God، دعا، نماز)

- Pray to God for help.

Prey (is a victim, to prey، شکار)

- The eagle was devouring its prey.

25. **Precede, Proceed**

Precede (means to go before، پہلے ہونا)

- He was preceded by his brother.

Proceed (go further، آگے بڑھنا)

- The judge asked to proceed as per law.

26. Precedent, President

Precedent (a previous example گزشتہ مثال،)

➢ Can you quote any precedent for your proposal?

President (one who presides صدر،)

➢ All stood up when the president arrived.

27. Precipitate, Precipitous

Precipitate (hasty, cause to happen soon جلد باز، جلدی،)

➢ You were precipitate in going there.

Precipitous (very steep ڈھلوانی،)

➢ This is a very precipitous rock.

28. Premise, Promise

Premise (a statement on which reasoning is based مفروضہ، تصور،)

➢ The court of justice works on the premise that an accused person is innocent until he is proved quilty.

Promise (a statement that one will do something وعدہ،)

➢ If you make a promise, you should not break it.

29. Pause, Paws

Pause (to stop for a time وقفہ،)

➢ After a pause for lunch the men returned to work.

Paws (the feet of an animal, touch someone in rough way پنجہ،)

➢ The cat put her paws in milk.

30. Peak, Pique

Peak (the pointed top of a mountain چوٹی،)

➢ He is at the peak of his profession.

Pique (a feeling of anger غصہ کی حالت،)

➢ In a pique, she left the party.

31. Pearl, Peril

Pearl (a costly gem موتی،)

➢ She is a pearl among women.

Peril (danger خطر،)

➢ Hidden rocks are a peril to ships.

32. Peddle, Pedal, Paddle

Peddle (to carry from place to place and sell جگہ جگہ پھرنا،)

➢ The farmer peddled his fruit from house to house.

Pedal (a lever worked by the foot پیڈل،)

➢ The two pedals of a bicycle, pushed down one after the other, make it go.

Paddle (short oar with a broad blade at one end چھوٹا چپو،)

➢ The butter churn had two paddles to whip the cream.

33. Pant, Pent

Pant (to breath hard and quickly تیزی اور آواز سے سانس لینا،)

➢ The runners reached the finish line, panting heaving.

Pent (closely confined, shut-up مخفی ، بند)

➢ She has lot of pent up potential that is never realized.

34. Perfect, Prefect

Perfect (having no faults اعلیٰ،)

➢ The set was perfect nothing was missing or broken

Prefect (is any group of older pupils in a school who have authority over younger people مانیٹر،)

➢ Ali is prefect in New Hostel.

35. Phrase, Frays

Phrase (a group of words forming a part of sentence express in words)

➢ Give me an English Polish Phrase book.

Frays (contests, fights لڑائی ، جھگڑے،)

➢ Tom's journey to London is a tale of different frays.

36. Pidgin, Pigeon

Pidgin (any of several languages resulting from contact between European traders and local people)

➢ Don't ask me; that's your pidgin.

Pigeon (dove family کبوتر،)

➢ Her carrier pigeon brought happy news.

37. Pin, Pine

Pin (make unable to move, find, hit, pierce with pies)

➢ The child was pinned under the fallen tree.

Pine (have a desire for something خواہش کرنا،)

➢ She is pinning for Zahid.

38. Plain, Plane

Plain (even, clear, ہموار)

➢ The surface of this table is plain.

Plane (رندہ)

➢ This plane is not sharp.

39. Plaintiff, Plaintive

Plaintiff (a person or body suing a defendant in a court of Law مدعی،)

➢ My father was the plaintiff and must therefore have brought the action.

Plaintive (expressing sorrow, mournful ماتمی ، نوحہ،)

➢ He sang a plaintive song of lost love.

40. Plait, Plate

Plait (weaves or twists under/over one another into one rope like length چٹیا،)

- She is wearing her hair in a plate.

Plate (flat dish پلیٹ،)

- The very first day of imprisonment, we are served with a plate of rats beef and vegetables.

41. Pleas, Please

Pleas (request عرضی، درخواست،)

- He pleas for mercy.

Please (a polite form of address اطمینان بخش، براہِ کرم،)

- We're very pleased to see you here.

42. Plum, Plumb

Plum (the edible roundish fleshy fruit of the tree, a desirable thing)

- A reviewer picks all the plums out of a book.

Plumb (through going, sheer مکمل،)

- He is plumb crazy.

43. Placable, Place able

Placeable (that can be placed جو رکھ سکیں،)

- The mechanic is searching for a placeable instrument for tug-Puller.

Placable (to pacify ٹھنڈا کرنا،)

- During turbulent days of history few men remained aloof from the events of day and a few showed placable heavier in different times.

44. Pole, Poll

Pole (either of the two ends of the earth's axis قطب،)

- The employers and the trade union leaders are still poles apart.

Poll (voting at an election انتخابی عمل،)

- We are awaiting the result of the poll.

45. Populace , Populous

Populace (the ordinary people عوام،)

- The new economic measures of the government will go long to help the populace.

Populous (full of people گنجان آباد،)

- The Indus river runs through more populous districts.

46. Partly, Portly

Partly (of parts جزوی،)

- A participle is partly a verb and partly and adjective.

Portly (round and fat گول اور موٹا،)

- A portly city councilor was present in the meeting.

47. Principal, Principle

Principal (chief, main, پرنسپل)

- Azmat Ali is the principal of this college.

Principle (rule, law, اصول)

- Mr. Razi is a man of principle.

48. Probable, Possible

Probable (which is likely to happen غالباً امکان،)

- Shahid is the probable winner in the race.

Possible (which cab happen ممکن،)

- It is possible to get through this examination.

49. Profit, Prophet

Profit (return, benefit منافع)

- You will get much profit in this business.

Prophet (messenger, apostle, پیغمبر)

- God has sent many prophets for the guidance of the people.

50. Proposal, Proposition

Proposal (a suggestion تجویز،)

- They refused to accept my proposal.

Proposition (a statement for discussion موضوع برائے بحث،)

- That war is an evil is a proposition that requires no proof.

51. Prominent, Below

Prominent (standing out, easily seen conspicuous اہم اور واضح،)

- She occupies a prominent position.

Below (under زیر، تحت،)

- We hear voices from below.

52. Pour, Pore

Pour (cause flow in a continuous stream انڈیلنا،)

- Pour yourself another cup of tea.

Pore (tiny opening especially in skin مسام،)

- He was sweating at every pore.

Q

1. Quack, Quake

Quack (person dishonestly claiming to have knowledge and skill نیم حکیم،)

- Government has started action against all quacks.

Quake (shake ہل جانا،)

- He is quaking with fear.

2. Quarry, Query

Quarry (the object of pursuit or attack by a bird of prey, target ہدف،)

- ➢ He fell quarries to muggers.

Query (a question expressing some doubt سوال،)

- ➢ His queries has been answered several times.

3. **Quiet, Quite**

Quiet (silent, خاموش)

- ➢ He was quiet and calm.

Quite (absolutely, بالکل)

- ➢ I am quite right now.

4. **Quid, Quod**

Quid (something for something)

- ➢ Its quid pro quo of his earlier attacks.

Quod (prison جیل،)

- ➢ His son is in quod.

5. **Qualitative, Quantitative**

Qualitative (relating to quality خاصیت پہ مبنی،)

- ➢ He conducted a qualitative analysis of milk to know the quality of fat in it.

Quantitative (relating to quantity مقدار کے متعلق)

- ➢ A quantitative analysis of water tells us that it contains two parts hydrogen and one part of oxygen.

6. **Quantity, Number**

Quantity (an amount of something which can be measured مقدار،)

- ➢ He buys things in large quantities.

Number (an amount of something which can be counted تعداد،)

- ➢ I need 5 number cricket bat.

Quartz (hard substance making in electronic کوارٹز،)

- ➢ Watch is of 10 quartz.

R

1. **Rare, Scarce**

Rare (a rare thing is that only a few of which are found at any time نایاب، کمیاب،)

- ➢ A large sized emerald is rare gem.

Scarce (a thing is scarce, when for the time being it is not found in abundance قلت، کمی،)

- ➢ The scarcity of fruit was caused by the draught.

2. **Rain, Rein, Reign**

Rain (بارش)

- ➢ It rained heavily in our city yesterday.

Rein (any means of control, لگام)

- ➢ Please hold the rein of the horse strongly.

Reign (the time of ruling a state عہد حکومت،)

- ➢ Akbar reigned India with an iron hand.

3. **Raise, Raze, Rays**

Raise (to lift up، اٹھانا)

- ➢ She raised her fingers to her lips as a sign for silence.

Raze (to destroy completely مکمل طور پر تباہ،)

- ➢ The bombers of the enemy razed the city to ground.

Rays (beams شعاعیں،)

- ➢ The rays of the sun were falling on the water.

4. **Raffle, Rifle**

Raffle (a lottery in which the prigs one goods rather than money لاٹری،)

- ➢ He bought two raffle tickets

Rifle (search , quickly turn over pages رائفل،)

- ➢ He lifted the rifle on the shoulder and fired.

5. **Rape, Wrap**

Rape (by force جبری زنا،)

- ➢ The woman was raped on her way home at night.

Warp (a covering , a veil of secrecy برقعہ، نقاب،)

- ➢ She let her evening wrap fall form her shoulders.

6. **Rapier, Repair**

Rapier (long pointed two edged sword لمبی دوہری تلوار،)

- ➢ He used his rapier with great skill to cut his enemy into pieces.

Repair (restore former state, end مرمت کرنا،)

- ➢ The builder is repairing library's leaking roof.

7. **Raven, Ravine**

Raven (a large black bird like a crow but larger ایک کالا پرندہ،)

- ➢ She has raven hair.

Ravine (a long, deep, narrow valley eroded by running water تنگ وادی،)

- ➢ The river had worn a ravine between the two hills .

8. **Reveille, Revel**

Reveille (a signal on a bugle اشارہ،)

- ➢ The bugler blew reveille.

Revel (to take very great pleasure عیش کرنا،)

- ➢ The children revel in country life.

9. **Restive, Restless**

Restive (stubborn, restless بے چین مضطرب،)

- He behaved with his teacher respectfully.

24. Reverend, Reverent

Reverend (mean worthy of reverence قابل احترام،)

- The old reverend gentleman stood up and the people at once stopped their murmurs

Reverent (expressing reverence احترام کا اظہار،)

- His attitude was quite reverent towards me.

25. Right, Rite

Right (as an adjective, means just, true حق، ٹھیک،)

- He is absolutely right.

Rite (means ceremony or observance رسم،)

- He died after receiving the rites of the church.

26. Rhyme, Rime

Rhyme (agreement of sound in verse)

- A good poem contains correct rhyme scheme.

Rime (hard frost سخت کہر دھند،)

- There is rime on the leaves of the trees.

27. Rob, Steal, Steel

Rob (a person is to take a thing from him by force ڈاکہ ڈالنا،)

- Ali was robbed of my watch.

Steal (is to take a thing secretly چوری کرنا،)

- He stole into the room.

Steel (فولاد)

- This knife is made of steel.

28. Robber, Thief

Robber (one who takes another's possessions by force ڈاکو)

- The robbers attacked the buses and took away everything.

Thief (one who steals secretly چور،)

- A thief broke into his house last night.

29. Role, Roll

Role (part کردار،)

- His role in the play was very dramatic and interesting.

Roll (list فہرست،)

- The teacher took the roll call of the students and made them free.

30. Rout, Route

Rout (is the defeat of an army, or crowd of revelers شکست،)

- Russia routed Germany in World War II.

Route (is the course followed in journey راستہ،)

- We were routed to France by way of Dover.

31. Rustic, Rural

Rustic (person or things implying simplicity or rudeness of manners گنوار، گاؤں والوں کی طرح، سادہ،)

- He is rustic in manners.

Rural (refers to the country or belonging to it. It is opposite of Urban دیہاتی، دیہات سے متعلق،)

- Rural areas are being developed by the government.

S

1. Safety, Security

Safety (is the state of being free form danger حفاظت،)

- Do nothing that might endanger the safety of other people.

Security (is the sense of feeling safe محفوظ ہونے کا احساس،)

- Providing security to the citizen is the function of state.

2. Salubrious, Salutary

Salubrious (healthy climate صحت بخش آب و ہوا،)

- The salubrious climate of Murree had a good effect on his health.

Salutary (pleasant experience that produces good result خوشگوار مگر سبق آموز تجربہ،)

- My working proved a salutary lesson for me.

3. Sanguine, Sanguinary

Sanguine (hopeful پر امید،)

- I am sanguine of my success in the examination.

Sanguinary (bloody خونی، خون ریز ظالم،)

- Many sanguinary battles were fought in India among the Moghul rulers.

4. Scatter, Spread

Scatter (to spread, to litter, بکھیرنا)

- Do not scatter the flowers on the floor.

Spread (to scatter, پھیلانا)

- He has spread a white cloth on the dining table.

5. Sculpture, Sculptor

Sculpture (the art of cutting figures on stones in three dimensions)

- Turkish sculpture is known for its beauty and excellence.

Sculptor (an artist who creates sculpture سنگ تراش)

- The work of a sculptor needs honest labour.

6. Sail, Sale

Sail (travel on water propelled by wind, بادبان)

- The sails of the ships were old and worn out.

Sale (ready for disposal ، برائے فروخت)

- This car is for sale.

7. **Sensual, Sensuous**

Sensual (related to material or physical pleasure ، شہوانی)

- He wasted a lot of money on sensual pleasures.

Sensuous (related to human senses ، حسی، حیات سے متعلق)

- Keats is a sensuous poet.

8. **Same, Similar**

Same (means identical ، ایک جیسے)

- He is the same age as his wife.

Similar (only indicates likeness ، ایک جیسے)

- My brother is similar to me in many respects.

9. **Sanitary , Sanatory**

Sanitary (means pertaining to health ، صحت کے متعلق)

- The sanitary conditions of our villages are deplorable.

Sanatory (means healing, conducive to health ، روبہ صحت)

- Sanatory measures should be immediately adopted to combat the disease.

10. **Scenery ,Sight** -

Scenery (means a view of a landscape ، نظارہ)

- The natural scenery of Murree is charming.

Sight (is a general term and means anything seen ، منظر)

- He fell in love with her at first sight.

11. **Seam, Seems**

Seam (is a line where two edges are joined ، سیم۔ لائن)

- His old coat has many frayed seams.

Seems (is to appear to be ، لگنا، محسوس ہونا)

- He seems to be an honest man

12. **See, Witness**

See (to look, دیکھنا)

- All of a sudden, I saw a snake in the room.

Witness (observe, مشاہدہ کرنا)

- I can witness a change in the weather.

13. **Seek, Search**

Seek (is to look for something that is hidden or absent ، چاہنا)

- Water seeks its own level.

Search (means to look round , to find, also to examine ، تلاش کرنا)

- We are busy in searching the lost pen.

14. **Seasonable, Timely**

Seasonable (means in keeping with the season or occurring in good time ، مناسب، موزوں)

- His father gave him some seasonable advice.

Timely (means occurring at the right time ، بروقت)

- But for his timely help Ali would have been ruined.

15. **See, Look, Watch**

See (is to observe or perceive by the eye ، دیکھنا)

- Ali saw him coming from a distance.

Look (is to turn the eyes towards something so as to see ، آنکھیں پھیر کے دیکھنا)

- Look! There he goes.

Watch (is to observe closely or to keep waking)

- We are watching TV.

16. **Senseless, Meaningless**

Senseless (means unconscious or unreasonable ، بے حس)

- He fell down senseless.

Meaningless (means without any meaning or signification ، بے معنی)

- What he says is utterly meaningless.

17. **Sensible, Sensitive**

Sensible (means intelligent, reasonable, is used in a good sense ، معقول)

- He is a sensible person.

Sensitive (means easily affected, touchy ، حساس)

- The stock exchange is sensitive to political disturbance.

18. **Serge, Surge**

Serge (kind of cloth ، کپڑے کی قسم)

- Ali purchased serge for coat.

Surge (rise rapidly ، بڑھنا)

- The dollar surged against the yen.

19. **Sever, Severe, Strict**

Sever (divide, separate ، علیحدہ کرنا، کاٹنا)

- He severs the rope with a knife.

Severe (strict ، سخت)

- This teacher is very severe with his pupils.

Strict (in enforcing obedience and discipline ، نظم وضبط میں سخت)

- They are very strict with their children.

20. **Sick, Sickly**

Sick (denotes temporary ill-health ، عارضی بیماری)

- He is sick in these days.

Sickly (denotes a permanent state of the body often ill ،مستقل بیماری)

➢ His wife is so sickly; nothing seems to do her any good.

21. Soar, Sore

Soar (rise rapidly, fly upwards or high in the sky, بلندی پر اڑنا)

➢ The bird is soaring in the sky.

Sore (hurting, afflictive, تکلیف دہ، تکلیف)

➢ I am suffering from a sore throat.

22. Social, Sociable

Social (means pertaining to society ،سماجی)

➢ Man is a social animal.

Sociable (fit for company or fond of company یار باش)

➢ He has a sociable temperament and so he is liked by all.

23. Sooth, Soothe

Sooth (is a noun ،سچائی)

➢ Sooth to say, he was indeed a perfect gentle knight.

Soothe (is a verb and means to clam, to console ،تسکین پہنچانا)

➢ Oil is a soothing lotion for skin

24. Sound, Soundly

Sound (what is or may be heard ،آواز)

➢ We heard the sound of footsteps coming towards us.

Soundly (in a sound manner, thoroughly and fully ،پورے طور پر سکون سے)

➢ She slept soundly throughout the night.

25. Spacious, Specious

Spacious (means having ample space or room ،کشادہ)

➢ In the spacious hall castle all the knights were assembled.

Specious (apparently pleasing, attractive or right ،ظاہری طور پر پرکشش)

➢ His arguments are specious; but they do not convince.

26. Spiritual , Spirituous

Spiritual(means pertaining to divine things or the soul ،روحانی)

➢ Religion caters to the spiritual need of man.

Spirituous (containing spirit ،جسمیں سپرٹ ہو، ترش)

➢ One should avoid all spirituous liquor as poison.

27. Stair, Stare

Stair (step, سیڑھی، قدمچہ)

➢ She is sitting on the bottom stair.

Stare (look at with fix eyes, gaze, غور سے دیکھنا)

➢ It is rude to stare at others.

28. Stationary, Stationery

Stationary(is an adjective and means fixed ،ساکن)

➢ Men used to believe in old days that the earth was stationary.

Stationery (is a noun and means the articles sold by a stationer ،سٹیشنری)

➢ He has opened a stationery shop in a busy locality.

29. Statue, Statute

Statute (is a law expressly enacted by the legislature ،قانون)

➢ There is a statute in England to this effect that one cannot marry one's sister-in-law.

Statue (is an image ،مجسمہ)

➢ You can see the statue of Queen Victoria.

30. Stile, Style

Stile (is a step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence ،سیڑھی سے دیوار چڑھنا)

➢ Ali helped the lady over the stile

Style (style is the manner of writing of a particular writer ،انداز)

➢ Intense study of the Bible will keep any man from being vulgar in point of style.

31. Stimulus, Stimulant

Stimulus (that which rouses to activity-action on the mind ،دماغی محرک)

➢ He is so dull that no stimulus produces any effect on him.

Stimulant (that which stimulates action on the body ،محرک جسمانی)

➢ The doctor gave him a stimulant mixture.

32. Stop, stay

Stop (to stop a thing is to arrest its motion ،روکنا)

➢ Ali stopped him in the street.

Stay (to stay is to remain for some time after the motion has been arrested ،حکم امتناعی)

➢ Ali was stayed at Lahore.

33. State, Government

State (condition in which something organized; political community ،ریاست، ملک)

➢ The house was in dirty state.

Government (governing body ،حکومت)

➢ What the county needs, is strong government

34. Suite, Suit

Suite (a set of rooms in a hotel ،تلفظ سویٹ، مکمل دو کمرے)

➢ We got a suite in the hotel.

Suit (a set of outer garments of the same material ،تلفظ سوٹ، کپڑوں کا جوڑا)

➢ He bought a three-piece suit for his son.

35. Suspense, Suspension

Suspense (means uncertainty, indecision ،غیر یقینی)

- They have kept me in suspense for five days already.

Suspension (act of suspending, interruption معطل،)

- There has been a temporary suspension of hostilities between the two states.

36. Scald, Scold

Scald (steam, to pour boiling liquid over, burn جلنا/جلانا،)

- She scalded herself with hot grease.

Scold (to find fault with عیب تلاش کرنا،)

- His brother scolded him for breaking the baseball bat.

37. Scrape, Scrap

Scrape (to rub with something sharp رگڑنا،)

- Don's scrape your feet on the floor.

Scrap (a small piece, fight, quarrel لڑائی/جھگڑا،)

- Let's not have a scrap about it.

38. Scratch, Screech

Scratch (gather money پیسے جمع کرنا،)

- They scratched a merge living.

Screech (to cry out چیخنا،)

- Help! Help! She screeched.

39. Sextan, Sexton

Sextan (of a fever (marked by paroxysms that receive after every six days))

- He is suffering from sextan.

Sexton (a man who takes care of a church گرجا گھر کا متولی،)

- It is Sexton's duty to ring the bell and dig the grave.

40. Shear, Sheer

Shear (to cut with shears کاٹنے کا آلہ،)

- The farmer sheared his sheep.

Sheer (very thin, quite, complete and utter مکمل، بالکل،)

- She fainted form sheer wearness.

41. Shall, Shell, Will

Shall (helping verb)

- I shall go to Lahore.

Shell (case, eggshell, bomb material, بم کا گولہ)

- A shell exploded in the market.

Will (helping verb)

- He will sing a song.

42. Shad ,Shade, Shadow

Shad (salt water fishes مچھلی قسم،)

- The shad common on the North Atlantic coast is a valuable food fish.

Shade (a partly dark place سایہ دار جگہ،)

- We sat in the shade of a big tree.

Shadow (an unilluminated)

- The greedy dog saw his own shadow in the water of canal.

43. Serf, Surf

Surf (browse)

- Surf the internet.

Serf (a peasant in the feudal systems مزارع،)

- The serf was bondman, generally bound to the soil and required to provide certain payments and services to his lord by custom, the serf also enjoyed certain rights.

44. Sky, Horizon

Sky (آسمان)

- The sky is overcast with clouds.

Horizon (افق)

- The horizon looks bright at the sunrise.

45. Slight, Sleight

Slight (not much, slender , neglect ہلکا سا، سمارٹ،)

- Ali has a slight girl.

Sleight (skill, dexterity, a clever trick مہارت، چال،)

- Every interest did, by right, or might or sleight gets represented.

46. Slime, Slim

Slime (any thick viscous matter گاڑھا مادہ، مائع،)

- The snake slimed his victim.
- **Slim** (being of delicate or thin build, سلم، سمارٹ)
- He goes for walk daily therefore he is slim.

47. Simple, Simpleton

Simple (making claim to no special qualities, sincere سادہ، معصوم،)

- We like this simple fellow.

Simpleton (a weak minded trusting person سادہ لوح، احمق انسان،)

- Everyone can deceive this simpleton.

48. Solder, Soldier

Solder (to fasten باندھنا،)

- He soldered the broken wires together

Soldier (a person who serves in army فوجی،)

- The trade of the soldier is war.

49. Solitude, Solicitude

Solitude (being without companions, a lonely pace تنہائی،)

- He spent a year in the solitudes of this valley.

Solicitude (anxiety, concern ، فکرات، پریشانی)

- All parents are full of solicitude for their children's welfare.

50. Sou, Sough

Sou (anything of little value, a French coin ، فرانسیسی سکہ)

- It cost me few sous.

Sough (murmuring sound ، بڑبڑانے کی آواز)

- The water was soughing.

51. Space, Outer Space

Space (خلا، فضا)

- Space has been conquered by the Americans and the Russians.
- **Outer Space** (بیرونی خلا)
- Outer space is without oxygen.

52. Spar, Spare, Spear

Spar (argue cautiously ، دلائل سے بات کرنا)

- The two old men were sparring about who would win the election.

Spare (to show mercy ، چھوڑ دینا)

- Her cruel tongue spares nobody who makes a mistake.

Spear (a weapon with a long shift and a sharp_pointed head, to pierce with spear,

- The Indian speared a fish.

53. Spat, Spate

Spat (a light quarrel، ہلکی پھلکی لڑائی)

- They got into kind of a spat about petty points.

Spate (a usually large number of events, flood after the heavy rain the river was in spate ، زیادہ تعداد میں/مقدار میں)

- Police are investigating a spate of burglaries in the Ravi Road Area.

54. Spatial, Special

Spatial (having to do with space، خلاء کے متعلق)

- He attributed mischief to spatial beings.

Special (not general ، خاص)

- Every country has its special attractions.

55. Speed, Velocity

Speed (رفتار)

- The speed of this bus is 60 kilometer per hour.

Velocity (خاص سمت میں رفتار)

- The train was running to Lahore at a terrible velocity.

56. Storey, Story

Storey (منزل)

- He lives in the third storey of this house.

Story (tale ، کہانی)

- He told me a cock and bull story.

57. Study, Studious

Study (peruse, read, مطالعہ کرنا)

- I study regularly near the examination.

Studious (voracious reader مطالعہ کرنے والے)

- A studious person is always successful in his life.

58. Stark, Stork

Stark (absolute, sheer ، بالکل، قطعی)

- That fool is talking stark nonsense.

Stork (a large bird ، پرندہ)

- Storks are found in most warm parts of the world.

59. Straight, Strait

Straight (without bend ، سیدھا)

- This is a straight line.

Strait (narrow, a difficult ، تنگ مشکل)

- The gate is very strait.

60. Subtler, Sutler

Subtler (2nd degree of subtle ، زیادہ باریک بین، نازک تر)

- Her observations are subtler than her husband.

Sutler (a merchant who sells provisions to soldiers ، تاجر جو فوجی سامان بیچے)

- The suspected stuler was arrested and sent to jail.

61. Succor, Sucker

Succor (a person, thing that helps ، مددگار، معاون)

- He thought of the worn-out, aged men whom he had succored.

Sucker (a lump of hard candy, a person easily deceived)

- He's real sucker for flattery.

62. Surplice, Surplus

Surplice (a loose-fitting, white ecclesiastical, بازوں والی بڑی ویسٹ کوٹ)

- Throughout the day, surplice priests, accompanied by clots carrying pots of holy water, visited every business and residential section of Rome, blessing home and offices.

Surplus (excess ، اضافی)

- The bank keeps a large surplus of money in reserve.

63. Swell, Swill

Swell (go grow bigger ، بڑھنا، سوجھنا)

- Savings may swell into a fortune.

Swill (to drink greedily ،لالچا کے پی)

➢ She had seen them swilling down champagne with a couple of unknown persons.

64. Servitude , Servility

Servitude (slavery ،غلامی)

➢ What a state of servitude you are in?

Servility (mean-spiritedness ،کمینگی)

➢ One should not fall into an attitude of servility.

T

1. Tall, Toll

Tall (higher than average ،لمبا)

➢ That's is a tall tale

Toll (ring slowly ،آہستہ بجنا)

➢ For whom the bell tolls.

2. Tail, Folk Tail

Tail (story, کہانی)

➢ He told us an interesting tale.

Folk Tale (لوک کہانی)

➢ Heer Ranja is a romantic folk tale of Punjab.

3. Tamper, Temper

Tamper (to interfere with ،مداخلت کرنا، چھیڑنا)

➢ Do not tamper with the official record.

Temper (temperament ،مزاج)

➢ He did not lose his temper even in this odd situation.

4. Tare, Tear

Tare (an injurious weed ،مہلک جڑی بوٹی)

➢ Tares killed the wheat.

Tear (shed tears ،آنسو بہانا)

➢ The smoke made his eyes tear.

5. Transcendent, Transcendental

Transcendent (superior ،اعلیٰ)

➢ Ali has an idea of transcendent worth.

Transcendental (vague, visionary, metaphysical ،غیر واضح، مابعد الطبیعی)

➢ His ideas are too transcendental for me.

6. Take, Receive

Take (a thing is to lay hold of it ،لینا، پکڑنا)

➢ He took a pawn from a table.

Receive (to receive a thing is to accept its delivery when it is preyed ،وصول کرنا)

➢ He received a letter yesterday.

7. Team , Teem

Team (a team is a number of persons, cattle, associated ،ٹیم)

➢ He achieves success by means of good-tam work.

Teem (is to abound ،بہت تعداد میں، بھر ہوا)

➢ The jungle teems with wild birds.

8. Temperance, Temperament

Temperance (moderation, اعتدال)

➢ We must always observe temperance in eating and drinking.

Temperament (aptitude, natural disposition, مزاج)

➢ He is a man of judicious temperament.

9. Tenor, Tenure

Tenor (the general direction ،انداز)

➢ The tenor of his life was full of difficulties.

Tenure (the period on which anything is held ،میعاد، عہدہ)

➢ The tenure of the office of a Pakistan president is five years.

10. Testimony, Evidence

Testimony (is a declaration to rove some fact ،گواہی)

➢ According to the testimony of the medical profession, the health of the nation is improving.

Evidence (is information, given personally or otherwise, to establish some fact)

➢ Have you any evidence for this statements?

11. Tire, Tyre

Tire (to cause to feel weak and lacking power ،تھکا دینا، تھکنا)

➢ She never tires of talking about her work.

Tyre (a thick band of rubber ،کار وغیرہ کا ٹائر)

➢ He changed the tyre of his car.

12. Trade, Commerce

Trade (is carried on within or without a country on a large or a small scale ،تجارت)

➢ Trading is an important factor in the growth of our economy.

Commerce (is carried on between different countries on a large scale دو ملکوں کے درمیان ،تجارت)

➢ Commerce defies every wind, outrides every tempest and invades every zone.

13. Transient, Transitory

Transient (means of short duration, not lasting ،وقتی)

➢ The impression produced by his eloquent speech was only transient.

Transitory (means going or passing away, "speedily vanishing ،عارضی)

- Man should not care much for his transitory existence here, but should think of his eterna home in heaven

14. Truce, Treaty

Truce (is just a suspension of hostilities between two armies (جنگ بندی،)

- On Christmas eve there was a truce between the two armies; but hostilities were resumed after two days.

Treaty (Is a more formal and prolonged arrangement than truce (معاہدہ،)

- By a treaty Germany agreed to concede certain islands in the Pacific to Japan.

15. Trifling, Trivial

Trifling (means of small importance (معمولی، کم اہم،)

- What you have discovered is after all of a trifling value.

Trivial (thing is that which is insignificant in itself (غیر اہم،)

- Do not lose your time by giving too much attention to trivial matters.

16. Temporal, Temporary

Temporal (of earthly human life (دنیاوی،)

- The temporal power of Pope confirm him a great authority.

Temporary (a short time (عارضی،)

- During flood days a temporary bridge was constructed over the Indus.

U

1. Ultimate, Final

Ultimate (furthest or highest in degree or order, utmost or extreme (آخری، قطعی،)

- The ultimate goal of one's life should be service of humanity.

Final (last, conclusive (آخری، فیصلہ کن،)

- He is now taking his final examination in law.

2. Union, Unity

Union (means concord, or that which is formed by the combination of parts or individual things or persons (اتحاد،)

- The principal addressed to the college union.

Unity (oneness or agreement (اتفاق،)

- Unity is strength.

3. Unqualified, Disqualified

Unqualified (one who is not qualified (جو اہل نہ ہو، غیر مشروط)

- He is unqualified for teaching.

Disqualified (disabled or debarred (ناکارہ، ناقابل، بے کار،)

- He has been disqualified from appearing in the next two examinations.

4. Urban , Urbane

Urban (in a town (شہری،)

- A new bus service has been started in urban areas of Punjab.

Urbane (polite (شریف،)

- The urbane satire of Qasimi amuses us much.

5. Vale, Veil, Wail

Vale (a valley (وادی،)

- The vale of Swat is very lovely and beautiful.

Veil (a mask (پردہ، برقع)

- This beautiful woman convers her face with veil.

Wail (cry or mourn in a loud voice (بین کرنا، زور سے رونا،)

- She is wailing on her husband death.

6. Value, Price

Value (real worth of a thing (اصلی قیمت، قدر،)

- What is the value of your property?

Price (what we pay for a thing (قیمت جو خود ادا کی جائے،)

- What price did you pay for this property?

7. Vain, Vein

Vain (useless, too proud (بے کار مغرور،)

- She is a vain girl.

Vein (blood vessel (ورید،)

- Veins carry the blood back to the heart.

8. Variance, Variation

Variance (means disagreement (تغیر،)

- We are at variance among ourselves.

Variation (difference, change (تبدیلی، فرق،)

- The variation of temperature in this season is remarkable

9. Venal, Venial

Venal (a person that may be bought, or one who sells his services for money (کرائے کا ٹٹو، بک جانے والا شخص،)

- He belongs to the group of venal writers.

Venial (pardonable sin or fault (قابل معافی قصور یا گناہ،)

- Venial sins are pardonable.

10. Verbal, Verbose

Verbal (relating to words (لفظی،)

- Ali has a good verbal memory.

Verbose (abounding in words (لفاظی سے بھرپور،)

- He delivered a verbose speech.

11. Voracity, Veracity

Voracity (implies greediness (لالچ،)

- His voracity is amazing. he is always ready to swallow things.

Veracity (truthfulness or truth) ، صداقت

- We do not call into question the veracity of his statement.

12. Visitor, Visitant

Visitor (is applied to human beings ، دورہ کرنے والے، مہمان)

- We are expecting some visitors this evening.

Visitant (is applied to heavenly beings ، آسمانی مخلوق)

- The heavenly visitant woke up Abou Ben Adhem and talked to him.

13. Vial, Viol

Vial (a small bottle that contains a drug ، چھوٹی بوتل)

- A vial of pure corn oil.

Viol (a musical instrument ، آلہ موسیقی)

- Her playing on viol was filling the atmosphere with sweet music.

14. Virtual, Virtuous

Virtual (being in fact , though not accepted a fact ، حقیقی، عملی طور پہ)

- He is the virtual head of the business.

Virtuous (good ، نیک، پرہیزگار)

- She is a virtuous woman.

15. Wadding, Wedding

Wadding (a soft material for padding)

- Hospital purchased five thousand waddings for operation theater.

Wedding (marriage ceremony ، شادی)

- A chemical wedding between the element boron and organic substances promised industry a new family of compounds

16. Wad Wade

Wad (a soft mass ، پھنبہ)

- He used a wad of cotton to wipe the counter.

Wade (to walk through ، چلنا)

- Ali waded through that dull book?

17. Waist, Waste

Waist (کمر)

- He wears a belt round his waist.

Waste (ضائع کرنا)

- Do not waste away your money in gambling.

18. Waive, Wave

Waive (to remove ، چھوڑ دینا، مستثنیٰ قرار دینا)

- The government has waived the condition of age for the new appointments.

Wave (current ، موج لہر)

- The waves of sea danced beautifully and delighted us.

19. Way, Weight

Way (راستہ)

- I met my old friend on the way.

Weight (وزن)

- She is losing her weight now-a-days.

20. Whet, Wet

Whet (to sharpen, تیز کرنا)

- He was trying to whet the knife.

Wet (watery, گیلا)

- It was a wet day yesterday.

21. Whether, Weather

Whether (use in indirect question آیا کہ)

- I asked him whether he is married or not.

Weather (the state of the atmosphere at a particular place, موسم)

- Today, weather is very unpleasant.

22. Wend, Vend

Wend (go , travel, travel along a route ، جانا، سفر کرنا)

- We wended our way home.

Vend (to sell ، بیچنا)

- He vends fruit form an art.

23. Wages, Salary, Income, Fee

Wages (the money paid to working men and servants ، مزدوری)

- Wages of sin is death.

Salary (is the money paid at regular intervals to professional people like officials, clerks ، تنخواہ)

- The superintendent draws a salary of Rs. 100,000/, P.M.

Income (عام آمدنی)

- His income for the current year is not taxable.

Fee (is what is paid to a doctor , lawyer or similar professional people for special services ، فیس)

- The doctor's fee is Rs. 1500 per call.

24. Willful, Willing

Willful (obstinate voluntary, ، رضامندانہ)

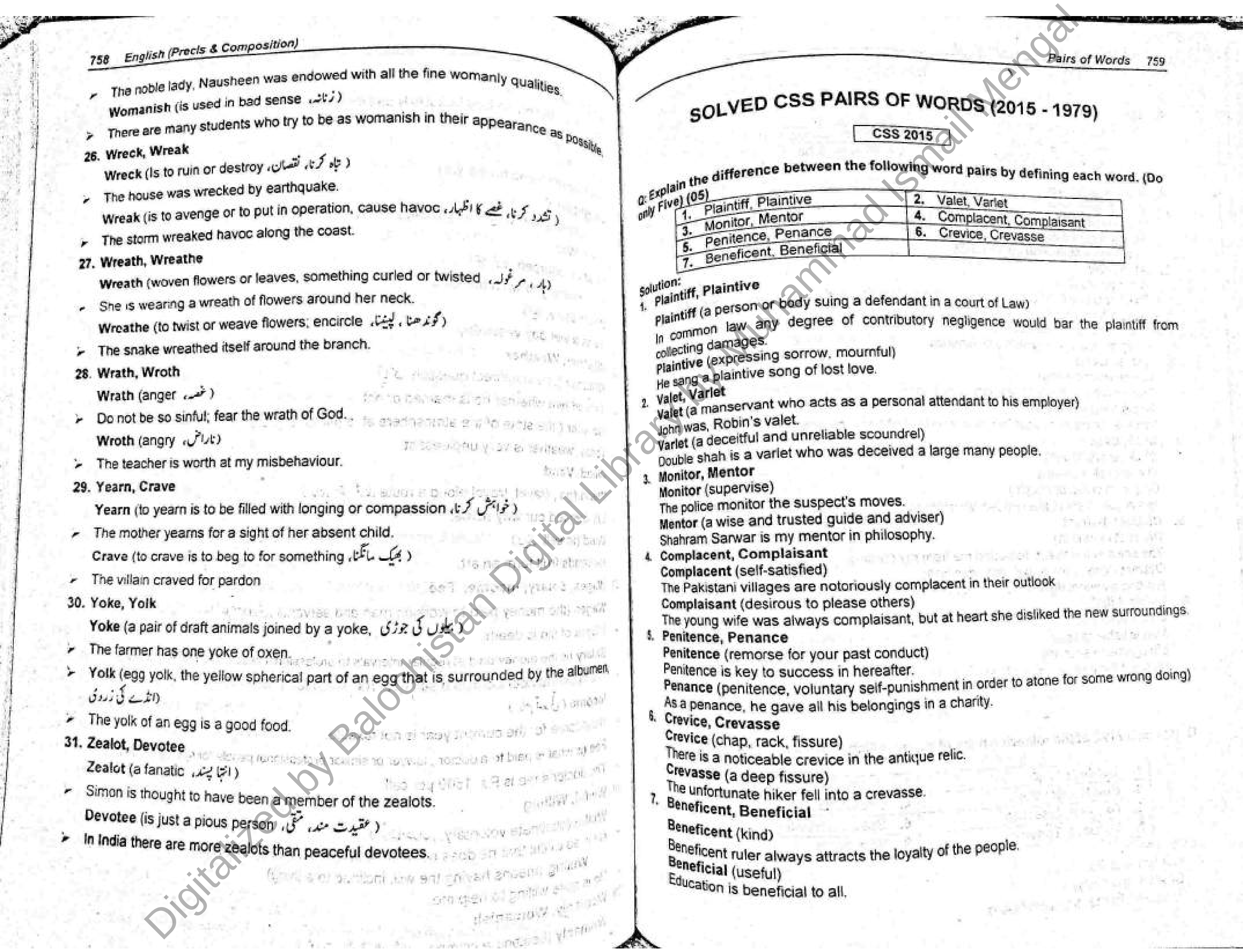
- He is so willful that he does not care to listen to anybody's advice.

Willing (means having the will, inclined to a thing)

- He is quite willing to help me.

25. Womanly, Womanish

Womanly (befitting a woman ، عورت کے شایان شان)



- The noble lady, Nausheen was endowed with all the fine womanly qualities.

Womanish (is used in bad sense زنانہ)

- There are many students who try to be as womanish in their appearance as possible.

26. Wreck, Wreak

Wreck (Is to ruin or destroy تباہ کرنا، نقصان)

- The house was wrecked by earthquake.

Wreak (is to avenge or to put in operation, cause havoc تشدد کرنا، غصے کا اظہار)

- The storm wreaked havoc along the coast.

27. Wreath, Wreathe

Wreath (woven flowers or leaves, something curled or twisted ہار، مرغولہ)

- She is wearing a wreath of flowers around her neck.

Wreathe (to twist or weave flowers; encircle گوندھنا، لپیٹنا)

- The snake wreathed itself around the branch.

28. Wrath, Wroth

Wrath (anger غصہ)

- Do not be so sinful; fear the wrath of God.

Wroth (angry ناراض)

- The teacher is worth at my misbehaviour.

29. Yearn, Crave

Yearn (to yearn is to be filled with longing or compassion خواہش کرنا)

- The mother yearns for a sight of her absent child.

Crave (to crave is to beg to for something بھیک مانگنا)

- The villain craved for pardon

30. Yoke, Yolk

Yoke (a pair of draft animals joined by a yoke, بیلوں کی جوڑی)

- The farmer has one yoke of oxen.
- **Yolk** (egg yolk, the yellow spherical part of an egg that is surrounded by the albumen انڈے کی زردی)
- The yolk of an egg is a good food.

31. Zealot, Devotee

Zealot (a fanatic انتہا پسند)

- Simon is thought to have been a member of the zealots.

Devotee (is just a pious person عقیدت مند، متقی)

- In India there are more zealots than peaceful devotees.

SOLVED CSS PAIRS OF WORDS (2015 - 1979)

CSS 2015

Q: Explain the difference between the following word pairs by defining each word. (Do only Five) (05)

1. Plaintiff, Plaintive	2. Valet, Varlet
3. Monitor, Mentor	4. Complacent, Complaisant
5. Penitence, Penance	6. Crevice, Crevasse
7. Beneficent, Beneficial	

Solution:

1. **Plaintiff, Plaintive**

Plaintiff (a person or body suing a defendant in a court of Law)

In common law any degree of contributory negligence would bar the plaintiff from collecting damages.

Plaintive (expressing sorrow, mournful)

He sang a plaintive song of lost love.

2. **Valet, Varlet**

Valet (a manservant who acts as a personal attendant to his employer)

John was, Robin's valet.

Varlet (a deceitful and unreliable scoundrel)

Double shah is a varlet who was deceived a large many people.

3. **Monitor, Mentor**

Monitor (supervise)

The police monitor the suspect's moves.

Mentor (a wise and trusted guide and adviser)

Shahram Sarwar is my mentor in philosophy.

4. **Complacent, Complaisant**

Complacent (self-satisfied)

The Pakistani villages are notoriously complacent in their outlook

Complaisant (desirous to please others)

The young wife was always complaisant, but at heart she disliked the new surroundings.

5. **Penitence, Penance**

Penitence (remorse for your past conduct)

Penitence is key to success in hereafter.

Penance (penitence, voluntary self-punishment in order to atone for some wrong doing)

As a penance, he gave all his belongings in a charity.

6. **Crevice, Crevasse**

Crevice (chap, rack, fissure)

There is a noticeable crevice in the antique relic.

Crevasse (a deep fissure)

The unfortunate hiker fell into a crevasse.

7. **Beneficent, Beneficial**

Beneficent (kind)

Beneficent ruler always attracts the loyalty of the people.

Beneficial (useful)

Education is beneficial to all.

CSS 2013

Q. Use only FIVE of the following pairs of words which illustrate their meaning.

1. Adjoin, Adjourn	2. Allay, Ally
3. Bases, Basis	4. Click, Clique
5. Distract, Detract	6. Liable, Libel

Solution:

1. **Adjoin, Adjourn**
   Adjoin (besides)
   He lives in the adjoining room of my hotel.
   Adjourn (to be delayed)
   The court was adjourned for lunch.
2. **Allay, Ally**
   Allay (to lesson)
   Premier David Cameron has suggested that the fears of Bashar-Al-Assad should be allayed by giving him a safe passage out of Syria.
   Ally (a friend in association)
   Pakistan is a very close ally of America.
3. **Bases, Basis**
   Bases (foundations)
   The edifice of his principles has weak bases.
   Basis (reason for belief)
   What is the basis of your faith in this unsophisticated culture?
4. **Click, Clique**
   Click (sharp sound)
   The door clicked shut.
   Clique (a group of people)
   The clique of some like-minded Ministers ousted the President from power.
5. **Distract, Detract**
   Distract (attention)
   The noise in the street distracted me from my reading.
   Detract (take away, a part from, diminish)
   His bad manners detract from hid good character.
6. **Liable, Libel**
   Liable (prone to)
   Man is liable to error.
   Libel (written scandal)
   He sued the newspaper for libel.

CSS 2011

Q. Use only FIVE of the following pairs of words which illustrate their meaning.

1. Capital, Capitol	2. Assay, Essay
3. Envelop, Envelope	4. Decree, Degree
5. Desolate, Dissolute	6. Species, Specie
7. Tortuous, Torturous	8. Wet, Whet

Solutions:

1. **Capital, Capitol**
   Capital (main city)
   Paris and Rome are capital

   Capitol (US presidential house)
   The terrorists have warned the US Government to target the capitol if their demands are not met.
2. **Assay, Essay**
   Assay (make an effort, estimate)
   The jeweler assayed gold ornaments and told their price.
   Essay (composition)
   He wrote a comprehensive essay on politics.
3. **Envelop, Envelope**
   Envelop (to wrap something)
   She enveloped her baby in her shawl because of rain.
   Envelope (paper containing letter)
   Put this letter in the envelope and post it.
4. **Decree, Degree**
   Decree (an official statement)
   The court has decreed new rules for being eligible for this post.
   Degree (level of something)
   Water freezers at 32 degree Fahrenheit.
5. **Desolate, Dissolute**
   Desolate (un-pleasant place)
   She has been desolated by the death of her friend.
   Dissolute (immoral loving)
   It is not desirable in any culture to be a dissolute pleasure seeker.
6. **Species, Specie**
   Species (set of animals plants)
   The museum also has isle species.
   Specie (coins collectively)
   How many coins specie do you have?
7. **Tortuous, Torturous**
   Tortuous (complicated path)
   A path to success is often tortuous.
   Torturous (extremely painful)
   He spent a torturous life haunted by his childhood memories.
8. **Wet, Whet**
   Wet (soaked with water)
   The shirt is still wet, spread it in the sun to dry.
   Whet (to sharpen)
   The book will whet your appetite for reading more of her books.

CSS 2010

Q: Use Five pairs of words in sentences:

1. Adverse, Averse	2. Maize, Maze
3. Medal, Meddle	4. Imperious, imperial
5. Veracity, Voracity	6. Allusion, Illusion
7. Ordinance, Ordnance	8. Willing, Willful

Solution:

1. **Adverse, Averse**
   Adverse (having harmful effect)
   They carry on their journey in adverse winds.
   Averse (strong disliking)
   He is averse to take any hasty action instead he believes in wait and watch policy.
2. **Maize, Maze**
   Maize (a tall plant with yellow seeds)
   The rotti of maize is very popular in Punjab.
   Maze (complicated system of paths)
   He lost himself in the maze.
3. **Medal, Meddle**
   Medal (something as reward)
   He was awarded a gold medal for being best graduate of the university.
   Meddle (to intervene)
   One should not meddle into other's affairs.
4. **Imperious, imperial**
   Imperious (unpleasantly proud and expecting)
   Your imperious attitude cannot work everywhere. So, try to mend it.
   Imperial (belonging to empire)
   Only the few people were allowed to enter the imperial court.
5. **Veracity, Voracity**
   Veracity (truthfulness)
   The veracity of his statement cannot be questioned as he is really an honest fellow.
   Voracity (eat ravenously)
   Everybody was astonished at his voracity as he pigged out dish after dish at the dinner party.
6. **Allusion, Illusion**
   Allusion (reference)
   This poem contains many allusions from ancient history.
   Illusion (idea or belief that it not true)
   His generosity is all an illusion.
7. **Ordinance, Ordnance**
   Ordinance (edict, is a rule made by a government)
   The government has issued an ordinance about prices of commodities in Ramzan.
   Ordnance (artily, military stored materials)
   Ordnance factory is situated in Wah.
8. **Willing, Willful**
   Willing (happy to do something)
   I'm always willing to dine out as I love hoteling.
   Willful (done intentionally)
   His willful nature has always been an obstacle in the way of his good career.

CSS 2009

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences.

1. Persecute, Prosecute	2. Luxuriant, Luxurious
3. Mean, Mien	4. Observation, Observance
5. Naughty, Knotty	6. Ghostly, Ghastly
7. Hew, Hue	8. Hoard, Horde

Solutions:

1. **Persecute, Prosecute:**
   Persecute (to imitate, to cause to suffer)
   Don't persecute him with load of questions.
   Prosecute (proceed legally)
   He was prosecuted in the court for the court for the charge of bribery.
2. **Luxuriant, Luxurious:**
   Luxuriant (means profuse)
   Lush vegetation of the tropics has a luxuriant growth.
   Luxurious (sumptuous, or characterized by luxury)
   They live in luxurious surroundings.
3. **Mean, Mien**
   Mean (Poor in appearance, inferior)
   She lives in a mean house.
   Mien (someone's typical expression or way of behaving)
   Her mien and demeanor were dignified.
4. **Observation, Observance**
   Observation (means remark and reception)
   He made a significant observation on that occasion.
   Observance (is strict and attentive performance)
   Strict observance of Pardah by women is not possible.
5. **Naughty, Knotty**
   Naughty (disobedient, causing trouble)
   It was naughty of you to pull cat's child.
   Knotty (difficult)
   It is a knotty problem to solve.
6. **Ghostly, Ghastly**
   Ghostly (like ghost)
   A ghostly form walked across the stage.
   Ghastly (causing terror)
   Murder is a ghastly crime.
7. **Hew, Hue**
   Hew (cut down)
   Hew down the branches of this tree.
   Hue (color)
   The hues of rainbow are lovely.
8. **Hoard, Horde**
   Hoard (a store reserved for future use)
   She was shocked to find her hoard of money stolen from her room.
   Horde (troop, gang)
   While wandering in the jungle they were confronted with a horde of Tartars.

CSS 2008

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences.

1. Mitigate, Alleviate	2. Persecute, Prosecute
3. Popular, Populace	4. Compliment, Complement
5. Excite, Incite	6. Voracity, Veracity
7. Virtual, Virtuous	8. Exceptional, Exceptionable

Solutions:

1. **Mitigate, Alleviate**
   Mitigate (make something less harmful)
   This medicine will soon mitigate your pain.
   Alleviate (to lesson intensity)
   The judge's decision alleviated the sufferings of the bereaved parents.
2. **Persecute, Prosecute**
   Persecute (to imitate, to cause, to suffer)
   Don't persecute him with load of questions.
   Prosecute (proceed legally)
   He was prosecuted in the court for the court for the charge of bribery.
3. **Popular, Populace**
   Popular (is that thing or person which or who please the people)
   Atif Aslam is a popular singer of Pakistan.
   Populace (people, general public)
   Some policies should be kept secret from the populace.
4. **Compliment, Complement**
   Compliment (regard)
   Thank you for the compliment you paid to me.
   Complement (that completes)
   This chapter is the complement to this book.
5. **Excite, Incite**
   Excite (arouse)
   The national anthem excites patriotism in the people.
   Incite (to stir)
   Insult incites resentment.
6. **Voracity, Veracity**
   Voracity (eating habit)
   Everybody was astonished at his voracity, he consumed dish after dish in the party.
   Veracity (truthfulness)
   The veracity of his statement cannot be called into question because I am sure of his honesty.
7. **Virtual, Virtuous**
   Virtual (practical)
   He is the virtual head of the department.
   Virtuous (pious)
   She a virtuous girl and helps others selflessly.
8. **Exceptional, Exceptionable**
   Exceptional (extra ordinary)
   The employs who applied late will only be considered in exceptional case.
   Exceptionable (upsetting/objectionable)
   His exceptionable behavior annoyed his boss.

CSS 2007

Q: Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences.

1. Affluence, Effluence	**2.** Wretch, Retch
3. Euphemistic, euphuistic	**4.** Amoral, Immoral
5. Imperial, imperious	**6.** Degrade, denigrate
7. Temporal, Temporary	**8.** Precipitate, Precipitous

Solutions:

1. **Affluence, Effluence**
   Affluence (Plenty of money)
   Affluence in Spain stunned the foreigners.
   Effluence (Waste of liquid)
   Toric effluence is dangerous for health.
2. **Wretch, Retch**
   Wretch (someone that you feel sorry for)
   The poor wretch had really suffered.
   Retch (to try to vomit)
   Like someone drowning, she fought for air gasping retching.
3. **Euphemistic, Euphuistic**
   Euphemistic (a mild expression for a harsh one)
   "Pass away" is euphemistic way of saying someone is dead.
   Euphuistic (affected and elegant literary style)
   John Lyly's euphuistic style influenced many poets in the West.
4. **Amoral, Immoral**
   Amoral (without any concept of morality)
   She is an amoral fellow.
   Immoral (with bad moral)
   They condemned slavery as immoral.
5. **Imperial, Imperious**
   Imperial (belonging to empire)
   Only the few people were allowed to enter the imperial court.
   Imperious (unpleasantly proud and expecting)
   Your imperious attitude cannot work everywhere. So, try to mend it.
6. **Degrade, Denigrate**
   Degrade (that someone without respect)
   How can you degrade yourself by writing such a trash?
   Denigrate (to say that someone is not good)
   Men who denigrate the status of women, are more chauvinists.
7. **Temporal, Temporary**
   Temporal (of earthly human life)
   The temporal power of Pope confirm him a great authority.
   Temporary (a short time)
   During flood days a temporary bridge was constructed over the Indus.
8. **Precipitate, Precipitous,**
   Precipitate (a solid substance that has been chemically isolated, to force someone for particular condition)
   The rise in value of oil precipitated a world economic crisis.
   Precipitous (very steep)
   This region is famous for its precipitous cliffs.

CSS 2006

Q: Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences.

1. Veracity, Voracity	**2.** Persecute, Prosecute
3. Moat, Mote	**4.** Loath, Loathe
5. Ingenious, Ingenuous	**6.** Fain, Feign
7. Emigrant, Immigrant	**8.** Wreak, Wreck

Solutions:

1. **Auger, Augur**
Auger (a boring instrument)
The carpenter uses his auger to make a hole in the beam.
Augur (diviner ancient Rome, a religious official who interpreted ones to guide public policy)
The ancient Romans always consulted their augurs before setting out on any expedition
2. **Fain, Feign**
Fain (look good)
I would fain stay at home in such a hot day.
Feign (to pretend)
He feigned repentance, actually he was not.
3. **Emigrate, Immigrate**
Emigrate
The emigrants to Pakistan are leading a prosperous life.
Immigrate
The Pakistanis who go to settle in England are emigrants from Pakistan and immigrants in England.
4. **Envy, Jealousy**
Envy (feeling of disappointment and resentment)
He was filled with envy of me.
Jealousy (feeling or showing fear or ill will because of possible or actual loss of rights)
His animosity is nothing but a lover's jealousy.
5. **Invade, Attack**
Invade (to move in/enter in a country/town using military)
Iran invaded Kuwait for nothing.
Attack (an act of using violence to kill or hurt somebody)
I do not attack at night. I believed it below my dignity.
6. **Trifling, Trivial**
Trifling (means of small importance)
What you have discovered is after all of a trifling value.
Trivial (thing is that which is insignificant in itself)
Do not lose your time by giving too much attention to trivial matters.
7. **Simulation, Dissimulation**
Simulation (imitation, are in enactment, as of something anticipated are in testing)
An audio-visual simulation of the beginning of the universe was presented in the classroom.
Dissimulation (to hide one feelings or intentions)
The police were about to catch the culprit but he escaped by dissimulation.
8. **Venal, Venial**
Venal (a person that may be bought, or one who sells his services for money)
He belongs to the group of venal writers.
Venial (pardonable sin or fault)
Venial sins are pardonable.

CSS 2001

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences.

1. Brooch, Broach	2. Fain, Feign
3. Hoard, Horde	4. Illusion, Delusion
5. Persecute, Prosecute	6. Prescribe, Proscribe
7. Respectfully, Respectively	8. Complacent, Complaisant
9. Corporal, Corporeal	10. Collision, Collusion

Solutions:

1. **Brooch, Broach**
Brooch (an ornament)
She was wearing a small silver brooch.
Broach (bring up, a topic for discussion)
Who will broach this topic?
1. **Fain, Feign**
Fain (look good)
I would fain stay at home in such a hot day.
Feign (to pretend)
He feigned repentance, actually he was not.
2. **Hoard, Horde**
Hoard (a store reserved for future use)
She was shocked to find her hoard of money stolen from her room.
Horde (troop, gang)
While wandering in the jungle they were confronted with a horde of tartars.
3. **Illusion, Delusion**
Illusion (idea or belief that it not true)
His generosity is all an illusion.
Delusion (falls idea, are belief caused by mental illness, misapprehension)
He is victim of self-delusion.
4. **Persecute, Prosecute**
Persecute (to irritate someone)
Do not persecute him with questions.
Prosecute (to proceed legally)
He was prosecuted on the charge of robbery.
5. **Prescribe, Proscribe**
Prescribe (order the use of)
What do you prescribe for this illness?
Proscribe (denounce as dangerous)
"Slatanic Verses" is proscribed in Pakistan.
6. **Respectfully, Respectively**
Respectfully (in a manner full of respect)
He behaved with his teacher respectfully.
Respectively (relating to each one separately)
Tom, Dick and Harry took positions in a band, a school and business firm respectively.
7. **Complacent, Complaisant**
Complacent (self-satisfied)
The Pakistani villages are notoriously complacent in their outlook
Complaisant (desirous to please others)
The young wife was always complainant, but at heart she disliked the new surroundings.

8. **Corporal, Corporeal**
   Corporal (bodily)
   Corporal punishment should be discouraged.
   Corporeal (having a body)
   Man is a corporeal being but God is not
9. **Collision, Collusion**
   Collision (dishing together)
   In a collision between a tram-car and a bus two persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured.
   Collusion (a secret fraudulent agreement)
   The thief was in collusion with the servant of the house.

CSS 2000

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences of your own to bring out the differences.

1. Knead, Need	2. Queue, Cue
3. Quarts, Quartz	4. Choral, Coral
5. Discrete, Discreet	6. Epoch, Epic
7. Liable , Libel	8. Male, Mail
9. Banned, Band	10. Barred, Bard

Solutions:

1. **Knead, Need**
   Knead (make flour and water into a firm paste by working with hands)
   Asma was kneading the flour.
   Need (necessity, requirement)
   There is no need to start yet.
2. **Queue, Cue;**
   Queue (stand in line)
   A hurly-burly man disrupted the queue to get ticket.
   Cue (a signal, the last words of a speech in a play serving a signal to another actor to enter
   This is my cue, I must now go on the stage.
3. **Quarts, Quartz**
   Quarts (a US liquid unit equal to 32 fluid ounces)
   Four quarts equal to one gallon.
   Quartz (colourless glass made of almost pure silica, quartz glass)
   The watches made of quartz are of fine quality.
4. **Choral, Coral**
   Choral (a company of singers)
   She takes part in the morning choral service.
   Coral (hand, red, pink)
   He wished to kiss the coral lips of the baby.
5. **Discrete, Discreet**
   Discrete (separate or distinct)
   A government has always three discrete organs: executive, legislator, judiciary.
   Discreet (judicious, prudent)
   You can confide in him, he is very discreet.
6. **Epoch, Epic**
   Epoch (a period in history)
   The Russian revolution marked the beginning of a new epoch in history.
   Epic (a book or movie that tells a long story full of action)
   The Iliad is perhaps the most studied epic of all time.
   The country is facing a famine of epic proportions.

7. **Liable, Libel**
   Liable (prone to)
   Man is liable to error.
   Libel (written scandal)
   He sued the newspaper for libel.
8. **Male, Mail**
   Male (male gender)
   The king had no male descendant.
   Mail (post)
   What is your mailing address?
9. **Banned, Band**
   Banned (for bidden)
   The book has been banned for the youngster.
   Band (marking system)
   You need seven bands to qualify entry test.
10. **Barred, Bard**
    Barred (preventing entry, exit, disallow membership or entry)
    He was debarred from membership in the club.
    Bard (a lyric poet)
    Classical Arab bards are still respected highly in the Arab laity and litterateurs.

CSS 1998

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words/phrases in your own sentences to bring out the differences.

1. Accolade, Occult	2. Practical, Practicable
3. Raze, Raise	4. Canon, Cannon
5. Avenge, Revenge	6. Caret, Carat
7. Revel, Reveal	8. Aviary, Apiary
9. Demesne, Demean	

Solutions:

1. **Accolade, Occult**
   Accolade (award of merit)
   Nagar is the highest accolade of merit in Pakistan Film Industry.
   Occult (mysterious practice involving magic)
   He was strange man who dabbled in the occult.
2. **Practical, Practicable**
   Practical (is the antonym of theoretical or idea)
   He offered a proposal with little practical value.
   Practicable (means feasible, that which can be done)
   What you suggest is not practicable?
3. **Raze, Rise**
   Raze (to demolish)
   A famous building was razed by Metropolitan Corporation.
   Rise (get up)
   He rises early in the morning.
4. **Canon, Cannon;**
   Cannon (a great gun used in war)

A loud noise of cannon disturbed the soldiers who were taking rest.
Canon (is a practice that has become binding like a law through long usage or evolution)
The canons of morality are as binding as the laws of the state.

5. **Avenge, Revenge**
   Avenge (to take revenge for a perceived wrong)
   He wants to avenge the murder of his brother.
   Revenge (action taken in reaction of an injury or insult, retaliate)
   He revenged himself for the insult.
6. **Caret, Carat**
   Caret (a technical mark used in writing where something is added)
   Please mark caret to introduce new words.
   Carat (use to measure gold or jewels)
   Pure gold is 24 carat.
7. **Revel, Reveal**
   Revel (to take very great pleasure)
   The children revel in country life.
   Reveal (make visible, unveil)
   Summer reveals bright clothes.
8. **Aviary, Apiary**
9. **Aviary** (a large cage where birds are kept)
   He has a number of commercial aviaries of various types of birds.
   Apiary (a shed containing a number of beehives, bee house)
   To increase commercial production of honey, we need to introduce trend of having apiaries.
10. **Demesne, Demean**
   Demesne (a big house and land belong to it)
   A purchased a demesne in Rawalpindi.
   Demean (to degrade)
   Do not demean yourself by taking that job.

CSS 1995

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words/phrases in your own sentences to bring out the differences.

1. Altogether, All together	2. Ambiguous, Ambivalent
3. Apprise, Appraise	4. Bad, Badly
5. Compare, Contrast	6. Deduce, Imply
7. Differ from, Differ with	8. Farther, Further

Solutions:

1. **Altogether, All together**
   Altogether (entirely, completely)
   I don't altogether agree with you.
   I am not altogether happy about the decision.
   All together (collectively)
   We visited garden all together.
2. **Ambiguous, Ambivalent**
   Ambiguous (having more than one possible meaning)
   Look at those pretty little girls' dresses is ambiguous because it's not clear whether the girls or the dresses are pretty.
   Ambivalent (ambivalent having or showing mixed feelings)
   He has an ambivalent attitude towards his best friend's wife.

3. **Apprise, Appraise**
   Apprise (inform about somebody)
   Prime Minister was appraised of the committee's decision.
   Appraise (assess the value)
   It would be unwise to buy the house before having it appraised.
4. **Bad, Badly**
   Bad (of poor quality)
   Below an acceptable standard you can't take photographs if the light is bad.
   He led a bad life.
   Badly (in an inadequate)
   I'm afraid our team's doing rather badly.
5. **Compare, Contrast**
   Compare (examine people or things to see how they are alike and how they are different)
   If you compare her work with his; you will find hers is much better.
   Contrast (compare so that differences are made clean)
6. **Deduce, Imply**
   Deduce (arrive at facts by reasoning)
   Detectives deduced from the clues who had committed the crime.
   Imply (suggest indirectly)
   His silence implied agreement.
   I don't wish to imply that you are wrong.
7. **Differ from, Differ with**
   Differ from (not be the same)
   French differs from English.
   Differ with (disagree)
   I am sorry to differ with you on that
8. **Farther, Further**
   Farther (more distant in space)
   Rome is farther from London than Paris is.
   Further (more distant in direction, additional)
   There is nothing further to be said.

CSS 1994

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences demonstrating difference in their meanings.

1. All, Awl	2. Boy, Bouy
3. Follow, Fellow	4. Jewery, Jury
5. Functional, Dysfunctional	6. Yew, Eue
7. Allusive, Elusive	8. Lady like, Lady ship

Solution:

1. **All, Awl**
   All (the whole number of)
   All horses are animals but all animals are not horses.
   Awl (small pointed tool for making holes)
   He demanded me awl to make hole in the wall.

2. **Boy, Buoy**
   Boy (make child up to the age of 18)
   Boys are plying in the field.
   Buoy (floating object)
   He buoyed up with new hopes.
3. **Follow, Fellow**
   Follow (travel a long, abide by, to come after)
   A terrible tsunami followed the earthquake.
   Fellow (colleague, mate, beau, young man)
   He sent an e-mail to his fellow hackers.
4. **Allusive, Elusive**
   Allusive (indirect reference)
   In his speeches he is used to give allusive references which few people understand
   Elusive (tending to elude escape)
   Anwar proved an elusive criminal.
5. **Jewery, Jury**
   Jewery (jewish people collectively)
   It was against American jewery to ban wine.
   Jury (body of persons who sear to give a decision)
   The jury found the prisoner guilty.
6. **Functional, Dysfunctional**
   Functional (designed to have function)
   Her illness is a functional disorder.
   (An illness caused by failure of an organ of a body).
   Dysfunctional (impaired functioning)
   The old man counseled a dysfunctional family.
7. **Yew, Eue**
   Yew (wood of a yew; any of the numerous evergreen trees on shrubs having red cup-shaped berries and flattened needle like leans)
   The red wood of English yew is valued for cabinetwork and archery bows.
   Eue (a panal or circle)
   Irfan Hashmi is known as the best comedian in the world of eue de scents.
8. **Lady like, Lady ship**
   Lady like (behaving like a lady)
   His lady like manners offends us much.
   Lady ship (used as respect for ladies title)
   Your lady ship will be given due respect everywhere.

CSS 1993

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences demonstrating difference in their meanings.

1. Queue, Cue	**2.** Differ, Defer
3. Conscious, Confident, Confidant;	**4.** Atheist, Agnostic
5. Loose, Lose	**6.** Briefing, Debriefing
7. Dual, Duel	**8.** Complement, Compliment

Solutions:

1. **Queue, Cue**
   Queue (stand in line)
   A hurly-burly man disrupted the queue to get ticket.

   Cue (a signal, the last words of a speech in a play serving a signal to another actor to enter
   This is my cue, I must now go on the stage.
2. **Differ, Defer**
   Differ (be unlike)
   The two brothers are like each other in appearance but differ greatly in their tastes.
   Defer (postpone; yield)
   He defers his departure for a week.
3. **Conscious, Confident, Confidant**
   Conscious (awake, aware)
   He was conscious of his guilt.
   Confident (full of confidence)
   Sumera was confident of her success.
   Confidant (are who is entrusted with secrets)
   Waris is Rani's confidant.
4. **Atheist, Agnostic**
   Atheist (a person who believes that there is no God)
   Lenin was an atheist.
   Agnostic (person who believes that nothing can be known about God.
   Tahir is a man with agnostic bent of mind.
5. **Loose, Lose**
   Loose (free, not held)
   That dog is too dangerous to be left loose.
   Lose (have taken away from one by accident)
   He lost two sons in the war.
6. **Briefing, Debriefing**
   Briefing (summary of the facts of a case)
   My briefing did not satisfy the president.
   Debriefing (question, examine)
   A debriefing was arranged by DG IB.
7. **Dual, Duel**
   Dual (of two, double)
   Dual control on Kashmir territory will pave the way for war
   Duel (fight)
   She defeated her husband in duel of wits.
8. **Complement, Compliment**
   Complement (that completes)
   This chapter is the complement to this book.
   Compliment (regard)
   Thank you for the compliment you paid to me.

CSS 1992

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences demonstrating difference in their meanings.

1. Asset, Ascent	**2.** Ballot, Ballet
3. Corps, Corpse	**4.** Due, Dew
5. Diary, Dairy	**6.** Momentary, Momentous
7. Route, Rout	**8.** Veil, Vale

Solutions:

1. **Asset, Ascent**
   Assent (to agree)
   He gave his assent to the proposal.
   Ascent (going up, an upward road)
   This hill has a sharp ascent.
2. **Ballot, Ballet**
   Ballot (piece of paper used in secret voting)
   An old man demand ballot paper to cast vote.
   Ballet (dramatic performance of the dancers)
   Haifa Wahbi is an excellent ballet dancer.
3. **Corps, Corpse**
   Corps (a division of an army)
   The University corps has given a good account of itself
   Corpse (dead body)
   Corpse of Ismat Chughtai was burnt to ashes.
4. **Due, Dew**
   Due (to be paid)
   What is the rent due?
   Dew (tiny drops of moisture)
   The grass was wet with dew.
5. **Diary, Dairy; Diary** (daily record)
   She noted everything in her diary.
   Dairy (a place where milk is kept)
   Haleeb dairy is famous all over the country.
6. **Momentary, Momentous**
   Momentary (short lived)
   Do not run after momentary pleasures.
   Momentous (historic, important)
   At momentous occasion of Pakistan day he delivered a momentous speech.
7. **Route, Rout**
   Route (way taken of planned from one place to another)
   The climbers tried to find a new route to the top of the mountain.
   Rout (utter defeat)
   In 1965 Pakistan army routed the Indian forces.
8. **Veil, Vale**
   Veil (face over)
   In confusion she dropped her veil and ran away
   Vale (valley)
   Look at maiden standing in vale.

CSS 1991

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences demonstrating difference in their meanings.

1. Access, Excess	2. Ascent, Accent
3. Resources, Recourse	4. Weather, Whether
5. Premier, Premiere	6. Ingenious, Ingenuous
7. Facilitate, Felicitate	8. Conscious, Conscientious
9. Disease, Decease	

Solutions:

1. **Access, Excess**
   Access (way to a place)
   The only access to the farm house is across the fields.
   Excess (more than is expected)
   Excess of everything is bad.
2. **Ascent, Accent**
   Ascent (going up, an upward road)
   This hill has a sharp ascent.
   Accent (dialect, Distinctive manner of oral expression, speech pattern)
   He has a story English accent.
3. **Resources, Recourse**
   Resources (wealth, supplies of goods)
   We must exploit the natural resources of our country.
   Recourse (turn for help, solution)
   She felt that she had no recourse but to sue.
   You only recourse is legal action against them.
4. **Weather, Whether**
   Weather (come through, successfully, condition over a particular area and at a specific time with reference to temperature many crops depend on the weather)
   It looks strange that you have weathered a storm.
   Whether (introducing an indirect question)
   I do not know whether she will be able to come.
5. **Premier, Premiere**
   Premier (first in position, Prime Minister)
   Premier Nawaz Sharif is likely to address in Paris.
   Premiere (first performance of the play)
   The premiere show of the play won loud acclaim from the audience.
6. **Ingenious, Ingenuous**
   Ingenious (clever)
   She told us ingenious plan.
   Ingenuous (frank)
   He in ingenuous fellow and is liked by everyone.
7. **Facilitate, Felicitate**
   Facilitate (make easy)
   Modern inventions have facilitated housework.
   Felicitate (congratulate)
   I felicitate him on his brilliant success.
8. **Conscious, Conscientious**
   Conscious (awake, aware)
   He was conscious of his guilt.
   Conscientious (sense of duty)
   He is a conscientious worker.
9. **Disease, Decease**
   Disease (illness)
   He is suffering from an incurable disease.
   Decease (to die, death)
   She came to me after her father's decease.

CSS 1990

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentences so as to bring out clearly the difference in their meaning.

1. Adept, Adopt, Adapt	2. Alleged, Accused, Suspected
3. Bear, Borne, Born	4. Raise, Rise, Raze
5. Smell, Stink, Scent	6. Least, Less, Lest
7. Quiet, Quite, Quite a	8. Their, There, They're

Solutions:

1. **Adept, Adopt, Adapt**
   Adept (expert in something)
   Rahat Fateh Ali Khan is adept in singing.
   Adopt (take an idea, custom and use it)
   I do not know which course I should adopt.
   Adapt (make something suitable for a new need)
   We must adapt ourselves to the changing circumstances of twentieth century life or we would fail.
2. **Alleged, Accused, Suspected**
   Alleged (put forward esp. as a reason in support of a claim)
   The statement alleged to have been made by the accused is clearly untrue.
   Accused (say that somebody has done wrong)
   In your statement you allege that the accused man was seen at the scene of the crime.
   Suspected (have an idea of feeling)
   She has more intelligence than we suspected her to possess.
3. **Bear, Borne, Born**
   Bear (a beast, carry)
   I saw a bear in the jungle.
   Borne (second form of bear)
   She has borne him six sons.
   Born (give birth)
   The eldest son was born in 1989.
4. **Raise, Rise, Raze**
   Raise (lift up)
   Sailors tried to raise a sunken ship to the surface of the sea.
   Rise (get up)
   He rises early in the morning.
   Raze (to demolish)
   A famous building was razed by Metropolitan Corporation.
5. **Smell, Stink, Scent**
   Smell (sense of smelling)
   Do you smell anything unusual?
   Stink (offensive smell)
   The fish stinks.
   Scent (pleasant smell
   She uses too much scent.
6. **Least, Less, Lest**
   Least (smallest in size)
   That's the least of my anxieties.
   Less (comparative degree of little
   Eat less, drink less, and sleep more.
   Lest (for fear that)
   He ran away lest he should be seen.
7. **Quiet, Quite, Quite a**
   Quiet (free from trouble; done in private)
   I'd like a quiet word with you.
   He is living a quiet life in the county.
   Quite (rather)
   He has a quite mind.
   Quite a (to a certain extent)
   He is quite a good player.
8. **Their, There, They're**
   Their (adj. of them)
   They have a house of their own.
   There (adj. of place and direction
   Put the box there is that corner.
   Ther're (they are)
   They're living a happy life.

CSS 1989

Q: Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out the difference in meaning clearly;

1. Collision, Collusion	2. Verbal, Verbose
3. Facilitate, Felicitate	4. Conscious, Conscientious
5. Wave, Waive	6. Wreck, Wreak
7. Virtual, Virtuous	8. Flatter, Flutter
9. Deference, Difference	10. Humility, Humiliation

Solutions:

1. **Collision, Collusion**
   Collision (dishing together)
   In a collision between a tram-car and a bus two persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured.
   Collusion (a secret fraudulent agreement)
   The thief was in collusion with the servant of the house.
2. **Verbal, Verbose**
   Verbal (in words)
   He has a good verbal memory.
   Verbose (containing more words, than are needed)
   The president delivered a verbose speech in Parliament.
3. **Facilitate, Felicitate**
   Facilitate (make easy)
   Modern inventions have facilitated housework.
   Felicitate (congratulate)
   I felicitate him on his brilliant success.
4. **Conscious, Conscientious**
   Conscious (awake, aware)
   He was conscious of his guilt.
   Conscientious (sense of duty)
   He is a conscientious worker.

5. **Wave, Waive**
   Wave (more regularly to and fro, up and down)
   She waved good bye to us.
   Waive (not assist on)
   She waived her claim of property in her brother's favour.
6. **Wreck, Wreak**
   Wreck (destroy, or damage badly)
   Ship wrecked due to heavy storm.
   Wreak (cause something to happen in a violent way)
   He wreaked vengeance upon his enemy.
7. **Virtual, Virtuous**
   Virtual (practical)
   He is the virtual head of the university.
   Virtuous (pious)
   She is a virtuous girl and helps others selflessly.
8. **Flatter, Flutter**
   Flatter (praise too much)
   I feel greatly flattered by your invitation to address the meeting.
   Flutter (move the wings hurriedly)
   The wings of the bird still fluttered after it had been shot down.
9. **Deference, Difference**
   Deference (respect)
   We should treat our elders with deference.
   Difference (the state of being unlike)
   What a great difference there is in the temperature today!
10. **Eligible, Illegible**
    Eligible (fit, suitable)
    Every sane individual is eligible for the membership of Pakistan Education Welfare Council.
    Illegible (not understandable)
    Her handwriting is illegible.
11. **Humility, Humiliation**
    Humility (modesty, meekness)
    Always save God with humility of mind.
    Humiliation (abasement, disagree, loss of dignity)
    She had to drink the cup of humiliation in the meetings.

CSS 1988

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your sentences to differentiate their meaning.

1. Custom, Habit	2. Deface, Efface
3. Differ, Defer	4. Conduct, Character
5. Considerate, Considerable	6. Complement, Compliment
7. Feet, Feat	8. Fair, Fare
9. Enviable, Envious	

Solutions:

1. **Custom, Habit**
   Custom (generally accepted behavior)
   Don't be a slave to custom.

   Habit (settled practice)
   The habit of smoking is disliked by everyone.
2. **Deface, Efface**
   Deface (spoil the appearance)
   Scars defaced her cheeks.
   Efface (wipe out)
   He tried to efface unpleasant memories of past.
3. **Differ, Defer**
   Differ (be unlike)
   The two brothers are like each other in appearance but differ greatly in their tastes.
   Defer (postpone; yield)
   He defers his departure for a week.
4. **Conduct, Character**
   Conduct (the outer self of man, a person's behaviour)
   The prisoner was released early because of good conduct.
   Character (the inner self of man)
   What does her handwriting tell you about her character?
5. **Considerate, Considerable**
   Considerate (thoughtful)
   It was considerate of you not to play the piano while I was having a sleep.
   Considerable (great, much, important)
   By writing books he earns a considerable income.
6. **Complement, Compliment**
   Complement (that completes)
   This chapter is the complement to this book.
   Compliment (regard)
   Thank you for the compliment you paid to me.
7. **Feet, Feat**
   Feet (plural of foot)
   He killed a ten feet long snake.
8. **Fair, Fare**
   Fair (manner, not showing favorite to either person market)
   Always play fair.
   Fare (money charged for a journey, passenger in a hired vehicle)
   All fares please, cried the buss conductor.
9. **Enviable, Envious**
   Enviable (causing envy)
   She has an enviable school record.
   Envious (fully of envy)
   Ali was looking at Riffat's necklace with envious eyes.

CSS 1987

Q3 use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences, so as to bring out the difference in meaning clearly;

1. Disclosure, Exposure	2. Rigorous, Vigorous
3. Custom, Habit	4. Peculiar, Particular
5. Prescribe, Proscribe	6. Accident, Incident
7. Choice, Preference	8. Ascent, Assent
9. Emigrant, Immigrant	10. Continuous, Continual

Solutions:

1. **Disclosure, Exposure;**
   Disclosure (being disclosed)
   The disclosure of secret made the spy to run away.
   Exposure (being exposed)
   The climbers lost their way on the mountain and died of exposures;
2. **Rigorous, Vigorous;**
   Rigorous (stern)
   A rigorous climate brought the death of many birds.
   Vigorous (strong, energetic)
   A vigorous drive was launched to arrest terrorists.
3. **Custom, Habit,**
   Custom (generally accepted behavior)
   Don't be a slave to custom.
   Habit (settled practice)
   The habit of smoking is disliked by everyone.
4. **Peculiar, Particular;**
   Peculiar (belonging exclusively
   Early marriage practice is peculiar to rural societies.
   Particular (relating to one as distinct from others)
   He took particular trouble to get it right.
5. **Prescribe, Proscribe;**
   Prescribe (order the use of)
   What do you prescribe for this illness?
   Proscribe (denounce as dangerous)
   "Statanic Verses" is proscribed in Pakistan.
6. **Accident, Incident;**
   Accident (undesirable occurrence)
   He was killed in a road accident
   Incident (naturally connected with a public disturbance)
   The police investigated an incident at the bus station.
7. **Choice, Preference,**
   Choice (act of choosing)
   I have no choice in the matter.
   Preference (act of preferring)
   I have a preference for French novels
8. **Ascent, Assent,**
   Ascent (act of ascending)
   The Royal assent was given to the labour bill.
   Assent (to agree)
   He gave his assent to the proposal.
9. **Emigrant, Immigrant;**
   Emigrant (a person who emigrates)
   The company provides hosted facilities to its emigrant workers.
   Immigrant (a person who has come to a different county)
   The government has made a commission to inquire about illegal Afghan immigrants in the country.
10. **Continuous, Continual;**
    Continuous (going on without a break)
    Her continuous performance from 1 pm to 9 pm astonished us.
    Continual (with intervals)

Last year, continual rain destroyed the wheat crops.

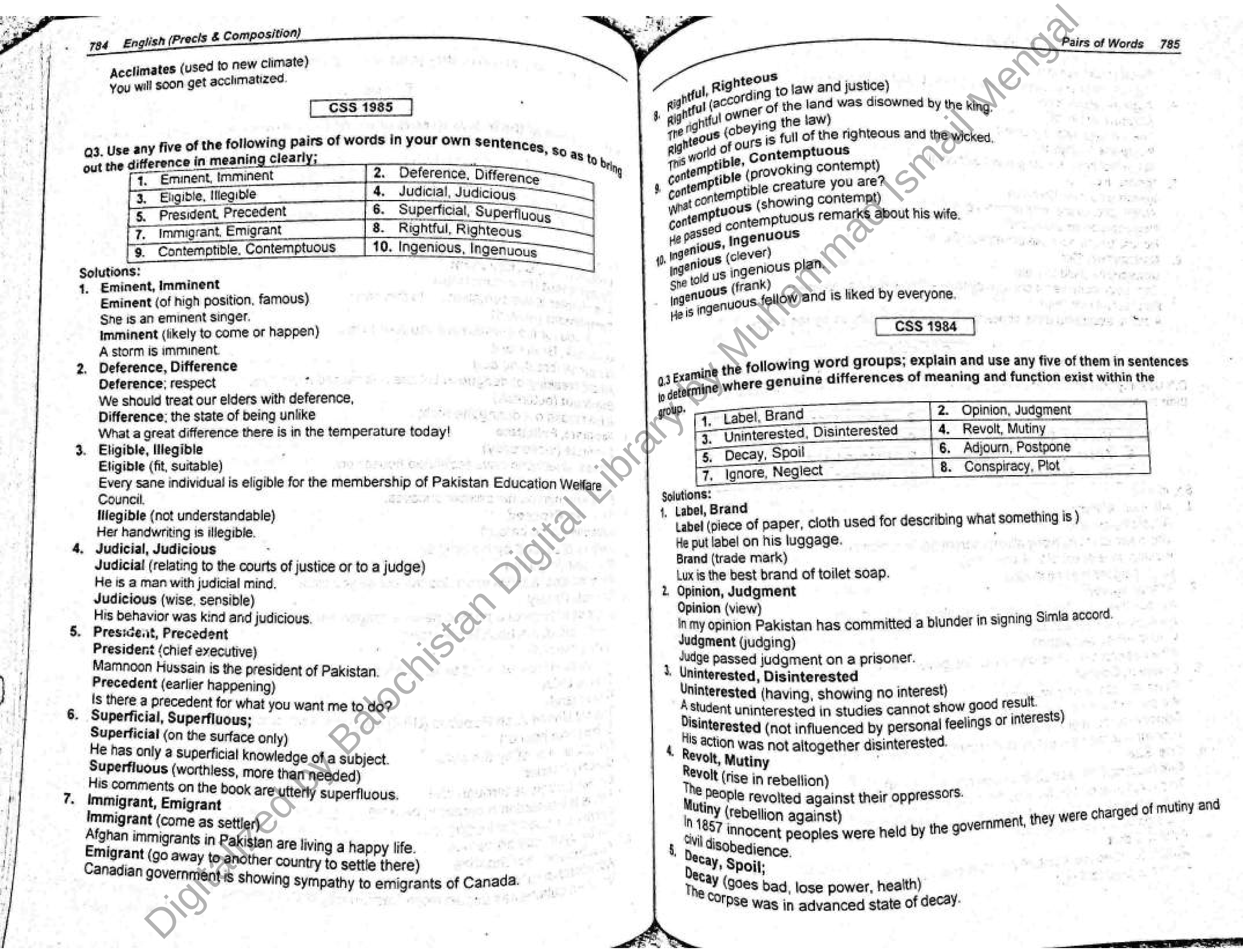
CSS 1986

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences to differentiate them in their meaning and functions.

1.	Complement, Compliment	2.	Outbreak, Break out
3.	Facilitate, Felicitate	4.	Precede, Proceed
5.	Layout, Outlay	6.	Cease, Seize
7.	Career, Carrier	8.	Acculturate, Acclimatize

Solutions:

1. **Complement, Compliment**
   Complement (that completes)
   This chapter is the complement to this book.
   Compliment (regard)
   Thank you for the compliment you paid to me.
2. **Outbreak, Break out**
   Outbreak (breaking out)
   An out breaking of dengue in Lahore has caused many lives.
   Break out (outbreak)
   A fire breaks out during the night.
3. **Facilitate, Felicitate**
   Facilitate (make easy)
   Modern inventions have facilitated housework.
   Felicitate (congratulate)
   I felicitate him on his brilliant success.
4. **Precede, Proceed**
   Precede (to go before)
   He was preceded by his brother.
   Proceed (to go on)
   Proceed and you will soon find the house you want.
5. **Layout, Outlay**
   Lay out (design of a printed page, arrangement plan.
   The layout of the book is attracting.
   Outlay (spending)
   Government has decided to keep a large out lay for scientific research.
6. **Cease, Seize**
   Cease (end)
   The old United Arab Republic (UAR) ceased to exist in 1961.
   Seize (take hold of)
   He seized a thief by the collar.
7. **Career, Carrier**
   Career (progress through life)
   She is interested in a career in banking.
   Carrier (support for luggage)
   His by-cycle has no carrier.
8. **Acculturate, Acclimatize**
   Acculturate (used to a new culture, change culture of somebody.
   Western culture has acculturated Eastern way of life in many ways.



Acclimates (used to new climate)
You will soon get acclimatized.

CSS 1985

Q3. Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences, so as to bring out the difference in meaning clearly;

1. Eminent, Imminent	2. Deference, Difference
3. Eligible, Illegible	4. Judicial, Judicious
5. President, Precedent	6. Superficial, Superfluous
7. Immigrant, Emigrant	8. Rightful, Righteous
9. Contemptible, Contemptuous	10. Ingenious, Ingenuous

Solutions:

1. **Eminent, Imminent**
   Eminent (of high position, famous)
   She is an eminent singer.
   Imminent (likely to come or happen)
   A storm is imminent.
2. **Deference, Difference**
   Deference; respect
   We should treat our elders with deference,
   Difference; the state of being unlike
   What a great difference there is in the temperature today!
3. **Eligible, Illegible**
   Eligible (fit, suitable)
   Every sane individual is eligible for the membership of Pakistan Education Welfare Council.
   Illegible (not understandable)
   Her handwriting is illegible.
4. **Judicial, Judicious**
   Judicial (relating to the courts of justice or to a judge)
   He is a man with judicial mind.
   Judicious (wise, sensible)
   His behavior was kind and judicious.
5. **President, Precedent**
   President (chief executive)
   Mamnoon Hussain is the president of Pakistan.
   Precedent (earlier happening)
   Is there a precedent for what you want me to do?
6. **Superficial, Superfluous;**
   Superficial (on the surface only)
   He has only a superficial knowledge of a subject.
   Superfluous (worthless, more than needed)
   His comments on the book are utterly superfluous.
7. **Immigrant, Emigrant**
   Immigrant (come as settler)
   Afghan immigrants in Pakistan are living a happy life.
   Emigrant (go away to another country to settle there)
   Canadian government is showing sympathy to emigrants of Canada.

8. **Rightful, Righteous**
   Rightful (according to law and justice)
   The rightful owner of the land was disowned by the king.
   Righteous (obeying the law)
   This world of ours is full of the righteous and the wicked.
9. **Contemptible, Contemptuous**
   Contemptible (provoking contempt)
   What contemptible creature you are?
   Contemptuous (showing contempt)
   He passed contemptuous remarks about his wife.
10. **Ingenious, Ingenuous**
    Ingenious (clever)
    She told us ingenious plan.
    Ingenuous (frank)
    He is ingenuous fellow and is liked by everyone.

CSS 1984

Q.3 Examine the following word groups; explain and use any five of them in sentences to determine where genuine differences of meaning and function exist within the group.

1. Label, Brand	2. Opinion, Judgment
3. Uninterested, Disinterested	4. Revolt, Mutiny
5. Decay, Spoil	6. Adjourn, Postpone
7. Ignore, Neglect	8. Conspiracy, Plot

Solutions:

1. **Label, Brand**
   Label (piece of paper, cloth used for describing what something is)
   He put label on his luggage.
   Brand (trade mark)
   Lux is the best brand of toilet soap.
2. **Opinion, Judgment**
   Opinion (view)
   In my opinion Pakistan has committed a blunder in signing Simla accord.
   Judgment (judging)
   Judge passed judgment on a prisoner.
3. **Uninterested, Disinterested**
   Uninterested (having, showing no interest)
   A student uninterested in studies cannot show good result.
   Disinterested (not influenced by personal feelings or interests)
   His action was not altogether disinterested.
4. **Revolt, Mutiny**
   Revolt (rise in rebellion)
   The people revolted against their oppressors.
   Mutiny (rebellion against)
   In 1857 innocent peoples were held by the government, they were charged of mutiny and civil disobedience.
5. **Decay, Spoil;**
   Decay (goes bad, lose power, health)
   The corpse was in advanced state of decay.

Spoil (make useless)
Don't spoil your appetite by eating sweets just before dinner.

6. **Adjourn, Postpone**
   Adjourn (break off)
   The meeting was adjourned for a week.
   Postpone (delayed)
   At the last hour, meeting was postponed.
7. **Ignore, Neglect**
   Ignore (show indifference)
   Khalid ignored the rude remarks of his wife.
   Neglect (pay no attention)
   He lost his job because of neglect of duty.
8. **Conspiracy, Plot**
   Conspiracy (hidden plan)
   Opposition contrived a conspiracy to overthrow the government.
   Plot (secret planning)
   A plot to assassinate the opposition leader was exposed by the police.

CSS 1983

Q.3 Use any five of the following pairs of words in ,our own sentences to bring out their meaning.

1. Allusion, Illusion	2. Ardour, Odour
3. Conquer, Concur	4. Cite, Site
5. Addict, Edict	6. Proceed, Precede
7. Right, Rite	8. Weather, Whether

Solutions:

1. **Allusion, Illusion**
   Allusion (reference)
   This poem contains many allusions from ancient history.
   Illusion (idea or belief that it not true)
   His generosity is ail an illusion.
2. **Ardour, Odour**
   Ardour (feelings of great warmth and intensity élan, zeal)
   He spoke with great ardour.
   Odour (smell, reputation)
   When a person is in bad odour with the government even his best friends desert him.
3. **Conquer, Concur**
   Conquer (defeat or overcome)
   We should try to conquer hearts
   Concur (agree in opinion)
   I concur with the speaker in condemning what has been done.
4. **Cite, Site**
   Cite (quoting from a book, to support an argument)
   To prove his assertion he cited from the Holy Quran.
   Site (place where something was, is, or is to be locate)
   It is a good site for the school.
5. **Addict, Edict**
   Addict (be given to, habitually, or compulsively)
   He is addicted to drugs.

Edict-(proclamation issued by authority)
Supreme Court edict gave general amnesty to the criminals.

6. **Proceed, Precede**
   Proceed (to go on)
   Proceed and you will soon find the house you want.
   Precede (to go before)
   He was preceded by his brother.
7. **Right, Rite**
   Right (just, true)
   No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleas to do right.
   Rite (ceremony or observance)
   Religion does not consist in observing certain rites and ceremonies.
8. **Weather, Whether**
   Weather (come through, successfully, condition over a particular area and at a specific time with reference to temperature many crops depend on the weather)
   It looks strange that you have weathered a storm.
   Whether (introducing an indirect question)
   I do not know whether she will be able to come.

CSS 1982

Q.3 use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences to bring out their meaning.

1. Mitigate, Alleviate	2. Persecute, Prosecute
3. Popular, Populace	4. Compliment, Complement
5. Excite, Incite	6. Voracity, Veracity
7. Virtual, Virtuous	8. Exceptional, Exceptionable

Solutions:

1. **Mitigate, Alleviate**
   Mitigate (make less severe)
   Measures should be taken to mitigate severity of the operation going on against heroin addicts.
   Alleviate (make pain, sufferings less or easier to bear)
   This medicine will alleviate the pain.
2. **Persecute, Prosecute**
   Persecute (to harass or oppress, or continue)
   Uzbek money-lenders persecute their debtors in a heartless way.
   Prosecute (to bring before court, proceed legally)
   He was prosecuted on a charge of trespass.
3. **Popular, Populace**
   Popular (is that thing or person which or who please the people)
   Atif Aslam is a popular singer of Pakistan.
   Populace (people, general public)
   Some policies should be kept secret from the populace.
4. **Compliment, Complement**
   Compliment (regard)
   Thank you for the compliment you paid to me.
   Complement (that completes)
   This chapter is the complement to this book.

5. **Excite, Incite**
Excite (stir up the feeling)
Everybody was excited by the news of victory.
Incite (stir up)
Insults incite resentment.

6. **Voracity, Veracity**
Voracity (very hungry or greedy)
Everyone marveled at his voracity as he consumed dish after dish.
Veracity (truthfulness)
I do not question the veracity of your statement.

7. **Virtual, Virtuous**
Virtual (practical)
He is the virtual head of the university.
Virtuous (pious)
She is virtuous girl and helps others selflessly.

8. **Exceptionable; objectionable**
Exceptionable (upsetting/objectionable)
His exceptionable behavior annoyed his boss.
Objectionable (causing disapproval/protest, unacceptable)
The public found the politician's views objectionable.

CSS 1981

Q.3 Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings.

1. Canvas, Canvass	2. Cast, Caste
3. Appraise, Apprise	4. Allusion, Illusion
5. Continual, Continuous	6. Berth, Birth
7. Apposite, Opposite	8. Artist, Artiste
9. Adapt, Adopt	

Solutions:

1. **Canvas, Canvass**
Canvas (a kind of coarse cloth)
Sails are made of canvas.
Canvass (solicit votes)
When the election-time approached people are seen busily canvassing for candidates.

2. **Cast, Caste**
Cast (list of actors taking part in a play or mold)
The cast includes some well-known actors.
Caste (and exclusive class)
By caste he is a Chughtai.

3. **Appraise, Apprise**
Appraise (fix a price for)
He appraised property for taxation.
Apprise (inform)
Prime Minister was apprised of committee's findings.

4. **Allusion, Illusion**
Allusion (reference)
This poem contains many allusions from ancient history.
Illusion (idea or belief that is not true)

His generosity is all an illusion.

5. **Continual, Continuous**
Continual (with interval)
Last year, continual rain destroyed the wheat crops.
Continuous (going on without a break)
Her continuous performance from 1 pm to 9 pm astonished us.

6. **Berth, Birth**
Berth (a sleeping place in a train)
I got a berth reserved in a first class compartment.
Birth
She is Russian by birth.

7. **Apposite, Opposite**
Apposite (appropriate)
The Principal made apposite remarks in valedictory speech on faculty performances.
Opposite (contrary)
His house is situated opposite to the post office.

8. **Artist, Artiste**
Artist (a person who has to do with a fine art)
Lahore is the home of the Pakistani artists.
Artiste (a professional singer)
Naheed Akhtar was a good artiste.

9. **Adapt, Adopt**
Adapt (make something suitable for a new need)
We must adapt ourselves to the changing circumstances of twentieth century life or we would fail.
Adopt (take an idea, custom and use it)
I do not know which course I should adopt.

CSS 1979

Q: Use any five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings.

1. Cession, Session	2. Canon, Cannon
3. Barbarism, Barbarity	4. Artist, Artisan
5. Antic, Antique	6. Illusion, Allusion
7. Aspire, Expire	8. Collision, Collusion
9. Counsel, Council	10. Expedient, Expeditious

Solutions:

1. **Cession, Session**
Cession (cede, a yielding up)
By the cession of a part of its territory Abyssinia wanted to conciliate Italy.
Session (is time when a court or public body sits)
The principal altered the time-table of the session to suit the requirements of the senior professor of English.

2. **Canon, Cannon**
Cannon (a great gun used in war)
A loud noise of cannon disturbed the soldiers who were taking rest.
Canon (is a practice that has become binding like a law through long usage or evolution)
The canons of morality are as binding as the laws of the state.

3. **Barbarism, Barbarity**
Barbarism (uncivilized condition)
In some parts of Pakistan absolute barbarism still prevails.
Barbarity (cruelty)
Bombing the open Abyssinian town from the air was barbarity on the part of the Italians.

4. **Artist, Artisan**
Artist (a person who has to do with a fine art)
Lahore is the home of the Pakistani artists.
Artisan (practices some handicraft)
Pakistani artisans are thought to be hard-working and skillful.

5. **Antic, Antique**
Antic (odd, queer, strange)
His gesture was antic and grotesque.
Antique (old fashioned)
Digging in the fields the cultivator found a few pieces of antique gold coins.

6. **Illusion, Allusion**
Allusion (an indirect reference)
The allusions in this poem are obscure.
Illusion (deceptive appearance)
Man should not live in illusions.

7. **Aspire, Expire**
Aspire (be filled with high ambition)
She aspires to become a doctor of philosophy.
Expire (come to an end)
His term of office as president expires next year.

8. **Collision, Collusion**
Collision (dishing together)
In a collision between a tram-car and a bus two persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured.
Collusion (a secret fraudulent agreement)
The thief was in collusion with the servant of the house.

9. **Counsel, Council**
Counsel (advice)
Would you counsel us to give up the plan?
Council (an assembly, a deliberative body)
Truth is not to be found in the councils of men.

10. **Expedient, Expeditious**
Expedient (likely to be useful or helpful for a purpose, appropriate)
Do what you think expedient?
Expeditious (acting quickly promptly and efficient)
It is expedient that we should use expeditious means of putting condemned criminals to death.

******

COMMON PROVERBS

1.	Self-done is well-done.	آپ کاج مہا کاج
2.	After us is deluge.	آپ مرے جگ پرلو
3.	All covet, all lose.	آدھی چھوڑ ساری کو جائے، آدھی رہے نہ ساری پائے
4.	Do not put off till tomorrow, what you can do today.	آج کا کام کل پر مت چھوڑو
5.	Take care of today, tomorrow will take care of itself.	آج کی آج کے ساتھ کل کی کل کے ساتھ
6.	The dead are soon forgotten.	آج مرے کل دوسرا دن
7.	A man is known by the company he keeps.	آدمی اپنی صحبت سے پہچانا جاتا ہے
8.	Out of the frying pan into the fire.	آسمان سے گرا کھجور میں اٹکا
9.	Out of sight, out of mind.	آنکھ اوجھل پہاڑ اوجھل
10.	Money for money, interest besides.	آم کے آم گٹھلیوں کے دام
11.	Haste makes waste.	آگے دوڑ پیچھا چوڑ
12.	It is useless to cry over spilt milk.	اب پچھتائے کیا ہوت جب چڑیاں چگ گئیں کھیت
13.	Blood is thicker than water.	اپنا اپنا، غیر غیر
14.	Every potter praises his own pot.	اپنی چھاچھ کو کوئی کھٹی نہیں کہتا
15.	Every cock fights best on his own dunghill.	اپنی گلی میں کتا بھی شیر ہوتا ہے
16.	Sweep before your own door.	اپنے گریبان میں منہ ڈال کر دیکھو
17.	To blow one's own trumpet.	اپنے منہ میاں مٹھو
18.	To rob Peter to pay Paul.	احمد کی پگڑی محمود کے سر
19.	Tit for tat.	ادلے کا بدلہ
20.	Penny wise, pound foolish.	اشرفیاں لٹیں کوئلوں پر مہر
21.	To carry coal to New Castle.	الٹے بانس بریلی کو
22.	A mother's bowl earns for her own child.	اندھا بانٹے ریوڑیاں، اپنوں ہی کو دے
23.	A blind man is no judge of colours.	اندھا کیا جانے بسنت کی بہار
24.	A figure among cyphers.	اندھوں میں کانا راجا
25.	A blind man's wife needs not paint.	اندھے کی بیوی کس کے لئے کرے سنگھار
26.	The grapes are sour.	انگور کھٹے ہیں

27.	Physician, heal thyself.	اوروں کو نصیحت خود میاں فضیحت
28.	Charity begins at home.	پہلے خویش بعدہ درویش
29.	Let us see which way the wind blows.	دیکھئے اونٹ کس کروٹ بیٹھتا ہے
30.	A giant will suffer on what surfeits a dwarf.	اونٹ کے منہ میں زیرہ
31.	Much cry, little wool.	اونچی دوکان پھیکا پکوان
32.	Better lose a jest than lose a friend.	ایسا مذاق اچھا نہیں جس سے دوستی میں فرق آئے
33.	To kill two birds with one stone.	ایک پنتھ دو کاج
34.	Silence is golden.	ایک چپ سو سکھ
35.	A black sheep spoils the whole flock.	ایک مچھلی سارے تالاب کو گندا کرتی ہے
36.	Two of a trade seldom agree.	ایک میان میں دو تلواریں نہیں سما سکتیں
37.	It takes two to make a row.	ایک ہاتھ سے تالی نہیں بجتی
38.	Lost reputation is seldom regained.	آبرو گئی آتی نہیں
39.	It is useless to shut the stable door after the horse is stolen.	آگ لگنے پر کنواں کھودنا بے کار ہے
40.	If you are good there is nothing wrong.	آپ بھلے تو جگ بھلا
41.	To make mountain of a molehill.	بات کا بتنگڑ بنانا
42.	Great boast, little roast.	باتوں کا دھنی کام کا چور
43.	A word spoken is like an arrow.	بات کہی پرائی ہوئی
44.	Every dog has his day.	بارہ سال کے بعد روڑی کے بھی دن پھرتے ہیں
45.	Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.	بڑوں کا دکھ بھی بڑا
46.	Pride hath a fall.	بڑے بول کا سر نیچا
47.	A wolf in sheep's clothing.	بغل میں چھری منہ میں رام رام
48.	A pitcher that goes often in the well must break at last.	بکرے کی ماں کب تک خیر منائے گی
49.	Who will bell the cat?	بلی کے گلے میں گھنٹی کون باندھے گا؟
50.	A close mouth catches no fly.	بن روئے ماں بھی دودھ نہیں دیتی
51.	It is good sometimes to hold the candle to the devil.	بوقت ضرورت گدھے کو بھی باپ بنانا پڑتا ہے
52.	An uninvited guest is never welcome	بن بلائے مہمان کو کوئی پسند نہیں کرتا
53.	Little drops make an ocean.	بوند بوند سے تالاب بھرتا ہے
54.	Brave deeds need no show.	بہادری کا کام نہ چاہے نام
55.	Make hay while the sun shines.	بہتی گنگا میں ہاتھ دھو لو
56.	An idle brain is a devil's workshop.	بیکار کا دماغ شیطان کا گھر

57.	Occupation is the salt of life.	بے کار مباش کچھ کیا کر، کپڑے ہی ادھیڑ کر سیا کر
58.	Better wear out than rust out.	بے کار سے بیگار بھلی
59.	Something is better than nothing.	بھاگتے چور کی لنگوٹی
60.	Let sleeping dogs lie.	بھڑوں کے چھتے کو مت چھیڑو
61.	Errors and omissions excepted.	بھول چوک لینی دینی
62.	Casting pearls before swine.	بھینس کے آگے بین بجانا
63.	His bread is buttered on both sides.	پانچوں گھی میں
64.	Prevention is better than cure.	پرہیز علاج سے بہتر ہے
65.	Look before you leap.	پہلے تولو پھر بولو
66.	First deserve then desire.	پہلے مستحق ہو پھر مانگو
67.	It is foolish to expect grapes out of thistles.	پیڑ بوئے ببول کے، آم کہاں سے کھائے
68.	To cry before one is hurt.	پیش از مرگ واویلا
69.	Man proposes, God disposes.	تدبیر کند بندہ تقدیر زند خندہ
70.	Sweep before your own door.	تجھ کو پرائی کیا پڑی اپنی نبیڑ تو
71.	He gives trice who gives in a trice.	ترت دان مہا کلیان
72.	There is no cure against bad luck.	تقدیر کے آگے تدبیر نہیں چلتی
73.	Health is wealth.	تندرستی ہزار نعمت ہے
74.	Necessity does the work of courage.	تنگ آمد بجنگ آمد
75.	An empty vessel makes much noise.	تھوتھا چنا باجے گھنا
76.	Should not throw stones at others.	تھوڑا بول بے دھڑک بول
77.	See which way the wind blows.	تیل دیکھو تیل کی دھار دیکھو
78.	Penny wise, pound foolish.	جاٹ گنا نہ دے بھیلی دے
79.	While there is life, there is hope.	جب سانس تب تک آس
80.	The bough that bears most, bends most.	جتنا بڑا اتنا ہی منکسر
81.	The more the sweat, the more the reward.	جتنا گڑ ڈالو گے اتنا ہی میٹھا ہوگا
82.	Cut your coat according to your cloth.	چادر کے مطابق پاؤں پھیلاؤ
83.	As many mouths, so many opinions.	جتنے منہ اتنی باتیں
84.	Who hath God, hath all.	جدھر رب ادھر سب
85.	A bad workman quarrels with his tools.	جس کا کام اسی کو ساجھے
86.	Might is right.	جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بھینس
87.	Fair is not fair but that which pleased.	جسے پیا چاہے وہی سہاگن
88.	East or West, home is best.	جو سکھ چوبارے، نہ بلخ نہ بخارے

89.	Barking dogs seldom bite.	جو گرجتے ہیں وہ برستے نہیں
90.	Nothing comes out of a sack but what is put put into it.	جو ہانڈی میں ہوگا وہی نکلے گا
91.	Come what may.	جو ہو سو ہو
92.	He who seeks, finds.	جوئندہ یابندہ
93.	No rose without thorns.	جہاں پھول وہاں کانٹا
94	Where there is will, there is way.	جہاں دیکھے توا پرات، وہاں گائے ساری رات
95.	While there is rice in your dish, I am your companion.	جہاں ستیاناس وہاں سوا ستیاناس
96.	In for a penny, in for a pound.	جیسا دیس ویسا بھیس
97.	While in Rome, do as the Romans do.	جیسی روح ویسے فرشتے
98.	Like saint, like offering.	جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے
99.	As you sow, so shall you reap.	جیسا باپ ویسا بیٹا
100.	Like dog, like stick.	جیسا منہ ویسی چپت
101.	Like father, like son.	جیسا باپ ویسا بیٹا
102.	A silver key opens every door.	چابی چاندی کی کھل جائیں دروازے
103.	Those who live in glass house should not throw stones at others.	چھاج تو بولے چھلنی کیا بولے جس میں بہتر چھید
104.	Beauty is short lived.	چار دن کی چاندنی پھر اندھیری رات
105.	He who digs a pit for others, himself falls in it.	چاہ کن را چاہ درپیش
106.	Nearer the church, farther from God.	چراغ تلے اندھیرا
107.	Small wit, great boast.	چھوٹا منہ بڑی بات
108.	A wolf may lose its teeth but not its habits.	چور چوری سے جائے ہیرا پھیری سے نہ جائے
109.	A guilt conscience needs no accuser.	چور کی داڑھی میں تنکا
110.	Forbidden fruit is sweet.	چوری کا گڑ میٹھا
111.	Sold worth is not sullied by slander.	خاک ڈالنے سے چاند نہیں چھپتا
112.	He who eats a good meal shall have a good meal.	خدا شکر خورے کو شکر ہی دیتا ہے
113.	Cursed cows have short horns.	خدا گنجے کو ناخن نہ دے
114.	If God be for us, who can be against us?	خدا مددگار کشتی پار
115.	When the old cock crows, the young cock follows.	خربوزے کو دیکھ کر خربوزہ رنگ پکڑتا ہے
116.	Murder will be out.	خون چھپانے سے نہیں چھپتا
117.	To build castles in the air.	خیالی پلاؤ پکانا
118.	A timid cat makes a proud mouse.	ڈرتی بلی چوہوں سے کان کٹاتی ہے

119.	There is something wrong at the bottom.	دال میں کچھ کالا ہے
120.	Money makes the mare go.	دام بنائے کام
121.	A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.	دانا دشمن نادان دوست سے بہتر
122.	Cooks are not to be taught in their own kitchen.	دائی سے پیٹ چھپانا
123.	A tree is known by its own fruit.	درخت اپنے پھل سے پہچانا جاتا ہے
124.	It is hard to live in Rome and fight with the pope.	دریا میں رہنا مگرمچھ سے بیر
125.	Love begets love.	دل کو دل سے راہ ہوتی ہے
126.	It is easier to build a new home than to patch an old one.	دمڑی کی گڑیا ٹکا سر منڈائی
127.	A burnt child dreads the fire or Once bitten, twice shy.	دودھ کا جلا چھاچھ بھی پھونک پھونک کر پیتا ہے
128.	A friend in need is a friend indeed.	دوست وہ جو مصیبت میں کام آئے
129.	Between two stools you fall to the ground.	دو گھروں کا مہمان بھوکا
130.	Distant drums sound sweeter.	دور کے ڈھول سہانے
131.	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	دھوبی کا کتا نہ گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا
132.	Too many cooks spoil the broth.	دو ملاؤں میں مرغی حرام
133.	Hope sustains life.	دنیا بہ امید قائم
134.	Honesty is the best policy.	دیانتداری سب سے اچھی حکمت عملی ہے
135.	Even walls have ears.	دیوار کے بھی کان ہوتے ہیں
136.	Look before you leap.	دیکھ بھال کر قدم رکھو
137.	Silent waters run deep.	دھیرا سو گہرا
138.	The fox preys farthest from the den.	ڈائن بھی دس گھر چھوڑ کر کھاتی ہے
139.	A drowning man catches at a straw.	ڈوبتے کو تنکے کا سہارا
140.	Great cry, little wool.	رات بھر روئے مرا کوئی نہیں
141.	Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.	رات کو جلدی سونا اور سویرے اٹھنا سب سے بہتر ہے
142.	The safest way round is the shortest way home.	راہ راست برو اگرچہ دور است
143.	Money attracts money.	روپے کو روپیہ کھینچتا ہے
144.	What all men say is always true.	زبان خلق کو نقارہ خدا سمجھو
145.	A sweet tongue is a good weapon.	زبان شیریں ملک گیری
146.	There is no fence against gold.	زر کا زور پورا
147.	Better give the wool than the whole sheep	سارا جاتا دیکھئے، آدھا دیجئے بانٹ

148.	Something is better than nothing.	ساری نہیں تو آدھی سہی
149.	A burnt child dreads the fire.	سانپ کا ڈسا رسی سے بھی ڈرتا ہے
150.	Truth is ever green.	سانچ کو آنچ نہیں
151.	All looks yellow to a jaundiced eye.	ساون کے اندھے کو ہرا ہی ہرا نظر آتا ہے
152.	Speech is silver, silence is golden.	سب سے بھلی چپ
153.	Truth is bitter.	سچ کڑوا ہے
154.	A constant guest is never welcomed.	سدا کا مہمان وبال جان
155.	Fortune's mishap at the very outset.	سر منڈاتے ہی اولے پڑے
156.	I ask for a forks and you bring a rake.	سوال گندم جواب چنا
157.	A sleeping fox catches no poultry.	سوئے شیر کے منہ میں ہرن نہیں پڑتے
158.	Slow and steady wins the race.	سہج پکے سو میٹھا ہو
159.	Old birds are not caught with chaff.	سیانا کوا دام میں نہیں آتا
160.	Spend and God will send.	شکر خورے کو خدا شکر ہی دیتا ہے
161.	A fair face may hide a foul heart.	شکل مومناں کرتوت کافراں
162.	He is not lost who comes at last.	صبح کا بھولا شام کو گھر آ جائے تو اسے بھولا نہیں کہتے
163.	Society moulds man.	صحبت انسان کو بناتی ہے
164.	Cleanliness is next to godliness.	صفائی پارسائی سے دوسرے درجے پر ہے
165.	Necessity is the mother of invention.	ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے
166.	All that glitters is not gold.	ظاہری صورت پر مت جاؤ
167.	A nod to the wise and a rod to the dunce.	عاقل کو اشارہ، احمق کو پھٹکارہ
168.	Love and musk can't be hid.	عشق اور مشک چھپائے نہیں چھپتے
169.	Knowledge is power.	علم بڑی دولت ہے
170.	Fair exchange is no robbery.	عوض معاوضہ گلہ ندارد
171.	Pride hath a fall.	غرور کا سر نیچا
172.	Fetters even of gold are heavy.	غلامی شاہ کی بھی بری
173.	To err is human, to forgive divine.	غلطی کرنا انسان کا کام، بخشنا رحمٰن کا
174.	Too much familiarity breeds contempt.	قدر کھو دیتا ہے ہر روز کا آنا جانا
175.	To owe is woe.	قرض بری بلا ہے
176.	Little drops make an ocean.	قطرہ قطرہ بہم شود دریا
177.	Contentment is a blessing.	قناعت میں بڑی برکت ہے
178.	What cannot be cured must be endured.	قہر درویش بر جان درویش

179.	Handsome is he who handsome does.	کام پیارا نہ کہ نام
180.	Practice makes perfect.	کام کو کام سکھاتا ہے
181.	You can't befool the people all the time.	کاٹھ کی ہنڈیا بار بار نہیں چڑھتی
182.	Two of a trade seldom agree.	کتے کا بیری کتا
183.	Small in work, strong in dispute.	کوئی نہ کرتوت لڑنے کو مضبوط
184.	One slaps, another pays.	کرے کوئی بھرے کوئی
185.	Birds of a feather flock together.	کند ہم جنس باہم جنس پرواز
186.	Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.	کوٹھی والا روئے چھپر والا سوئے
187.	Evil pursuits bring evil repute.	کوئلوں کی دلالی میں منہ کالا
188.	If you cannot bite, never show your teeth.	کہنے سے کرنا بہتر ہے
189.	An old dog will not learn new tricks.	بوڑھے طوطے بھی کہیں پڑھتے ہیں؟
190.	A mountain in labour and a mouse the result.	کھودا پہاڑ نکلا چوہا
191.	He who ploughs himself reaps rich harvest.	کھیتی خصم سیتی
192.	A neighbour's hen is a goose.	گڑ چوری کا میٹھا لاگے
193.	To swallow a camel, to strain at a goat.	گڑ کھائیں گلگلوں سے بہتر
194.	To rip up old grievances.	گڑھے مردے اکھاڑنا
195.	Let the dead past bury its dead.	گزشتہ را صلوٰۃ
196.	Time once gone cannot be recalled.	گیا وقت کبھی ہاتھ نہیں آتا
197.	A prophet is seldom honoured in his own country.	گھر کا جوگی جوگنا، باہر کا جوگی سدھ
198.	Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.	گھر کی آدھی باہر کی ساری سے بہتر
199.	The innocent get punished with the guilty.	گندم کے ساتھ گھن بھی پس جاتا ہے
200.	Rod is the logic of the fools.	لاتوں کے بھوت باتوں سے نہیں مانتے
201.	The butcher looked for the knife when he had it in his mouth.	لڑکا بغل میں ڈھنڈورا شہر میں
202.	A good name is better than bags of gold.	لاکھ جائے پر ساکھ نہ جائے
203.	Ill got, ill spent.	مال حرام بود بجائے حرام رفت
204.	Easy come, easy go.	مال مفت دل بے رحم
205.	An uninvited guest is seldom welcomed.	مان نہ مان میں تیرا مہمان
206.	Death with friends is a festival.	مرگ انبوہ جشنے دارد
207.	Friends fall off in adversity.	مصیبت میں کوئی ساتھ نہیں دیتا
208.	An open door will tempt even a saint.	مفت کی شراب قاضی کو حلال
209.	If you play with a fool at home, he will play with you in the market.	منہ لگایا سر چڑھایا

210.	Death defies the doctor.	موت کا کوئی علاج نہیں
211.	Death keeps no calendar.	موت کا کوئی اعتبار نہیں
212.	Death devours the lamb as well as the sheep.	موت کے ہاتھ کمان نہ جانے بوڑھا نہ جوان
213.	The cheaper buyer takes bad meal.	مہنگا روئے ایک بار سستا روئے بار بار
214.	Fair exchange is no robbery.	میاں بیوی راضی تو کیا کرے گا قاضی
215.	Let him stew in his own fat.	میاں کی جوتی میاں کے سر
216.	A bad workman quarrels with his tools.	ناچ نہ جانے آنگن ٹیڑھا
217.	Poverty breeds strife.	غربت سب جھگڑوں کی جڑ ہے
218.	Great boast, little roast.	نام بڑے اور درشن چھوٹے
219.	Ever spare, ever have.	نت بچائے نت پائے
220.	To pose as a saint after a life of vice.	نو سو چوہے کھا کے بلی حج کو چلی
221.	What the eye sees not, the heart rues not.	نہ دیکھے نہ کتا بھونکے
222.	A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.	نو نقد نہ تیرہ ادھار
223.	If the sky falls, we shall catch the larks.	نہ نو من تیل ہو گا نہ رادھا ناچے گی
224.	Beauty needs no ornament.	نہیں محتاج زیور کا جسے خوبی خدا نے دی
225.	Well begun is half done.	نیک آغاز نیک انجام
226.	Let not the left hand know what the right does.	نیکی کر دریا میں ڈال
227.	Between the devil and the deep sea.	نہ جائے رفتن نہ پائے ماندن
228.	Virtue survives the great.	نیکی مرنے کے بعد بھی زندہ رہتی ہے
229.	Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.	نیم حکیم خطرہ جان
230.	Time is a great healer.	وقت سب زخموں کا مرہم ہے
231.	They are chips of the same block.	وہ ایک ہی تھیلی کے چٹے بٹے ہیں باپ پر پوت، پتا پر گھوڑا، بہت نہیں تو تھوڑا تھوڑا
232.	Gone is the goose that laid golden eggs.	وہ دن گئے جب خلیل خان فاختہ اڑایا کرتے
233.	It is harping on the same tune.	وہی شیری راگ
234.	Rome was not built in a day.	ہاتھ پر سرسوں نہیں جمتی
235.	Self evident needs no proof.	ہاتھ کنگن کو آرسی کیا
236.	All that glitters is not Gold.	ہر چمکنے والی چیز سونا نہیں ہوتی
237.	Christmas comes but once a year.	ہر روز عید نیست کہ حلوا خورد کسے
238.	Jack of all trades.	ہر فن مولا
239.	Every tide has its ebb.	ہر کمالے لازوال

240	New lords, new laws.	ہر کہ آمد عمارت نو ساخت
241.	Nothing venture, nothing have.	ہمت کرے انسان تو کیا ہو نہیں سکتا
242.	God helps those who help themselves.	ہمت مرداں، مدد خدا
243	There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.	ہنوز دلی دور است
244	Honey is not for the ass's mouth.	یہ منہ مسور کی دال
245.	A good name is better than riches.	نام بھلا نہ دام
246.	Coming events cast their shadows before.	ہونہار بروا کے چکنے چکنے پات
247.	It is never too late to mend.	توبہ کا کوئی وقت نہیں

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. A sentence which can be interpreted in more than one way. **Ambiguous**
2. A composition which bears no name of the writer. **Anonymous**
3. A letter which is not claimed by anybody. **A Dead letter**
4. A language which is no more spoken. **Dead language**
5. A battle which puts an end to all controversy. **Decisive**
6. A game in which neither party wins. **Drawn**
7. A speech delivered without preparation. **Extempore**
8. First speech of a speaker. **Maiden**
9. A disease which causes death. **Fatal**
10. A post for which no salary is paid. **Honorary**
11. A river on which ships can sail. **Navigable**
12. A battle causing lot of bloodshed. **Sanguinary battle**
13. A child born after the death of its father. **Posthumous child**
14. A word no longer in use. **Obsolete word**
15. A word which has the same meaning as another. **Synonymous**
16. A word which has the opposite meaning of another. **Antonym**
17. Service offered by a man of his own accord. **Voluntary**
18. The motive of getting some money. **Mercenary**
19. A choice between two things. **Alternative**
20. The biography of a person written by himself. **Autobiography**
21. A document written by hand. **Manuscript**
22. A remedy for all diseases. **Panacea**
23. An office with salary but without work. **Sinecure**
24. Stealing from the writings of others and offering them to the public as one's own **Plagiarism**
25. Speak evil of a person in his absence. **Backbite**
26. To find fault with. **Censure**
27. To leave one's country and go to live in a foreign land. **Emigrate**
28. To wipe out. **Eradicate**
29. To present a thing as greater than truth. **Exaggerate**
30. To put out of social circle. **Excommunicate**
31. Murder (or murderer) of one's father. **Patricide**
32. Murder (or murderer) of an infant. **Infanticide**
33. Murder (or murderer) of man. **Homicide**

34. Murder (or murderer) of the king. **Regicide**
35. Murder (or murderer) of oneself. **Suicide**
36. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen. **Alien**
37. One who is associated with others in some occupation. **Colleague**
38. One who lives at the same time. **Contemporary**
39. One who is skilled in many languages. **Linguist**
40. One who tries to benefit mankind. **Philanthropist**
41. One having the same name. **Namesake**
42. One who is new in any business. **Novice**
43. One who looks on the bright side of things. **Optimist**
44. One who looks on the dark side of the things. **Pessimist**
45. Those who are hearing. **Audience**
46. Those who are looking on. **Spectators**
47. Contrary to law. **Illegal**
48. Possessed of life. **Animate**
49. Prevention of decay. **Antiseptic**
50. Liable to be easily broken. **Brittle**
51. Liable to be easily burnt. Inflammable, Combustible
52. Prone to believe easily. **Credulous**
53. Fit to be eaten. **Edible**
54. Fit to be chosen. **Eligible**
55. Easy to bend. **Flexible**
56. One who can neither read nor write. **Illiterate**
57. Unable to pay one's debt. **Insolvent**
58. Capable of being seen through. **Transparent**
59. Incapable of being seen through. **Opaque**
60. More like a woman than a man. **Effeminate**
61. Happening at the same time. **Simultaneous**
62. All of one mind. **Unanimous**
63. One who is present everywhere. **Omnipresent**
64. One who is all-powerful. **Omnipotent**
65. One who has knowledge of every thing. **Omniscient**
66. One who eats everything indiscriminately. **Omnivorous**
67. Animals having two feet. **Biped**
68. Animals having four, feet. **Quadruped**
69. Animals which live in water. **Aquatic**
70. Animals which like to live in flocks. **Gregarious**
71. Animals which feed on meat. **Carnivorous**
72. Animals which feed on grass. **Herbivorous**

73. One who eats human flesh. **Cannibal**
74. One who lives on vegetables. **Vegetarian**
75. Incapable of being seen. **Invisible**
76. Incapable of being heard. **Inaudible**
77. Incapable of being read. **Illegible**
78. Incapable of being removed. **Indelible**
79. Incapable of being believed. **Incredible**
80. Incapable of being conquered. **Invincible**
81. Incapable of being seized. **Impregnable**
82. Incapable of being wounded. **Invulnerable**
83. Incapable of being conceived. **Inconceivable**
84. Incapable of being understood. **Incomprehensible**
85. Incapable of being perceived by the senses. **Imperceptible**
86. Incapable of being pleased. **Fastidious**
87. Incapable of being put into practice. **Impracticable**
88. Incapable of being expressed. **Inexpressible**
89. Incapable of being fixed. **Indeterminable**
90. Incapable of being approached. **Inaccessible**
91. Incapable of being tired. **Indefatigable**
92. Incapable of being divided. **Indivisible**
93. Incapable of being burnt. **Incombustible**
94. Incapable of being corrected. **Incorrigible**
95. Incapable of being repaired. **Irreparable**
96. Incapable of being unitable. **Inimitable**
97. Incapable of being tamed. **Untamable**
98. Incapable of being elected. **Ineligible**
99. Incapable of being solved. **Insoluble**
100. Incapable of being quieted. **Implacable**
101. Incapable of being avoided. **Inevitable**
102. Incapable of being moved by requests. **Inexorable**
103. First inhabitants of a colony. **Aborigines**
104. A partner in crime. **Accomplice**
105. One who is thoroughly proficient in anything. **Adept**
106. A person between childhood and manhood. **Adolescent**
107. A grown up person. **Adult**
108. A written statement by a person in a court confirmed by oath, used as a judicial proof. **Affidavit**
109. Items of business to be considered at a meeting. **Agenda**
110. The white of an egg. **Albumen**

111. The chemistry aimed at changing baser metals into gold. **Alchemy**
112. The plea that when an alleged act took place, one was elsewhere. **Alibi**
113. One who writes from dictation for another. **Amanuensis**
114. One who cultivates a thing for pastime. **Amateur**
115. A person who can use both hands with equal ability. **Ambidexter**
116. Creatures which can live on both land and water. **Amphibian**
117. Absence of established government. **Anarchy**
118. Medicine able to assuage pain. **Anodyne**
119. Collection of poems. **Anthology**
120. Physiological and psychological study of man. **Anthropology**
121. Medicine given to counteract poison. **Antidote**
122. A chemical that counteracts putrefaction. **Antiseptic**
123. A person appointed by two parties to settle their dispute. **Arbitrator**
124. Cultivation of trees and shrubs. **Aboriculture**
125. Willful setting on fire another's house. **Arson**
126. One who undertakes to kill treacherously. **Assassin**
127. Art of judging influence of stars upon human affairs. **Astrology**
128. Science of heavenly bodies. **Astronomy**
129. Disbelief in the existence of God. **Atheism**
130. One who writes his own history. **Autobiographer**
131. Absolute government of one man. **Autocracy**
132. A person's own signature. **Autograph**
133. Place for keeping birds. **Aviary**
134. An insolvent person. **Bankrupt**
135. A lover of books. **Bibliophile**
136. Having two wives at a time. **Bigamy**
137. One who attaches undue importance to a creed. **Bigot**
138. Science of animals and plants. **Biology**
139. Spend night in the open. **Bivouac**
140. Force a person to make payment for not revealing discreditable secrets **Blackmail**
141. A person with fair hair and skin. **Blond (e)**
142. A woman affecting literary taste. **Blue stocking**
143. Science of plants. **Botany**
144. A person of middle class. **Bourgeois**
145. System of writing and printing for the blind. **Braille**
146. Short official statement of public importance. **Bulletin**
147. Government of officials. **Bureaucracy**
148. Ministers of a state. **Cabinet**

149. Girl's gymnastics that produces strength with beauty. **Calisthenics**
150. Strange sort of representation of a person by over-emphasis on characteristic traits. **Caricature**
151. A person not married. **Celibate**
152. Sepulchral monument to person whose dead body is elsewhere. **Cenotaph**
153. Celebration of hundred year. **Centenary**
154. A child substituted for another by stealth. **Changeling**
155. The scar left by a healed wound. **Cicatrice**
156. The faculty of seeing mentally what exists or is happening out of sight **Clairvoyance**
157. A critical judge in matters of taste. **Connoisseur**
158. Compulsory enlistment for military or naval service. **Conscription**
159. A number of fixed stars grouped within an imaginary outline. **Constellation**
160. Body of voters who elect a representative. **Constituency**
161. A person living at the same time. **Contemporary**
162. A person recovering from illness. **Convalescent**
163. A preparation designed to beautify hair or skin. **Cosmetic**
164. A person who thinks the whole world his home. **Cosmopolitan**
165. Quilted covering to retain heat in tea-pot. **Tea-cosy**
166. Half-compartment of a railway carriage. **Coupe**
167. Government by the rich. **Plutocracy**
168. Government by the people. **Democracy**
169. The husband of an unfaithful wife. **Cuckold**
170. A sneering fault-finder to whom nothing appeals. **Cynic**
171. A person ready for criminal undertaking. **Desperado**
172. Arbitrary rule. **Despotism**
173. Vessels made of baked clay. **Earthen ware**
174. The abode of the blessed after death. **Elysium**
175. Medicine that causes vomiting. **Emetic**
176. Spectators' demand for a song to be repeated. **Encore**
177. A book giving information on all branches of knowledge. **Encyclopaedia**
178. A poem narrating achievements of a hero. **Epic**
179. One who is dainty in eating. **Epicure**
180. Government by old people. **Gerontocracy**
181. The rule of saints. **Hagiarchy**
182. Government by holy men. **Hagiocracy**
183. Science of health. **Hygenics**
184. A word having the same sound but different meaning. **Homonym**
185. Words inscribed on tomb. **Epitaph**

186. The practice of spying. **Espionage**
187. The science of morals. **Ethics**
188. Conventional rules of conduct. **Etiquette**
189. The expel evil spirit from a person or a place. **Exorcize**
190. A servant managing all the affairs of his master. **Factotum**
191. One's betrothed. **Finance**
192. To put coin into motion with a flip. **Flip**
193. A picture in water colour on wall. **Fresco**
194. One who is devoted to human interests. **Humanitarian**
195. The breaking of images. **Iconoclasm**
196. To decorate any manuscript writing with brilliant colours. **Illuminate**
197. A person coming to settle in a foreign country. **Immigrant**
198. A malicious setting on fire of property. **Incendiarism**
199. A professional rider in horse races. **Jackey**
200. To carry off a person by illegal force. **Kidnap**
201. The froth of soap and water. **Lather**
202. A false and defamatory statement. **Libel**
203. Fond of going to law. **Litigious**
206. A strict disciplinarian. **Martinet**
204. The social system in which the mother is the head of the family. **Matriarchy**
205. The illusive appearance of a sheet of water in a desert. **Mirage**
206. To apply another's money to one's own use. **Misappropriate**
207. A hater of women. **Misogynist**
208. Exclusive possession of trade in some commodity. **Monopoly**
209. A substance inducing sleep. **Narcotic**
210. Notice of somebody's death in a newspaper. **Obituary**
211. A fertile spot in a desert. **Oasis**
212. A maker or seller of optical instruments. **Optician**
213. The science of birds. **Ornithology**
214. Holding fast the currently accepted opinions on religious doctrines. **Orthodox**
215. The property one inherits from one's ancestors or father. **Patrimony**
216. Additional paragraph at the end of a letter after signature. **Post-script**
217. Former holder of an office or position. **Predecessor**
218. To put off from day to day. **Procrastinate**
219. To convert from one opinion, creed or party to another. **Proselytize**
220. Fixed number of persons that must be present to make the proceedings of an assembly, society or board valid. **Quorum**
221. A sum of money paid for release. **Ransom**
222. A person who deserts his party or principles. **Renegade**

223. A place where meals or refreshments may be had. **Restaurant**
224. A distinguished man of learning. **Savant**
225. To tempt into sin or crime. **Seduce**
226. The midday nap or rest in hot countries. **Siesta**
227. Occurring at the same time. **Simultaneous**
228. A post of profit or honour without any duties attached. **Sinecure**
229. To import or export goods without payment of custom duties. **Smuggle**
230. Individual or part taken as example of a class. **Specimen**
231. Lying with face upward. **Supine**
232. Lying with face downward. **Prone**
233. To put oneself in the place of another by underhand means. **Supplant**
234. To tease a person with hopes that seem continually on the point of fulfillment yet never do so. **Tantalize**
235. One who abstains totally from intoxicants. **Teetotaller**
236. To apply light touches to man's body so as to excite the nerves and usually produce laughter. **Tickle**
237. Very likely to take offence. **Touchy**
238. To make unlawful intrusion on. **Trespass**
239. Each of two children born at a birth. **Twin**
240. Each of three children born at a birth. **Triplet**
241. A self-evident, indisputable, hackneyed truth. **Truism**
242. Having no parallel or equal. **Unique**
243. Excessively fond of one's wife. **Uxorious**
244. Capable of dealing with many subjects. **Versatile**
245. A woman of masculine strength or spirit. **Virago**
246. Dissection practised upon living animals. **Vivisection**
247. Stop feeding upon mother's breast. **Wean**
248. A representative of a government. **Ambassador**
249. To renounce the crown in favour of another. **Abdicate**
250. To do away with a rule. **Abrogate**
251. To destroy completely. **Annihilate**
252. To make more rapid in speed. **Accelerate**
253. A person with narrow and prejudiced views. **Bigot**
254. Want of rain. **Drought**
255. Extreme old age. **Dotage**
256. To wander from point at issue. **Digress**
257. To free from all blame. **Exonerate**
258. A day of gaiety and festivity. **Gala day**
'59. A cinema show heeled in the afternoon. **Matinee**

260. Undue favour to relatives. **Nepotism**
261. That which precedes an event. **Precursor**
262. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain. **Stoic**
263. Marking the skin with indelible ink. **Tattoo**
264. A person with long experience in military or any other occupation. **Veteran**
265. Having more than one husband at a time. **Polyandry**
266. Persons having characteristics of both sexes. **Hermaphrodites**
267. The quality of doing the right thing at the right time. **Tact**
268. The power of reading the thoughts in the minds of others. **Telepathy**
269. A six sided figure. **Hexagon**
270. A five sided figure. **Pentagon**
271. An eight sided figure. **Octagon**
272. A man who thinks only of himself. **Egoist**
273. To decorate a building with lights. **Illuminate**
274. The ruins of a fallen building. **Debris**
275. To go from bad to worse. **Deteriorate**
276. Ecstatic delight. **Rapture**
277. Events occurring at the same time. **Simultaneous**
278. A belief or custom passed from generation to generation. **Tradition**
279. A person full of crazy or eccentric ideas. **Crank**
280. A style full of words. **Verbose**
281. Miscarriage of birth. **Abortion**
282. One who journeys to a sacred place. **Pilgrim**
283. Feel puzzled and confused. **Nonplussed**

7

TRANSLATION

EXERCISE 1

کتابیں ایک عجیب نعمت (۱) ہیں۔ یہ انسانی زندگی کے صدیوں کے تجربہ کا نچوڑ (۲) ہیں۔ یہ ہمیں اپنے آباؤ اجداد (۳) کے خیالات اور تجربات سے آگاہی (۴) بخشتی ہیں۔ تنہائی (۵) میں ایک مخلص مونس کی طرح ہماری ڈھارس (۶) بندھاتی ہیں اور ہمیں تنہائی کی وحشت (۷) سے نجات (۸) دلاتی ہیں۔ نہایت مفید معلومات مہیا کرکے ہمیں زندگی کے نشیب و فراز (۹) سے آگاہ رکھتی ہیں۔ لیکن ہمیں ایک بات کبھی نظر انداز (۱۰) نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ جہاں اکثر و بیشتر کتب ہماری زندگی میں ایک کارآمد ساتھی ہیں وہاں بعض کتابیں زہریلے (۱۱) سانپ سے بھی زیادہ خطرناک ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ یہ وہ کتابیں ہیں جو ہمارے اخلاق و اطوار کے لئے سم قاتل (۱۲) ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ بدترین دشمن سے زیادہ زہریلی ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ لہٰذا ہمیں مطالعہ کی کتب کے انتخاب میں بڑی احتیاط سے کام لینا چاہیے۔ جس طرح ہمیں اپنے حلقہ احباب کے انتخاب میں پوری احتیاط برتنی چاہیے اس سے زیادہ ہمیں کتب کے انتخاب میں ضرورت ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. blessing; 2. essence; 3. ancestors; 4. acquaint; 5. loneliness; 6. console; 7. horror; 8. rid us; 9. ups and downs; 10. ignore, connive at; 11. poisonous; 12. lethal.

Books are a great blessing. They are the essence of the experiences of centuries of human life. They acquaint us with the thoughts and experiences of our ancestors. In our moments of loneliness they console us like sincere friends and rid us to our horror of loneliness. They keep us acquainted with the ups and downs of life by providing us a useful fund of knowledge and information. But we must not connive at one thing. Where most of the books are useful companions, some of them may prove to be more dangerous than poisonous snakes. These are books which are far more lethal for our moral well-being and prove to be more perilous than the worst of our enemies. Therefore, we should observe the greatest caution in the selection of books for our study. Just as we should take proper care in the selection of circle of our friends, similarly we should be very cautious in the choice of books.

EXERCISE 2

بھارت نے چھ ستمبر ۱۹۶۵ء کی ایک تاریک رات بغیر کسی تنبیہہ (۱) کے پاکستان پر دھاوا بول دیا۔ یہ ایک بزدلانہ (۲) حرکت تھی۔ تنازعہ (۳) کی اصل وجہ بھارت کا کشمیر پر غاصبانہ (۴) قبضہ ہے۔ کشمیریوں نے بھارت کی اس ہٹ دھرمی (۵) سے تنگ آکر علم بغاوت (۶) بلند کر دیا۔ بھارت نے واضح الفاظ میں اقوام متحدہ کے ۱۹۴۸ء کے خصوصی اجلاس میں وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ دیانتداری سے کس اقوام متحدہ کی قرارداد کشمیر پر عمل پیرا ہوگا اور کشمیریوں کو حق خودارادیت (۷) سے محروم نہیں رکھا جائے گا۔ لیکن وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ بھارت ایک نہ ایک بہانے (۸) کی آڑ لے کر اپنے وعدے سے منحرف (۹) ہو گیا۔ جب قبائلی علاقے کے پٹھانوں نے کشمیری بھائیوں کا ساتھ دیا اور بھارت کو پے در پے شکست فاش کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تو وہ بوکھلا (۱۰) گیا اور پاکستان کو اس بغاوت کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا۔ اسے سخت غلط فہمی تھی کہ وہ راتوں رات اس نہر کو جو پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان واقع ہے عبور کر کے لاہور پر حملہ آور ہو سکے گا۔ لیکن اسے منہ کی کھانی (۱۱) پڑی۔ پاکستانی سپاہیوں نے بہادری اور شجاعت کے وہ جوہر دکھائے جو تاریخ میں سنہری حروف میں لکھے جائیں گے اور بھارتی فوج تادیر یاد رکھے گی۔ یہ جنگ سترہ دن جاری رہی بھارت کو اپنے مذموم عزائم (۱۲) میں سخت مایوس ہونا پڑا۔

Vocabulary: 1. warning; 2. cowardly or dastardly; 3. dispute; 4. usurpation; 5. stubborn aggression, 6. raised a standard of revolt; 7. self-determination; 8. under one pretext or the other; 9. backed out; 10. flabbergasted; 11. face a crushing defeat; 12. evil design.

Bharat launched an attack on Pakistan on a dark night of 6th of September, 1965 without serving any ultimatum. This was a dastardly move. The basic cause of conflict was the usurpation of Kashmir. The Kashmiris, getting tired of this stubborn aggression, raised a standard of revolt. Bharat had solemnly promised in a special session of the UNO in 1948 that it would honestly observe the Kashmir Resolution of UNO and the Kashmiris would no more be kept deprived of their right of self-determination. But with the passage of time, it backed out, under one pretext or the other. When the Pathans of Tribal area sided with their Kashmiri brethren and Bharat had to face crushing defeats, it felt flabbergasted and held Pakistan responsible for this revolt. It was suffering from a serious misunderstanding that under the cover of darkness of the night it would succeed in crossing the canal which lies between Bharat and Pakistan and invade Lahore but it had to suffer s crushing defeat. The Pakistan army displayed such feats of bravery and chivalry as would be recorded in golden letters in history and the army of Bharat would remember it for a long time to come. This was continued for seventeen days. Bharat had to face bitter disappointment in its evil designs.

EXERCISE 3

پاکستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کا بنیادی (۱) اصول یہ ہے کہ زندہ رہو اور دوسروں کو (۲) زندہ رہنے دو۔ ہم سب کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات قائم رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کسی کے خلاف کوئی جارحانہ (۳) عزائم نہیں رکھتے۔ موجودہ دور میں کوئی ملک خود کفیل (۴) نہیں۔ ایک نہ ایک شعبہ میں ایک دوسرے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ بالخصوص ترقی پذیر (۵) ممالک کو ترقی یافتہ (۶) ممالک کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات قائم رکھنا پڑتے ہیں۔ ہم اسلامی ممالک کے ساتھ باہمی روابط (۷) کو فروغ (۸) دینا چاہتے ہیں کیونکہ ان کے ساتھ ہمارے ازلی برادرانہ (۹) تعلقات ہیں۔ ہم ان پر بوقت ضرورت انحصار کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہمیں قوی امید ہے کہ وہ بھلے برے وقت (۱۰) میں ہمارا ساتھ (۱۱) دیں گے۔ چین بھی ایک قابل قدر ہمسایہ ہے جس نے ہر مشکل گھڑی میں ہماری طرف دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا ہے۔ ہم امریکہ کے ساتھ بدستور دوستانہ تعلقات قائم رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم دوست چاہتے ہیں نہ کہ حکمران۔ (۱۲) ہمیں اپنی آزادی بڑی عزیز ہے جسے ہم ہر قیمت پر برقرار (۱۳) رکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم بڑی طاقتوں کی سیاست میں الجھنا (۱۴) نہیں چاہتے۔ اگرچہ روس نے ہماری متعدد بار ٹانگ کھینچنے (۱۵) کی کوشش کی پھر بھی اس کے ساتھ اچھے ہمسایوں جیسے تعلقات قائم رکھنے کے خواہاں ہیں۔ اس نے ہمیں کراچی میں فولاد کا کارخانہ قائم کرنے میں گرانقدر (۱۶) مدد فراہم کی ہے۔ جس کے لئے ہم اس کے دل سے شکر گزار (۱۷) ہیں۔ ہم ہر ملک کے حق خودارادیت کے حامی ہیں اور کسی طاقتور ملک کے کسی کمزور ملک پر جارحانہ (۱۹) اقدام کے شدید مخالف ہیں۔ ہم اقوام متحدہ کے منشور (۲۰) پر غیر متزلزل (۲۱) عقیدہ رکھتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. basic; 2. live and let live; 3. aggressive design; 4. self-sufficient; 5. developing countries; 6. developed countries; 7. mutual relations; 8. develop; 9. eternal bonds of brotherhood; 10. odd times; 11. stand by us; 12. friends, not masters; 13. maintain; 14. involve; 15. pull our leg; 16. valuable; 17. grateful by the core of our heart; 18. wholeheartedly support; 19. aggressive; 20. manifesto; 21. unshakable faith.

The basic principle of Pakistan's foreign policy is: live and let love. We wish to maintain friendly relations with all the countries. We have no aggressive designs against any one. In the world of today no country can claim to be self-sufficient. In one way or the other all need other's help, especially the developing countries need

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to keep friendly relations with developed countries. We wish to develop mutual relations with Islamic countries because we are knit together in eternal bonds of brotherhood. We can bank upon their hospitality in our hour of need. We firmly believe that they would stand by us through thick and thin. China is our most valuable neighbour which extended us her helping hand in our critical moments. We wish to maintain friendly relations with America but we wish to have friends, not masters. We love our freedom which we wish to maintain at any cost. We don't want to involve ourselves in Big Power politics. Although Russia has tried to pull our leg time and again but still we wish to keep good neighbourly relations with her. She has rendered us yeoman service in setting up a Steel Mill at Karachi for which we are grateful to her by the core of our heart. We support the right of self-determination of all countries. We are deadly against the aggressions of powerful nations against the weaker countries. We have unshakable/(firm) faith in the manifesto of the UNO

EXERCISE 4

قائداعظم ہمارے ایک عظیم رہنما تھے یہ مملکت خداداد (۱) پاکستان ان کی شب و روز کی انتھک (۲) کوششوں کا نتیجہ ہے۔ آپ نے برطانوی سازشوں (۳) اور تعصبات (۴) کا اس جوانمردی اور قابلیت (۵) سے مقابلہ کیا جس کی مثال تاریخ عالم میں نہیں ملتی۔ آپ کو بڑے بڑے عہدوں کی پیش کش کی گئی لیکن انہوں نے اسے شرف قبولت (۶) نہ بخشا۔ حتیٰ کہ متحدہ ہندوستان کے جلیل القدر، قابل رشک (۷) عہدہ کو بھی آپ نے نوک پا (۸) سے ٹھکرا دیا۔ آپ کے کردار کا نمایاں پہلو (۹) یہ تھا کہ آپ کسی قیمت پر خریدے نہیں جا (۱۰) سکتے تھے آپ نڈر (۱۱) بہادر اور دلیر انسان تھے کسی خوف و خطر سے آپ کے پاؤں نہیں ڈگمگاتے (۱۲) تھے آپ نے زندگی بھر آئین (۱۳) کے دامن کو ہاتھ سے نہیں چھوڑا۔ ہندوستان کے بڑے بڑے شاطر (۱۴) لیڈر جیل کی ہوا (۱۵) کھاتے رہے لیکن اللہ نے ہر قدم پر ان کی رہبری کی اور آپ ہمیشہ ہر مشکل سے صاف بچ (۱۶) نکلتے رہے۔ جس پامردی (۱۷) سے انہوں نے پاکستان کی جنگ جیتی ان کی ذہانت (۱۸) اور محنت کا زندہ ثبوت ہے ابتدا ہی سے آپ حق و انصاف کے حامی تھے۔ آپ نے مصمم ارادہ کر رکھا تھا کہ وہ کسی قیمت پر باطل کا ساتھ نہیں دیں گے۔ اور حق و انصاف کے لئے اپنی جان کی بازی (۱۹) لگانے سے بھی دریغ نہیں کریں گے، وہ حقیقتاً نڈر انسان تھے۔ بڑے بڑے بدمزاج (۲۰) انگریز ججوں سے انہیں پالا پڑا۔ (۲۱) لیکن وہ انہیں کبھی خاطر میں نہ لائے (۲۲) دیانت کا یہ عالم تھا کہ ایک دفعہ ایک مدعی (۲۳) نے ان کے جائز واجبات (۲۴) سے زیادہ رقم پیش خدمت کر دی لیکن آپ نے اپنی مقررہ (۲۵) فیس کاٹ کر بقایا (۲۶) اسے واپس کر دیا۔

Vocabulary: 1. God's gift; 2. untiring efforts; 3. intrigues; 4. prejudices; 5. skilfully; 6. rejected; 7. coveted post; 8. spurned; 9. outstanding feature; 10. unpurchasable; 11. fearless; 12. deter; 13. constitutional way; 14. clever; 15. face jail life; 16. steadfastness; 17. intelligence; 18. stake his life; 19. peevish; 20. deal; 21. cared not a fig; 22. client; 23. dues; 24. fined; 25. balance with.

The Quaid-i-Azam was our great leader. Pakistan, the God-given gift, was the result of his untiring efforts of day and night. He withstood the British intrigues and Hindu prejudices with such steadfastness and dexterity as has no parallel in human history. He was offered the highest offices but he never graced them with his acceptance. He kicked off even the highest and most coveted office of the premiership of United India. The most outstanding feature of his character was that he was unpurchasable. He was fearless, brave and courageous. No peril could deter him from his stand. For the whole of his life he held fast to the constitutional way. The most clever leader of India had to face jail life but God guided him at every step and he wriggled out of all the difficulties unscathed. The perseverance with which he won

the battle of Pakistan stands out as a positive proof of his intelligence and diligence. From the very outset he sided with justice and truth. He had firmly resolved that he would not favour falsehood at any cost. He felt no scruple in staking his life for justice and truth. In fact he was a fearless person. He had to deal with various peevish British judges but he cared not a fig for them. His honesty was such as it so happened that a client once offered him more money than his due, but he deducted his fixed fee and returned the balance to him.

EXERCISE 5

سر سید احمد خاں مسلمانوں کے لئے صرف ایک مصلح (۱) ہی نہیں بلکہ ایک نجات دہندہ (۲) ثابت ہوئے۔ انگریزوں نے ہندوستان کی حکومت مسلمانوں سے چھینی (۳) تھی لہٰذا فطری طور پر وہ مسلمانوں کے شدید مخالف تھے اور ان کی بیخ کنی (۴) کے لئے دقیقہ فرو گزاشت (۵) نہیں کرتے تھے۔ انہوں نے منظم انداز میں اسلام کی جڑیں کھوکھلا (۶) کرنا شروع کیں اور عیسائیت کے پرچار (۷) کے لئے باقاعدہ مہم (۸) کا آغاز کیا۔ وہ اسلامی تمدن (۹) کی بیخ کنی (۱۰) کے درپے تھے سرسید نے بدلے ہوئے حالات کا بغور مطالعہ کیا اور اس نتیجہ پر پہنچے کہ اگر مسلمان اسی ڈگر (۱۱) پر چلتے رہے اور اپنی روش میں نمایاں تبدیلی (۱۲) نہ لائے تو وہ اور بھی تنزل کے گڑھے (۱۳) میں گر جائیں گے۔ چنانچہ انہوں نے علی گڑھ تحریک کا آغاز کیا جس کا بنیادی مقصد یہ تھا کہ مسلمانوں کے حقوق کا تحفظ کیا جائے اور انہیں مزید قعر مذلت (۱۴) میں گرنے سے بچا لیا جائے۔ اس کا واحد حل یہ تھا کہ ابھرتے سورج کی طاقت کو تسلیم کر (۱۵) لیا جائے اور انگریزوں کے ساتھ عداوت کی بجائے دست تعاون (۱۶) دراز کیا جائے۔ مسلمانوں کی حریف (۱۷) قوم ہندو جو صدیوں مسلمانوں کے تحت رہ کر اس تسلط (۱۸) سے آزاد ہونا چاہتی تھی۔ انگریزوں کی ہر جائز ناجائز خوشامد (۱۹) کر کے اپنا الو سیدھا (۲۰) کرنا چاہتے تھے۔ ہر قسم کی مراعات (۲۱) حاصل کرنے میں کامیاب ہو گئے۔ ان کی دلی خواہش تھی کہ مسلمانوں کو ہر شعبہ زندگی میں پیچھے دھکیل (۲۲) کر خود ان کی جگہ حاصل کر لیں۔ سرسید نے مسلمانوں کو ایسے حالات سے بیدار کرنے کی ہر ممکن کوشش کی انہیں نہایت موثر انداز میں تلقین کی کہ اسلام جدید سائنسی تعلیم کے خلاف نہیں بلکہ مسلمانوں کی نجات جدید سائنسی علوم کے حصول میں مضمر (۲۳) ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. reformer; 2. saviour; 3. snatched; 4. eradicate; 5. spare no efforts; 6. root out; 7. preach; 8. regular campaign; 9. Islamic culture; 10. erase; 11. stuck to their guns; 12. radical change; 13. abyss of degradation; 14. pit of ignomy; 15 submit to; 16. cooperation; 17. rival; 18. rule; 19. curry favour; 20. gain, their object; 21. favours; 22. hurl back; 23. hidden.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was not only a great reformer but also proved himself to be the saviour of the Muslims. The British had usurped power from the Muslims. So naturally they were dead against them and spared no pains in eliminating them. They started rooting them out under a set plan and set out on a regular campaign for the propagation of Christianity. They were bent upon eradicating Islamic culture. Sir Syed carefully took stock of the changing climate and came to the conclusion that if the Muslims stuck to their guns and did not bring about a radical change in their attitude they would sink still lower in the abyss of darkness. So he started the Aligarh Movement, the basic objective of which was to safeguard the interests of the Muslims and prevent them from sinking still deeper, in the pit of degradation. The sole solution to the problem was to submit to the might of the rising sun. Instead of opposition, the hand of cooperation should be extended to them. The Hindus, the rival community who had lived for centuries under the Muslim rule, wanted to free themselves of their yoke. They wanted to carry favour with the British by hook or by crook. They succeeded in winning all sorts of favours. In their heart of hearts they wished to hurl back the Muslims in all walks of life and take their place. Under such circumstances Sir Syed tried his best to awaken the Muslims. He preached with tact and effect that Islam is not opposed to the learning of modern sciences. Their salvation rather lies in the acquisition of knowledge.

EXERCISE 6

پاکستان کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی (۱) ملک کے لئے ایک شدید خطرہ ہے اگر بڑھنے کی یہی رفتار رہی تو ہمارا معیار زندگی بھی معقول حد (۲) تک بلند نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ہمارے کسان بھائی کتنا ہی زور کیوں نہ لگائیں اس بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کو خود کفیل نہیں بنا سکتے۔ ترقی یافتہ اقوام اچھے خاصے معیار زندگی کے حصول میں کامیاب ہو گئی ہیں۔ اس کی بین (۳) وجہ یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے آبادی بڑھنے کے رجحان (۴) کو روک دیا ہے۔ ہمارے ہاں آبادی کی اس سرعت سے بڑھنے کی بنیادی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے ہاں شرح اموات (۵) میں کافی کمی ہو گئی ہے۔ جان بچانے (۶) والی نئی ایجاد کردہ دوائیاں اکثر بیماریوں پر قابو پانے (۷) میں کامیاب ہو گئی ہیں۔ پلیگ (۸) تپ محرقہ (۹) چیچک ملیریا جیسی مہلک (۱۰) بیماریوں کو تقریباً نابود (۱۱) کر دیا گیا ہے جہاں ایک رخصت ہوتا ہے وہاں تین نئے بچوں کا اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ روز بروز پاکستان کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی پاکستان کے لئے ایٹم بم سے زیادہ خطرناک ہے۔ اس پر اگر قابو نہ پایا گیا تو ہزار ہا قباحتیں (۱۲) پیدا ہو جائیں گی۔ مثلاً بے روزگاری (۱۳) تعلیمی سہولتوں کا فقدان (۱۴) طبی اور رہائشی سہولتوں کی قلت (۱۵) خوراک کی شدید کمیابی (۱۶) وغیرہ۔ ان منڈلاتے (۱۷) ہوئے خطرات کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے موثر (۱۸) اقدام کی ضرورت ہے۔ سب سے اولین فریضہ یہ ہے کہ عوام الناس کو خاندانی منصوبہ بندی (۱۹) کی باقاعدہ تربیت دی جائے اور غلط توہمات (۲۰) کی بیخ کنی کی جائے۔ ان کٹر (۲۱) قسم کے لوگوں کو جو خاندانی منصوبہ بندی کو گناہ کبیرہ (۲۲) تصور کرتے ہیں اور جس کے خلاف جہاد کو جزو ایمان (۲۳) سمجھتے ہیں انہیں مشفق (۲۴) انداز میں سمجھانے کی ضرورت ہے کہ اس وقت ہمارا قومی تقاضا یہ ہے کہ ہم اس تباہ کن بم کو ناکارہ (۲۵) بنانے کے لئے ہر ممکن کوشش کریں اور صنعتی اور زرعی پیداوار کو ترقی دیں تاکہ ہم ہر لحاظ سے خود کفیل ہو جائیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. ever increasing; 2. reasonable; 3. obvious; 4. tendency; 5. death rate; 6. life-saving; 7. controlled; 8. plague; 9. typhoid; 10. fatal; 11. eradicated; 12. evils; 13. unemployment; 14. non-availability; 15. lack; 16. acute shortage; 17. impending dangers; 18. effective steps; 19. planned parenthood; 20. superstitious; 21. orthodox; 22. worst sin; 23. article of faith; 24. affectionately; 25. defuse.

The ever increasing population of Pakistan is a potent danger for the country. If the pace of increase continues like this we shall never be able to attain a respectable standard of living. However hard our tillers of soil may exert themselves they cannot make this unprecedented rise in population self-sufficient. The advanced countries have achieved a reasonable standard of living. The obvious reason is that they have controlled their population effectively. The basic factor in our population explosion is that we have duly controlled our death rate. Due to the introduction of life-saving drugs we have succeeded in eliminating many fatal diseases like Plague, Smallpox, Typhoid and Malaria. Against one death three additional babies are born. This population explosion is more perilous than an atom bomb. If it is not controlled now it would give rise to many problems like unemployment, lack of educational facilities, non-availability of accommodation and health requirements and acute shortage of food. We need take effective measures to face these impending dangers. The most important point is that the masses should be properly trained in population control. Firmly rooted superstitions should be eradicated. Those orthodox people who consider population control to be the worst sin and deem it an article of faith to wage a concerted jehad against it, should be instructed effectionately that at this juncture it is our national duty to put in our best to defuse this most destructive bomb.

EXERCISE 7

ٹریفک کے حادثات میں پاکستانی شاہراہوں (۱) پر جو قتل عام ہو رہا ہے اور جس بے دردی (۲) سے انسانی خون بہایا جا رہا ہے اس کی مثال دنیا بھر میں کہیں نہیں ملتی۔ اکا دکا (۳) تو اکثر اوقات ہوتے رہتے ہیں لیکن جس بڑی تعداد میں پاکستان کی سڑکوں پر حادثات دیکھنے میں آتے ہیں وہ لرزہ خیز (۴) ہیں۔ یہ ہم سب کے لئے لمحہ فکریہ (۵) ہے کہ اس سانحہ (۶) کی بنیادی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟ ان کا تدارک (۷) کیسے کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کہ پاکستان کی آبادی سابقہ بیس سالوں میں دگنی ہو گئی ہے۔ ہماری سڑکیں ایسی بھاری ٹریفک کے لئے ناکافی ہیں۔ وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ انہیں بڑھتی ہوئی ٹریفک کو سنبھالنے کے لئے مناسب انداز میں چوڑا نہیں کیا گیا۔ ٹریفک کے اشارے (۸) اچھی حالت میں نہیں رکھے گئے۔ احتجاجی جلوسوں (۹) کا اولین نشانہ (۱۰) ٹریفک کے اشارے ہوتے ہیں۔ ایسی صورت میں ان اشاروں کو پامال (۱۱) کرنے والوں کی مناسب گوشمالی (۱۲) کی جانی چاہئے۔ بعض ڈرائیور حضرات نشے کی حالت (۱۳) میں گاڑیاں چلاتے دیکھے گئے ہیں ایسے لوگ جب رنگے ہاتھوں (۱۴) پکڑے جائیں تو انہیں مثالی (۱۵) سزا دینی چاہئے تاکہ ان کے ساتھیوں کے لئے باعث عبرت (۱۶) ہو اور آئندہ کوئی ایسی مجرمانہ حرکت کا مرتکب (۱۷) نہ ہو سکے ڈرائیوروں کی تربیت کے لئے منظم اداروں (۱۸) کا قیام ضروری ہے۔ تاکہ باقاعدہ تربیت یافتہ ڈرائیور ہی اہم قومی فریضہ باحسن وجوہ انجام دے سکیں۔ علاوہ ازیں عوام الناس (۱۹) کو ٹریفک کے قواعد و ضوابط کی پوری طرح تعلیم کا اہتمام کیا جائے تاکہ سڑکوں پر سفر کرنے والوں کا خون رائیگاں (۲۰) نہ جائے سڑکوں پر تجاوزات (۲۱) اکثر حادثات کا موجب بنتے ہیں۔ حتی الوسع (۲۲) ان تجاوزات کو ختم کیا جائے۔ حال ہی میں میاں اظہر میئر لاہور میٹروپولیٹن کارپوریشن نے ان کو ہٹانے کے لئے جس مستحسن (۲۳) اقدام کا آغاز کیا ہے اس کے ساتھ مخلصانہ بھرپور تعاون کیا جائے۔ ٹریفک پولیس کے عملہ کی اخلاقی تربیت کی جائے کہ وہ نہایت معمولی قیمت پر بک نہ جائیں اور ٹریفک قوانین کی خلاف ورزی کرنے والوں کو یونہی کھلا نہ چھوڑ (۲۴) دیں بلکہ انہیں قرار واقعی (۲۵) سزا دیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. highways; 2. ruthlessly; 3. occasional; 4. bewildering; 5. moment of reflection; 6. tragedy; 7. stem the tide; 8. traffic signals; 9. protest processions; 10. target; 11. destroyers; 12. meted out exemplary punishment; 13. intoxication; 14. red-handed; 15. deterrent; 16. commit; 17. organised institutions; 18. masses; 19. go waste; 20. encroachments; 21. as far as possible; 22. let off scot free; 23. duly punished.

The murders committed on the roads of Pakistan and the human blood being ruthlessly shed there finds no parallel in the world. Occasional accidents do take place here and there but the frequency with which they occur here is simply bewildering. It is a moment of reflection for all of us to probe into the basic causes of this tragedy. How to stem this tide is a problem. No denying the fact that the population of Pakistan has doubled during the last twenty years and our roads have not been devised to bear such a heavy traffic. With the passage of time they have not been suitably widened to accommodate this ever swelling traffic. The traffic signals have not been suitably maintained. The very first target of protesting processions is the traffic signals. The mischief-mongers who are responsible for destroying the signals should be properly brought to book. Some drivers put their vans on the roads in a state of intoxication. When caught red-handed such people should be meted out exemplary punishment so that their companions may not pluck courage to repeat the crime. The punishment should be deterrent. The setting up of organised institutions for the training of drivers is essential so that only properly trained drivers should perform this important national duty honourably. Besides this the masses should be thoroughly acquainted with the traffic rules so that the blood of road users may not go waste. Encroachments on the roads prove to be a nuisance. As far as possible these should be removed. Recently the Mayor Lahore Metropolitan Corporation, has initiated certain measures to do away with the encroachments. We should offer him unstinted cooperation. The traffic police should be inculcated moral training so that they are not purchased for a paltry price and do not let off violators of traffic rules go scot free. They should be duly punished.

EXERCISE 8

بچوں کی تربیت (۱) کا مسئلہ بڑا پیچیدہ (۲) ہے۔ اس میں والدین اساتذہ اور معاشرہ برابر شریک ہیں۔ بچے کی تربیت کی ابتدا گھر سے ہوتی ہے۔ اسی لئے والدین پر بھاری ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے کہ وہ مثالی کردار (۳) کا مظاہرہ کریں۔ بالعموم بچے اپنے والدین کو ہیرو بناتے ہیں اور ان کے کردار کی تقلید (۴) کرتے ہیں۔ انہیں چاہئے کہ بچوں کے سامنے ہمیشہ سچ بولیں۔ والدین کے جھوٹ بولنے سے انہیں بڑا الجھاؤ (۵) پیدا ہوتا ہے اگر کوئی صاحب ملنے آئے اور اسے کہہ دیا جائے کہ والد صاحب گھر پر نہیں ہیں اس سے بچہ اچھا تاثر (۶) نہیں لیتا۔ علاوہ ازیں والدین کو صلح و آشتی سے رہنا چاہئے۔ اگر بچے کے سامنے کسی وجہ سے لڑائی جھگڑے کا مظاہرہ کیا جائے اس نااتفاقی کا اظہار بچے پر اچھا اثر نہیں کرتا۔ بعض لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ اساتذہ بچے کی نشوونما (۷) میں مرکزی کردار ادا کرتے ہیں کیونکہ بچہ ان کا بیشتر قیمتی وقت ان کی صحبت میں گزارتا ہے وہ اکثر حالتوں میں اساتذہ کی حرکات و سکنات کی نقالی کرتے ہیں سب سے بڑھ کر معاشرہ بچے کی شخصیت کی تعمیر میں شریک ہے۔ معاشرہ میں مختلف سماجی برائیاں بچے کو ہر قدم پر پریشان کرتی ہیں۔ چور بازاری (۸) رشوت خوری (۹) ذخیرہ اندوزی (۱۰) تخریبی کاروائیاں (۱۱) معصوم بچوں کا اغوا (۱۲) اور ان کے والدین سے تاوان (۱۳) کا مطالبہ چوری ڈاکہ زنی (۱۴) وغیرہ بچے کے ذہن میں الجھاؤ پیدا کرتی ہیں۔ بچے کو سختی سے تاکید کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ کمرہ امتحان میں ناجائز ذرائع (۱۵) ہرگز استعمال نہ کرے تو وہ برملا (۱۶) کہتا ہے کہ جب سارا معاشرہ قباحتوں (۱۷) سے بھرپور ہے میں اکیلا ان کے خلاف کیسے جہاد کر سکتا ہوں میں بھی تو اسی معاشرہ کی پیداوار ہوں میں ان برائیوں سے کیسے بچ سکتا ہوں۔

Vocabulary: 1. upbringing; 2. complicated; 3. exemplary conduct; 4. imitate; 5. confusion; 6. impression; 7. development; 8. blackmarketing; 9. bribery; 10. hoarding; 11. subversive activities; 12. abduction; 13. ransom; 14. dacoity; 15. unfair means; 16. openly; 17. evils.

The problem of upbringing of children is very complicated. Herein the parents, the teachers and the society are equally involved. The child begins with the shaping of its personality at home. Therefore, a grave responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the parents to put up an exemplary conduct in their presence. Usually the children take their parents to be their hero and try to imitate them. They should always speak truth in their presence. When the parents tell a lie the children feel terribly puzzle. If some visitor happens to drop in and he is told that the father is not at home the child does not form good impression. Moreover, the parents should live a peaceful life. There should be no family quarrel in his presence. Any display of disunity or ill-will gives the child a very poor impression. Many people hold that the teachers play the key-role in shaping the personality of the child. Since the child spends most of its precious time in their company therefore, mostly they copy the conduct of their teachers. The society plays the pivotal role in the development of the child. Various social evils cause him colossal confusion. Black-marketing, bribery, hoarding, subversive activities, kidnapping and demanding ransom from the parents, thefts and dacoities create confusion at every step in the mind of the child. He is repeatedly asked not to use unfair means in the Examination Hall because it is the worst crime. He openly says, when the whole social set up is replete with social evils how can he alone escape it?

EXERCISE 9

اسلامی معاشرے کا نمایاں پہلو (۱) توحید (۲) پر یقین محکم (۳) ہے یہی عقیدہ انہیں عیسائیوں اور ہندوؤں سے جدا کرتا ہے۔ عیسائی تین خدا مانتے ہیں ہندو بت پرست ہیں ہندوؤں کے سینکڑوں خدا بتوں کی شکل میں ہر جگہ موجود نظر آتے ہیں۔ لیکن مسلمان صرف اللہ کی ذات واحد پر عقیدہ رکھتے ہیں جو کائنات ہستی (۴) کا خالق (۵) ہے وہی معبود حقیقی (۶) ہے اور وہی حاکم اعلیٰ (۷) ہے۔ عقیدہ توحید کا منطقی (۸) پہلو جذبہ اخوت (۹) ہے۔ سب بنی نوع انسان آپس میں بھائی بھائی ایک دوسرے کے دکھ سکھ (۱۰) میں شریک ہیں۔ قانون کی نظر میں سب برابر ہیں۔ امیر غریب کی کوئی تخصیص (۱۱) نہیں تقویٰ (۱۲) اور پرہیزگاری ہی برتری (۱۳) کی علامت (۱۴) ہے سب کے ساتھ برابر کا سلوک اور انصاف ضروری ہے۔ روزمرہ زندگی میں انصاف کا تقاضا (۱۵) کو ملحوظ خاطر رکھنا اشد ضروری ہے۔ عدل و انصاف کا تقاضہ یہ ہے کہ ججوں کا کردار اتنا بلند ہو کہ وہ کسی قیمت پر بک نہ سکیں مقدمات کے فیصلے بلاخوف و خطر (۱۶) قانون کی روشنی میں دیتے رہیں۔ ایسا کرنے سے انصاف کو فروغ (۱۷) ملتا ہے کسی معاشرے میں عدلیہ آزاد (۱۸) نہ ہو تو عدل و انصاف کے تقاضے پورے نہیں ہو سکتے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اسلامی ریاست میں عدلیہ کے وقار (۱۹) اور آزادی کو اتنی اہمیت دی گئی ہے۔ اسلامی معاشرہ کا طرہ امتیاز (۲۰) مساوات (۲۱) ہے ذات پات رنگ نسل (۲۲) زبان و ثقافت (۲۳) اور غربت و امارت کے فرق کو مسترد (۲۴) کرتے ہوئے اسلام برابری اور بھائی چارے کا درس دیتا ہے رواداری (۲۵) اسلامی معاشرے کا زریں اصول ہے اسلام میں کوئی جبر (۲۶) نہیں۔ غیر مسلموں کے ساتھ رواداری برتنے کی ہدایت ہے۔ کسی کی دل آزاری (۲۷) گناہ کبیرہ ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. outstanding feature; 2. Oneness of God; 3. firm faith; 4. creation; 5. creator; 6. worthy of all reverence; 7. supreme ruler; 8. logical corollary; 9. spirit of fraternity; 10. joys and sorrows; 11. distinction; 12. piety; 13. superiority; 14. mark; 15. demands; 16. bear in mind; 17. without any fear or favour; 18. develops or prevails; 19. judiciary; 20. dignity; 21. mark of distinction; 22. equality; 23. colour and creed; 24. culture; 25. reject; 26. tolerance; 27. coercion; 28. injuring the feelings.

The outstanding feature of Islamic society is its firm faith in the Oneness of God. This faith differentiates them from the Christians and the Hindus. The Christians believe in Trinity while the Hindus are idol worshippers. Hundreds of their Gods can be seen in the form of idols. But the Muslims believe in one God who is the creator of this universe. He is worthy of all reverence. He is the supreme ruler. The logical corollary of Oneness of God is the spirit of brotherhood. All mankind is knit together in bonds of brotherhood and fraternity. They share each other's joys and sorrows. All are equal in the eye of law. There is no distinction between the rich and the poor. The only criterion of superiority is piety and nobility. Equal treatment to all, based on justice, is essential. It is incumbent upon us to take into consideration the demands of justice. The call of justice is that all the judges should possess such high sense of justice as they prove to be unpurchasable and give their verdict without any fear or favour. Thereby justice prevails. If judiciary is not free then justice cannot be easily administered. That is why Islam attaches so much importance to the freedom of judiciary. The hall-mark of Islamic society is Equality. All differences of caste, colour and creed have been discarded in Islam. It teaches us the lesson of fraternity and equality. The golden principle of Islam is tolerance. There is no coercion in Islam. We are directed to be tolerant even towards the non-Muslims. Injuring others' feelings is the worst sin.

EXERCISE 10

کشمیری مسلمانوں پر بھارتی درندوں (۱) نے وہ ستم ڈھائے (۲) ہیں جس کی مثال تاریخ عالم میں نہیں ملتی حق خودارادیت ان کا فطری حق ہے جس سے دنیا کی کوئی طاقت انہیں محروم نہیں رکھ سکتی۔ جتنا زیادہ تشدد (۳) ان کے ساتھ ہوگا اسی شدت سے وہ

میں انتقام (۴) کی آگ بھڑکے گی۔ یہ وہ آگ ہے جو بجھائے نہیں بجھ سکتی۔ خدا جانے انسانی حقوق کا کمیشن کہاں محو خواب ہے۔ دنیا ان مسلمانوں کی آہ و بکا (۵) کو سننے سے کیوں قاصر ہے۔ کچھ سمجھ نہیں آتا ان کا محض قصور یہ ہے کہ وہ اپنا حق مانگتے ہیں کیا انسانی ضمیر (۶) مردہ ہو چکا ہے کہ غریب کشمیری مسلمانوں پر چنداں رحم نہیں آتا۔ اس درد بھری کہانی کا آغاز تقسیم ہند سے ہوا۔ تقسیم کا اصول یہ طے پایا کہ جن ریاستوں میں اکثریت مسلم آبادی کی ہے اور پاکستان کے ساتھ ملحقہ (۷) ہیں انہیں پاکستان کے ساتھ الحاق کی آزادی ہوگی لیکن ریاست کے سکھ راجہ نے غداری کی اور اکثریت رکھنے والی آبادی کی مرضی کے خلاف بھارت کے ساتھ خفیہ الحاق (۸) کا اعلان کر دیا۔ لیکن یہ ظلم چھپائے سے نہیں چھپ سکتا تھا۔ جب کشمیری مسلمانوں کو اس دھوکا دہی کا علم ہوا تو انہوں نے علم بغاوت بلند کر دیا۔ قبائلی علاقہ کے غیور (۹) مسلمانوں نے اپنے بھائیوں کا ساتھ دیا اور مسلح تصادم (۱۰) کا آغاز ہو گیا۔ قدرتی طور پر پاکستان کی ہمدردیاں اپنے مسلمان بھائیوں کے ساتھ تھیں۔ بھارت نے پاکستان کو اس بغاوت کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا اور اس کے خلاف جارحیت کا ارتکاب (۱۱) کیا۔ افسوس ہے کہ دنیا حق و انصاف کا کھلے بندوں ساتھ دینے کو تیار نہیں حتیٰ کہ مسلمان ممالک بھی مصلحت وقت (۱۲) کے تحت نہتے کشمیری مسلمانوں کا خون بہتے دیکھ کر بھی خاموش تماشائی (۱۳) بنے بیٹھے ہیں۔ خدا جانے جس کی لاٹھی اس کی بھینس (۱۴) کا راج کب تک قائم رہے گا۔ اقوام متحدہ کی جنرل اسمبلی متفقہ (۱۵) فیصلہ کر چکی ہے کہ اقوام متحدہ کی نگرانی میں کشمیر میں آزادانہ الیکشن (۱۶) کروا کر متعلقہ لوگوں کی رائے معلوم کی جائے گی کہ آیا وہ بھارت کے ساتھ رہنا چاہتے ہیں یا اپنی قسمت پاکستانی بھائیوں کے ساتھ منسلک کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ابھی تک اس سمت میں کوئی مثبت قدم (۱۷) نہیں اٹھایا گیا۔

Vocabulary: 1. beast; 2. perpetrated such cruelties; 3. tyranny and coercion; 4. revenge; 5. wails and cries; 6. conscience; 7. contiguous; 8. annexation; 9. proud and self-respecting; 10. armed conflict; 11. commit aggression; 12. timely consideration; 13. silent spectator; 14. might is right; 15. unanimous; 16. plebiscite; 17. positive step.

The tyranny which the beasts of Bharat have perpetrated on Kashmiri Muslims has no parallel in human history. The right of self-determination is their inalienable right. They cannot be deprived of, that natural right by any power on earth. The more they are subjected to tyranny, the more bitter would be their reaction for retaliation. This is the fire which cannot be extinguished by any amount of effort. God knows how deep asleep lies the Commission for Human Rights. Why is the world so deaf to the wails and cries of these poor Muslims, is beyond comprehension. Their only fault is that they demand their due rights. Is the human conscience so dead as not to be melted with pity for the poor Kashmiri Muslims. This painful tragedy started at the time of vivisection of India. The basic principle of division mutually agreed upon was that the Muslim majority states, contiguous to Pakistan would be free to accede to Pakistan but the Dogra Raja of Kashmir played the traitor and much against the will of majority population secretly acceded to Bharat. But treachery can never be kept concealed for long. When the Kashmiri Muslims got wind of this chicanery they raised a standard of revolt. The proud Muslim tribesmen sided with their brethren and armed conflict commenced. Naturally the sympathies of Pakistan were with their Muslim brethren. Bharat held Pakistan responsible for this revolt and perpetrated aggression against her. It is sad to reflect that the world has shown no inclination to side with justice and truth so much so that even the Muslim countries, under some timely considerations are silent spectators on seeing the bloodshed of poor Kashmiri Muslims. God knows how long the rule of 'Might is right' would prevail. The General Assembly of U.N.O. has unanimously decided that by holding plebiscite under the aegis of the U.N.O. the opinion of the people concerned will be elicited whether they opt to remain with India or throw in their lot with Pakistan.

EXERCISE 11

یہ ایک حقیقت ہے کہ جب زمانہ حال کی جنگ کا آغاز ہوتا ہے تو جہنم (۱) کے دروازے کھل جاتے ہیں۔ موجودہ جنگ ماضی کی جنگوں سے قطعاً مختلف ہے۔ سابقہ جنگوں میں اس تباہی و بربادی کا تصور بھی نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا جو آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں۔ ماضی میں دو پہلوانوں کا ایک کھلے میدان میں مقابلہ ہوتا تھا جیتنے والے پہلوان کا ملک جیت جاتا تھا۔ رستم اور سہراب کی کشتی تاریخ عالم میں ایک سنگ میل کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے پھر تھوڑی سی تبدیلی ہوئی۔ تیر کمان اور نیزے میدان جنگ میں استعمال ہونے لگے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی منجنیق (۲) کا استعمال کیا گیا محمد بن قاسم جس نے ہندوستان میں اسلامی سلطنت کی بنیاد رکھی راجہ داہر کے دیبل کے ناقابل تسخیر (۳) قلعہ کو منجنیق سے فتح کیا۔ ایک ماہر نشانہ باز (۴) نے دیبل کے جھنڈے کا نہایت شاطرانہ (۵) انداز میں نشانہ کیا جسے ناقابل تسخیر سمجھا جاتا تھا اس کے اترتے ہی دشمن کے دل دہل گئے اور مسلمان حملہ آوروں کو فتح نصیب ہوئی۔ کچھ عرصہ بعد میدان جنگ میں گولہ بارود (۶) کا استعمال شروع ہوا۔ مغل اسی طرز کی جنگ سے ہندوستان کے طول و عرض پر چھا گئے۔ ذرائع نقل و حمل (۷) بھی دقیانوسی (۸) تھے۔ پھر بھی انہوں نے ہندوستان جیسے وسیع و عریض ملک میں ایک مستحکم حکومت قائم کر لی یہ ان کی شجاعت اور انتظامی قابلیت (۹) کی منہ بولتی تصویر ہے۔ زمانہ حال میں جنگ کا نقشہ از سر تا پا (۱۰) بدل گیا ہے۔ اب بموں کی تباہ کاریوں نے جنگ کے سورماؤں (۱۱) کو یہ سوچنے پر مجبور کر دیا ہے کہ بنی نوع انسان کو ان ہولناک تباہ کاریوں سے کیسے نجات دلائی جا سکتی ہے۔ ۱۹۴۵ میں ناگاساکی اور ہیروشیما پر نیوکلیئر بموں نے وہ تباہی مچائی جس سے دل کانپ اٹھے شدت تپش (۱۲) سے لاکھوں لوگ بھن گئے پر رونق کارخانے اور سر بفلک (۱۳) عمارات آن واحد میں زمین بوس (۱۴) ہو کر خاک کا ڈھیر (۱۵) بن گئیں۔ گاڑیاں اور کاریں گھاس کے تنکوں کی طرح ہوا میں اڑ گئیں۔ (۱۶) جو زندہ بچے مردوں سے بدتر حالت (۱۷) میں تھے انہیں مابعد جنگ کے تابکاری اثرات (۱۸) نے ناکارہ بنا دیا ہے۔ سچ ہے زمانہ حال کی جنگ بنی نوع انسان کے لئے تباہی کا پیغام لائی ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. hell; 2. catapult; 3. invincible; 4. marksman; 5. skillfully; 6. gunpowder; 7. means of transport; 8. outdated; 9. administrative ability; 10. entirely; 11. war-lords; 12. intensity of heat; 13. rising to the sky; 14. razed to the ground; 15. debris; 16. blown away; 17. better for the dead than the injured; 18. effects of radiation.

It is a fact that when the present-day war begins the gates of hell are let loose. The wards of today are entirely different from the wards of the past. In the wards of days gone-by the destruction caused by the present-day wars could not even be imagined. In the past the two wrestlers representing two warring countries competed in an open arena. The country of the winning wrestler was declared the winner. The wrestling bout of Rustam and Sohrab is a landmark in world history. Then some change came about. Bows and arrows began to be used in the battle-field. Alongwith these catapult was put to use. Muhammad Bin Qasim, the founder of Muslim Empire in India conquered the impregnable fort of Raja Dahar at Debal with a catapult. A dead shot made a target of the flag hoisted at Debal. It was considered to be beyond the reach of any marksman. No sooner was the flag pulled down than the army of the enemy lost heart and the Muslim invaders came out to be victorious. Afterwards gunpowder began to be used in the battte-field. The Mughals vanquished the length and breadth of India by using this very device. The means of transportation were also outdated and outmoded. Even then they established a mighty Empire over the vast expanse of the sub-continent of India. This is a positive proof of their chivalry and administrative acumen. In modern times the tactics of war have undergone a radical change. Now the ruination wrought by bombs has forced the war-lords to ponder how mankind can be saved from the devastation caused by the horrible wars. In 1945 the nuclear Bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Heroshima caused such horrendous destruction as shook the hearts of mankind. Millions of people were roasted alive in the searing heat. The crowded factories and gigantic buildings were razed to the ground in the twinkling of an eye and changed into heaps of debris. The wagons and trains were blown away like blades of grass Better for the dead than the injured who were rendered invalid due to the after effects of radiation. It is true that the wars of today are the harbingers of destruction for mankind.

EXERCISE 12

جمہوریت کا مفہوم (۱) یہ ہے کہ عوام طاقت کا سرچشمہ (۲) ہیں عوام اپنے نمائندے ہر چوتھے پانچویں سال منتخب کرتے ہیں اکثریتی (۳) پارٹی اپنی حکومت قائم کرتی ہے۔ اپنے وزیر اعظم کا انتخاب کرتی ہے جو اپنی وزارت بناتا ہے۔ اس نظام کا سب سے بڑا نقص یہ ہے کہ سروں کو گنا کرتے ہیں۔ عقل و دانش (۴) کی پرواہ نہیں کرتے اس میں ایک جاہل شخص کے ووٹ کی بھی وہی وقعت ہے جو ایک پڑھے لکھے عالم کے ووٹ کی۔ اکثر دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ ایک بااثر شخص اپنے علاقے کے جاہل لوگوں کو اپنی مرضی کے مطابق ہانکتا ہے اور جدھر چاہے ووٹ ڈلوا لیتا ہے۔ جمہوریت کی کامیابی کے لئے لازم ہے کہ عوام پڑھے لکھے ہوں اور اپنے ووٹ کا صحیح استعمال جانتے ہوں۔ جب تک عوام ناخواندہ (۵) ہیں جمہوریت چند شاطر لوگوں کے ہاتھوں میں کٹھ پتلی (۶) بنی رہے گی اس سے بہتر تو ایک آمر (۷) کی حکومت ہے بشرطیکہ وہ منصف مزاج خدا ترس اور عوام کا صحیح معنوں میں بہی خواہ (۸) ہو اور اپنی ساری پالیسیاں اور فیصلے خالصتاً عوام کے مفاد میں مرتب کرتا ہو۔ جمہوریت میں پارٹی سسٹم کی حکومت بسا اوقات (۹) غلط اقدام کی مرتکب ہوتی ہے۔ پارٹی کے ممبران حق و صداقت کے پہلو کو نظر انداز کرکے پارٹی کے فیصلوں کے ساتھ ہاں میں ہاں (۱۰) ملاتے ہیں۔ خواہ وہ فیصلہ یا لائحہ عمل (۱۱) ان کے ضمیر کے خلاف ہی کیوں نہ ہو امریکہ جیسے جمہوریت کے علمبردار ملک میں دو پارٹیوں یعنی ری پبلیکن اور ڈیموکریٹک کے درمیان دھینگا مشتی (۱۲) جاری رہتی ہے ہر دو پارٹیوں کے ممبران اپنی پارٹی کا ساتھ دینے پر مجبور ہوتے ہیں خواہ ان کی پارٹی غلط روش ہی کیوں نہ اختیار کرے۔ رسول مقبول ﷺ بھی مشاورت (۱۳) کو پسند فرماتے تھے اور ایک آدمی کے فیصلے کے مقابلے میں اکثریتی فیصلہ کو ترجیح دیتے تھے بشرطیکہ رائے دہندگان اپنی ضمیر کی رہنمائی میں اور اللہ کے خوف سے درست رائے کا اظہار کریں۔

Vocabulary: 1. spirit; 2. source; 3. majority party; 4. calibre; 5. illiterate; 6. plaything; 7. dictator; 8. well-wisher; 9. mostly; 10. ditto; 11. programme; 12. tussle; 13. mutual consultation.

The spirit of democracy is that power belongs to the people. They select their representatives every fourth or fifth year. The majority party forms the government and selects the Prime Minister. The main flaw of this system is that only heads are counted. Their calibre is not considered. The vote of an illiterate person has the same strength as that of a scholar. It is a common experience that an influential person of an area drives the voters of his constituency at will and compels them to cast their votes in favour of a candidate of his choke. It is essential for the success of democracy that the masses should be educated and they should know the real value of their votes. As long as the masses remain illiterate democracy would remain a plaything in the hands of a few clever people. Better than this is the rule of a benevolent dictator who is just, God-fearing and real well-wisher of the people. The party system in democracy may be responsible for adopting wrong measures. The members of the party, conniving at truth and righteousness find themselves helpless in dittoing the decisions of their party, though the decisions may be against the dictates of their conscience. In a democratic country like America, two parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, find themselves pitched one against the other. The members of both the parties are forced to follow the dictates of their party which may adopt wrong policies. Our Holy Prophet (SAW) preferred mutual consultation to the commands of a dictator provided the voters cast their votes in the light of their conscience with fear of God in their hearts.

EXERCISE 13

اقوام متحدہ کی بنیاد لیگ آف نیشنز کے اختتام پر ۱۹۴۶ء میں رکھی گئی جنگ کی تباہ کاریوں نے دنیا بھر کے لوگوں کو حواس باختہ (۱) کر دیا تھا۔ انہیں اب امن و آشتی کی تلاش تھی۔ اقوام متحدہ کے قیام کا فیصلہ امریکی صدر روز ویلٹ برطانوی وزیر اعظم چرچل اور روسی صدر سٹالن نے متفقہ طور پر کیا۔ دنیا بھر میں بین الاقوامی جذبہ (۲) کئی سو سالوں سے پنپ (۳) رہا تھا۔ نیز ذرائع آمد و رفت و ابلاغ عامہ (۴) نے اس جذبہ کی پرورش کے لئے نمایاں کردار ادا کیا۔ اقوام متحدہ کی بدولت بہت سے ملکوں کو حق خود ارادیت نصیب ہوا۔ بہت سے کمزور ملکوں کو بڑے ملکوں کے جبر و تشدد (۵) سے نجات ملی۔ اس کے تحت بہت سے فلاحی اداروں کا قیام عمل میں آیا جن میں سب سے نمایاں تعلیمی سائنسی ثقافتی ادارہ ہے جو پسماندہ ممالک میں تعلیم کے فروغ میں نمایاں کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ خوراک و زراعت کا ادارہ ترقی پذیر ممالک کو خوراک کے معاملہ میں خود کفیل بنانے میں شب و روز کوشاں ہے۔ تنظیم صحت عالم طبی سہولتیں حاجت مند لوگوں کو مہیا کرنے میں کوئی دقیقہ فرو گزاشت (۶) نہیں کر رہا افریقی ممالک جن میں الجیریا مراکو تیونس شامل ہیں اقوام متحدہ کی کوششوں سے آزادی جیسی نعمت سے ہم کنار ہوئے ہیں لیکن افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ عرب علاقوں کو اسرائیل کی جارحیت سے نجات (۷) دلانے میں بری طرح ناکام رہا ہے۔ آج اقوام متحدہ بڑی طاقتوں میں اسلحہ کی دوڑ ختم کرنے میں مصروف (۸) ہے۔ اس ضمن میں اسے خاصی کامیابی نصیب ہوئی ہے وقت کا تقاضا یہ ہے کہ اقوام متحدہ کے پاس اپنے فیصلوں پر عمل درآمد (۹) کرنے کے لئے ایک طاقتور فوج ہو تاکہ کوئی ملک ان سے روگردانی نہ کر سکے۔ علاوہ ازیں ویٹو کے غلط استعمال سے بڑی طاقتوں کو باز رکھنے کے لئے موثر اقدام کی ضرورت ہے۔ بہتر ہے اسے ختم ہی کر دیا (۱۰) جائے۔

Vocabulary: 1. bewildered; 2. spirit of internationalism; 3. growing; 4. media; 5. tyranny and aggression; 6. spare no efforts; 7. rid of aggression; 8. seized with; 9. enforce its sanctions; 10. done away with.

The U.N.O. was founded on the ashes of the League of Nations in 1945. The people of the world were feeling bewildered due to the ruthless bloodshed of World War II. They were in quest of peace. The decision to establish U.N.O. was unanimously taken by President Roosevelt of America, Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Stalin, President of Russia. The spirit of internationalism had been growing for the last many centuries. Rapid means of communication and media played the key role in accelerating this sentiment. It was under the aegis of U.N.O. that many countries were blessed with the right of self- determination and many small nations got rid of the aggression and coercion of big powers. Many welfare agencies have been set up under it. The most outstanding of which is the UNESCO which has been doing its best for the educational uplift of the backward countries. Food and Agricultural organisation has been trying its utmost to enable developing countries to become self-sufficient in food requirements. World Health Organisation has been endeavouring to provide medical facilities. The African countries like Algeria, Morocco and Tunis owe their independence to U.N.O. But it is sad to reflect that U.N.O. has not succeeded in vacating the aggression of Israel on Arab territories. At the moment U.N.O. is seized with the problem of disarmament of big powers. It has met with sizable success in this regard. The demand of the day is that there should be a strong force at the disposal of the U.N.O. to enforce its sanctions so that no country could pluck courage to disobey its verdicts. Besides this effective steps are needed to deter the Big Powers from using Veto. Better still it, should be altogether done away with.

EXERCISE 14

پاکستان میں تخریبی کارروائیاں (۱) ایک سوچے سمجھے (۲) منصوبے کے تحت کی جارہی ہیں اب یہ بات روز روشن کی طرح عیاں (۳) ہے کہ بیرونی ممالک کی سازشیں (۴) اسی کام پر لگی ہوئی ہیں۔ ان کا اصل مقصد یہ ہے کہ پاکستان کی بنیادوں کو متزلزل (۵) کیا جائے اور لوگوں کو یہ یقین دلایا جائے کہ حکومت پاکستان معصوم شہریوں کے جان و مال کی حفاظت کے نااہل ہے۔ اس طرح حکومت پاکستان کو اپنی خارجہ پالیسی تبدیل کرنے پر مجبور کیا جاسکے۔ بھارت شدید غلط فہمی میں مبتلا ہے کہ کشمیر میں بغاوت کا ذمہ دار پاکستان ہے۔ اصل میں کشمیری مسلمان چالیس سال حق و انصاف کا انتظار کرتے رہے ہیں جب انہیں قطعاً مایوسی (۶) ہو گئی ہے کہ بھارت کسی طور پر اپنے وعدے پورے کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے اور ساری دنیا کے ساتھ پکے وعدوں سے انحراف (۷) کر گیا ہے تو وہ جان و مال کی بازی لگانے (۸) پر مجبور ہو گئے ہیں پاکستان سے بدلہ لینے کے لئے پر رونق بازاروں کاروباری مراکز بسوں کے اڈوں اور ریلوے کے مسافر خانوں کو ہدف (۹) بنایا جارہا ہے جہاں سینکڑوں معصوم شہری آن واحد میں لقمہ اجل (۱۰) بن جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ تخریب کار افغانستان کی کٹھ پتلی (۱۱) نجیب حکومت کے جاسوس ہیں جو پاکستان کو اسی وجہ سے سزا دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے تیس لاکھ سے زائد افغان مجاہدین کو اپنی سرزمین پر پناہ دے رکھی ہے بعض لوگ شدید غلط فہمی کا شکار ہیں کہ حکومت پاکستان فی الواقع نااہل ثابت ہوئی ہے جو ان مٹھی بھر تخریب کاروں کا سراغ (۱۲) لگانے اور قلع قمع (۱۳) کرنے میں ناکام رہی ہے انہیں معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ کسی ملک کی بڑی سے بڑی پولیس نفری (۱۴) اور خفیہ جاسوسوں (۱۵) کا عملہ پاکستان جیسے وسیع ملک کے کونوں کے تخریب کاروں کا پتہ نہیں لگا سکتا۔ انشاء اللہ پاکستان کے دشمنوں کی سب سازشیں اسلام کے اس ناقابل تسخیر قلعہ کو جو دنیا بھر کے مسلمانوں کے لئے مضبوط پشت پناہ ہے ان اوچھے ہتھیاروں (۱۶) سے مرعوب کرنے میں ناکام رہیں گی اور باوجود ان سازشوں کے یہ مضبوط سے مضبوط تر ہو جائے گا یہ رہتی دنیا تک قائم رہنے کے لئے معرض وجود (۱۷) میں آیا ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. subversive activities; 2. well considered plan; 3. crystal clear; 4. intrigues; 5. shake; 6. utter disappointment; 7. back out; 8. stake life and property; 9. target; 10. all victim to death; 11. plaything; 12. trace out; 13. root out; 14. police force; 15. intelligence system; 16. cheap tactics; 17. came into being.

The subversive activities in Pakistan are being carried on under a well-devised plan. Now it is quite evident that foreign hands are busy round the clock to carry out their nefarious designs. Their real objective is to shake the foundations of Pakistan and convince the people that Pakistan government is in fact incapable of defending the life and property of its peace-loving citizens so that by these tactics they may force the hands of Pakistan government to change its foreign policy. Bharat is suffering from a serious misunderstanding that Pakistan is at the back of the revolt of the Kashmiri Muslims. The fact is that they have been patiently waiting for justice for full sixty-six years. Now when they are utterly disappointed that Bharat is in no way prepared to fulfil its obligations and has backed out of its firm commitments to the world they are compelled to stake their life and property. In retaliation for this revolt the saboteurs have made a target of the crowded bazars, busy business centres, bus stands and railway waiting rooms for passengers where hundreds of innocent people fall a prey to instant death. Sortie saboteurs are the Agents of the puppet government of Afghanistan who are out to punish in retaliation for the crime Pakistan government has committed in providing shelter to more than three million Muslim Afghan Mujahideen. Some people are seriously in the wrong to imagine that Pakistan government is really important as it has proved to be incapable of locating these saboteurs. The police force or Intelligence network, howsoever large and efficient, cannot comb out the saboteurs from the far-flung corners of the vast country like Pakistan. God willing they would fail to over-awe this invincible for of Islam and citadel of the Muslims of the world with such cheap tactics. In spite of all these intrigues, Pakistan by the grace of God would grow stronger and stronger with the passage of time. Pakistan came into being to stay till eternity.

EXERCISE 15

طلبہ کو ملک کی عملی سیاست میں حصہ لینا چاہئے یا نہیں ایک بحث طلب (۱) مسئلہ ہے کثرت رائے (۲) یہ ہے کہ طلبہ کے لئے لازم ہے کہ وہ اپنا قیمتی وقت پڑھائی میں صرف کریں۔ یہ ان کا اولین فریضہ ہے گزرا ہوا وقت پھر ہاتھ نہیں آتا (۳) حصول علم (۴) عمر کے ایک حصے تک محدود (۵) ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد ذہن کو پوری طرح توجہ سے پڑھائی (۶) پر لگایا نہیں جاسکتا ہے۔ چالاک سیاستدان طلبہ کو اپنا آلہ کار (۷) بناتے ہیں۔ اور ان کا قیمتی وقت ضائع کرنے سے دریغ (۸) نہیں کرتے۔ والدین انہیں کالج کی حصول علم کے لئے بھیجتے ہیں نہ کہ نعرہ بازی (۹) کے لئے اور اپنی خون پسینے کی کمائی (۱۰) ان پر صرف کرتے ہیں طلباء کو چاہئے کہ اس قربانی کا صحیح مصرف کریں اور اس سے پورا پورا فائدہ (۱۱) اٹھائیں اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کہ طلبہ کو اپنے ملک کے سیاسی حالات سے پوری طرح واقف ہونا چاہئے تاکہ وقت آنے پر وہ باوقار انداز میں اپنے فرائض سے عہدہ برآ (۱۲) ہو سکیں لیکن جہاں تک عملی سیاست کا تعلق ہے اس کے لئے ان کے پاس بہت وقت پڑا ہے کالج کے زمانہ میں انہیں زندگی کی جنگ کے لئے تیار ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ اسی حالت میں ممکن ہے کہ وہ اپنے قیمتی اوقات سوچ سمجھ کر صرف کریں اور زندگی کی جنگ کے لئے پوری طرح تیار ہو جائیں معاشرہ میں باعزت زندگی گزارنے کے لئے ایک اچھا مقام پیدا (۱۳) کریں قائداعظم نے عملی سیاست میں اس وقت حصہ لینا شروع کیا جب انہوں نے معاشرہ میں ایک باوقار مقام پیدا کر لیا۔ شب و روز محنت سے اپنے پیشہ میں ایک باعزت مقام حاصل کر لیا۔ طلباء کو ان کی زندگی سے سبق سیکھنا (۱۴) چاہئے قوم کو جب کبھی ہنگامی حالات (۱۵) درپیش ہوں انہیں چاہئے کہ بے دریغ (۱۶) اپنی خدمات پیش کریں۔ لیکن جونہی وہ عبوری دور گزر جائے انہیں فی الفور اپنے کام پر لوٹ آنا چاہئے۔

Vocabulary: 1. moot point; 2. consensus; 3. time once gone can never be recalled; 4. acquisition of knowledge; 5. limited; 6. concentrate; 7. make a cat's paw of; 8. scruple; 9. slogan mongering; 10. hard earned money; 11. make the most of; 12. discharge their duties; 13. carve out an honourable place; 14. take a leaf out of his book; 15. emergency; 16. without hesitation.

Whether the students should take active part in practical politics or not, is a moot point. The consensus of opinion is that they should utilise their precious time in acquiring knowledge.. This is their primary duty. Time once passed can never be recalled. The acquisition of knowledge is possible only upto a certain stage in life. Afterwards attention cannot be fully concentrated on studies. Clever politicians make a cat's paw of students and feel no scruple in wasting their valuable time in the fishy game of politics. The parents send their children to educational institutions for getting knowledge, not for slogan mongering. They place at their disposal their hard earned money. The students are duty bound to do full justice to the sacrifice of their parents. No denying the fact that they should study the political affairs of their country carefully so as to keep abreast of the conditions prevailing in their country. When their turn comes they should be capable of acquitting themselves of their obligations honourably. But so far as practical politics is concerned they have ample time at their disposal. During college days they should befit themselves properly for the struggle of life. That is only possible when they make the most of their time and get ready for the struggle of life. They should carve out a suitable place in society to pass an honourable life. The Quaid-i-Azam started taking active part in the politics of his country when he successfully carved out a respectable place for himself in society. He worked hard round the clock and succeeded in winning a prestigious place for himself. The students should take a leaf out of his book. When the nation is faced with an emergency they should feel no scruple in offering their services but as soon as that emergency is over they should immediately get back to their, studies.

EXERCISE 16

مسئلہ فلسطین کافی پرانا ہے اس کی جڑیں انیسویں صدی کی آخری چوتھائی (۱) تک جاتی ہیں۔ جب یہودیوں (۲) نے سرزمین فلسطین میں آباد ہونا شروع کیا بیسویں صدی کے آغاز میں بین الاقوامی یہودی تنظیموں (۳) نے ایک سوچے سمجھے (۴) منصوبے کے تحت یہودیوں کو فلسطین منتقل کیا اور فلسطین میں آباد عربوں کو ان کے آبائی وطن (۵) سے بے دخل (۶) کرنا شروع کر دیا ۱۹۴۸ء میں بین الاقوامی صیہونیت اور سامراجی ممالک کی ملی بھگت (۷) سے فلسطین کی سرزمین پر اسرائیل کے نام یہودی ریاست قائم کر دی گئی بعد میں اسرائیل نے عربوں کے مزید علاقوں پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ اس طرح مسئلہ فلسطین نے ایک فتنہ (۸) کی شکل اختیار کر لی اس مسئلے کے اہم پہلو (۹) یہ ہیں عربوں کی سرزمین پر اسرائیل کا غاصبانہ قبضہ (۱۰) اور فلسطینیوں کی اپنے آبائی گھروں سے بے دخلی اسرائیل کے ہاتھوں فلسطینیوں کے سیاسی اور شہری حقوق کی مسلسل پامالی (۱۱) عربوں کی زمینوں پر یہودی بستیوں کا زبردستی قیام اور فلسطینیوں کے قومی تشخص (۱۲) اور حقوق کو تسلیم نہ کرنا۔ مسئلہ فلسطین پر پاکستان نے ہمیشہ عربوں کی حمایت (۱۳) کی ہے۔ پاکستان نے نہ تو اسرائیل کو تسلیم (۱۴) کیا ہے اور نہ اس سے کسی قسم کے تعلقات قائم کئے ہیں۔ ۱۹۵۶ء میں نہر سویز کے تنازعہ پر عرب اسرائیل جنگ میں پاکستان کے عربوں کے ساتھ وابستگی (۱۵) اور ہمدردی کا اظہار کیا۔ ۱۹۵۷ء میں پاکستان نے اسرائیلی جارحانہ کارروائیوں کی شدید مذمت (۱۶) کی اور عربوں کی مکمل حمایت کی۔ ۱۹۷۳ء میں عربوں کی اسرائیل کے ساتھ جنگ میں عربوں کی پوری اخلاقی سیاسی اور مادی مدد کی۔ پاکستان نے اقوام متحدہ جیسے بین الاقوامی اداروں میں اسرائیل کے عرب علاقوں پر غاصبانہ (۱۷) قبضہ کی مذمت کی اور فلسطینیوں کے حقوق کی بحالی کے لئے آواز بلند کی۔ مشرق وسطیٰ میں اس وقت تک امن بحال نہیں ہو سکتا جب تک فلسطین کی سرزمین پر اسرائیل کے جبر و تشدد (۱۸) کو ختم نہیں کیا جاتا۔

Vocabulary: 1. last quarter; 2. Jews; 3. International Jews Organisation; 4. set plan; 5. ancestral land; 6. eject; 7. collaboration; 8. mischief; 9. salient features; 10. illegal occupation; 11. continuous usurpation; 12. national identity; 13. side with; 14. recognise; 15. collaborate; 16. condemn; 17. unlawful occupation; 18. aggression or coercion.

The Palestinian problem is pretty old. Its roots go back to the last quarter of the 19th century when the Jews began to settle on Palestinian lands. In the beginning of the twentieth century the International Jewish Organisations, under a set plan, transferred the Jews to Palestine and began to eject the Arabs of Palestine from their ancestral homes. In 1948 the International Jewish organisation and the colonial powers, in collaboration with one another set up the Jewish state of Israel. Later on Israel occupied more Arab territories. In this way the Palestinian problem assumed the form of mischief. The salient features of this problem are: The illegal occupation of the Arab lands by Israel and ejectment of the Palestinians from their ancestral homes, the continuous usurpation of political and civic rights of the Palestinians, forcible establishment of Jewish settlements on Arab lands and failure to recognise the national rights and identity of the Palestinians. Pakistan has always sided with the Arabs on the Palestinian issue. Pakistan has neither recognised Israel nor established ally relations with her. In 1956 in the Suez Canal dispute Pakistan sympathised and collaborated with the Arabs. In 1957 Pakistan bitterly condemned the aggressive activities of the Jews and sided with the Arabs whole-heartedly. In 1973 in the war of Arabs against Israel, Pakistan offered unstinted support to the Arabs morally, politically and materially. Pakistan also chastised Israel in the International forum like the U.N.O. for its unlawful occupation of Arab lands and raised its voice for the restoration of Palestinian rights. Peace cannot be restored in the Middle East unless Israel's aggression is vacated against Palestinian lands.

EXERCISE 17

لباس ہماری بنیادی ضروریات (۱) میں سے ایک اہم ضرورت ہے۔ اس کا بنیادی مقصد جسم کو ڈھانپنا اور آرام دہ حالت میں رکھنا ہے۔ لباس ہمارے خیالات اور اقدار کا آئینہ دار ہوتا ہے ہر تہذیب و معاشرہ میں اس کی شکل مختلف ہوتی ہے کیونکہ اس کا انحصار نظریات (۲) اور روایات (۳) پر ہوتا ہے جو ہر معاشرے کے مختلف ہوتے ہیں۔ شعوری اور لاشعوری (۴) طور پر لباس شخص کی شخصیت کی عکاسی کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح نہ صرف اس کے نظریات کی عکاسی ہوتی ہے بلکہ منفرد (۵) حیثیت قائم ہوتی ہے۔ ہر معاشرے کی لباس کے بارے میں اپنی روایات ہوتی ہیں۔ لہٰذا معاشرتی اقدار (۶) اور افراد کا باہم میل جول (۷) لباس پر حاوی ہوتے ہیں اکثر روایات مذہب سے اثر پذیر (۸) ہوتی ہیں۔ اسی لئے مقدس گردانی (۹) جاتی ہیں۔ مثلاً اسلامی معاشرہ میں شرم و حیا (۱۰) اور سادگی (۱۱) کو بنیادی اہمیت حاصل ہے عریانی (۱۲) اسلام میں ناقابل برداشت (۱۳) ہے۔ عورتوں کا جسم کے ہر حصے کو احتیاط سے ڈھانپنا اشد ضروری ہے فیشن قومی روایات کا ایک حصہ ہے لیکن فیشن موقتی (۱۴) چیز ہے لمحہ بہ لمحہ بدلتا رہتا ہے جو لوگ معاشرے کی سرگرمیوں میں بھرپور حصہ لیتے ہیں وہ اپنے لباس کو مروجہ فیشن کے مطابق موزوں اور خوبصورت بنانے کی طرف خصوصی توجہ دیتے ہیں۔ ہر شخص کی رہنے کی جگہ اور اس کا معیار زندگی اس کے لباس پر اثر انداز ہوتا ہے اسلامی طرز زندگی مکمل ستر پوشی (۱۵) کے حق میں ہے اور جسمانی نمائش (۱۶) کے شدید خلاف ہے لباس کی موزونیت کا انحصار عمر مشاغل پیشے مذہبی اقدار ملک کے رسم و رواج موسمی ضروریات اور گھریلو وسائل (۱۷) پر ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. basic needs; 2. reflects; 3. views; 4. traditions; 5. unconsciously; 6. individual entity; 7. cultural values; 8. mutual association; 9. influenced by; 10. sacred; 11. modesty; 12. simplicity or austerity; 13. nudity; 14. intolerable; 15. temporary; 16. cover completely; 17. display of contours of body; 18. domestic resources.

Dress is one of the basic needs of our life. Its main objective is to cover the body and keep it in a confrontable condition. Dress is the reflection of our thoughts and values. It varies with every society and culture because it depends upon the traditions and views which vary from society to society. Consciously or unconsciously dress puts up a mirror to the personality of each individual. In this way not only his personality is reflected but his personal entity is also established. In every social set up traditions about dress also vary. Therefore, social values and mutual associations of the members of the society have deep impact upon their dress. Most of our traditions are influenced by religion so they are regarded as sacred. For example, in Islamic society modesty and austerity are of fundamental importance. In Islam nudity is intolerable. It is indispensable for women to cover each and every part of their body most carefully. Fashion is an integral part of national traditions but fashion is transitory and takes no time to change. Those people who whole-heartedly participate in the activities of the society, pay particular attention to the suitability and beauty of their dress in the light of the prevalent fashion. The place of residence and standard of living of each individual influences his dress. Islamic way of life is in favour of completely covering the body and is deadly against the exhibition of the contours of the body. The appropriateness of dress depends upon age, vocation in life, religious values, the customs and traditions of the country, seasonal requirements and the family resources.

EXERCISE 18

سفر وسیلہ ظفر (۱) ہے۔ تجارتی لحاظ سے نئی منڈیاں تلاش کرنے کے لئے سفر اشد ضروری ہے جہاں خام مال (۲) فروخت کیا جا سکے اور تیار شدہ (۳) اشیاء کی خرید کی جا سکے۔ اگر کنوئیں کے مینڈک کی طرح اپنے ملک کی تنگ حدود میں محبوس (۴) رہیں تو ہم

بھی بھی گوشہ تنہائی (۵) سے باہر نکل نہیں پائیں گے۔ اور میل جول کی نئی راہیں (۶) بھی دریافت نہیں کر پائیں گے۔ صحت افزاء (۷) مقامات کا سفر ذہنی تازگی کے لئے بے حد مفید ہے۔ مناظر فطرت سے لطف اندوز ہو کر ہی ہم ایک نئی زندگی پاتے ہیں ذہنی تکان کا زنگ دھل (۸) جاتا ہے۔ بیرون ملک سفر ثقافتی لحاظ سے اشد ضروری ہے۔ اس سے ہمیں وسعت نظر (۹) اور فراخی طبع (۱۰) حاصل ہوتی ہے غیر ممالک کے لوگوں کے ارتباط (۱۱) سے ہمارے تعصبات دور ہوتے ہیں ہماری شخصیت کے معیوب پہلو سیدھے (۱۲) ہو جاتے ہیں ہماری معلومات میں گراں قدر اضافہ ہوتا ہے اندرون ملک سفر ہمارے صوبائی اور علاقائی تعصبات کی بیخ کنی کے لئے بے حد مفید ہے۔ جب تک پنجابی نوجوان سرحدی بھائیوں کے ساتھ اور سندھی بھائی بلوچوں کے ساتھ مل کر نہیں بیٹھیں گے ایک دوسرے کو سمجھ نہیں پائیں گے اور آپس کی غلط فہمیاں کبھی رفع نہیں ہوں گی پاکستانی قومیت کا جذبہ صرف اسی طرح پروان چڑھ سکتا ہے کہ ہم ایک دوسرے کی ثقافتی اقدار کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں پاکستان کو چار علیحدہ علیحدہ قومیتوں کے تقسیم کرنے والے دشمنوں کے مذموم عزائم (۱۳) کو خاک میں ملانے کا واحد ذریعہ یہ ہے کہ ہم چاروں صوبوں کے لوگ ایک دوسرے کے قریب آئیں اور تنگ نظری (۱۴) سے نجات حاصل ہو ہمارے کشمیری بھائی ہمیں شہ رگ (۱۵) سے زیادہ قریب ہیں بالخصوص جب وہ اسلامی تشخص کے تحفظ کے لئے من دھن کی بازی لگائے بیٹھے ہیں اور پاکستان کے ساتھ اپنا الحاق اپنا جزو ایمان (۱۶) سمجھتے ہیں ان لوگوں کے ساتھ اپنے رشتے استوار کرنا ہمارا بھی اولین فریضہ ہونا چاہئے۔

Vocabulary: I. secret of success; 2. raw material; 3. finished product; 4. shut up; 5. shell of isolation; 6. new channels of communication; 7. hill station; 8. rust is removed; 9. broaden our outlook; 10. widen our vision; 11. intermixture or association; 12. round off angularities; 13. evil designs; 14. narrow mindedness; 15 jugular vein; 16. article of faith.

Travelling is the secret of success. Commercially travelling is indispensable for discovering new markets for selling our raw material and buying finished product. If we remain shut up within the narrow boundaries of our country like a frog in a well we can never break the narrow shell of our isolation and can never discover new channels of communication. Journey to hill stations is essential to get refreshed and to achieve a sense of new life in the lap of beauties of :nature. The rust of mental fatigue is washed off. Travelling out of one's country is very necessary from cultural point of view. It broadens our vision and widens our outlook on life. The intermixture with foreign people removes our prejudices and rounds off our angularities and makes a valuable contribution to our fund of knowledge. Travelling within the country is indispensable for removing our provincial and regional prejudices. As long as the Punjabi young men do not mix with their Frontier brethren and the Sindhi brothers do not closely associate with the Balochi friends, they would not be in a position to understand one another and mutual misunder- standings would never be removed. The spirit of Pakistan nationhood can only flourish if we try to understand the cultural traditions of one another. This is the only way of frustrating the evil designs of those who wish to split up Pakistan into four separate nationalities. The people of four provinces should come closer to remove narrow prejudices. Our Kashmiri brethren are our jugular vein. They have staked their life and property to safeguard the Islamic values and consider accession to Pakistan an article of faith. It is our foremost duty to strengthen our relations with them.

EXERCISE 19

اگر کوئی بچہ بلاوجہ خوف کا شکار ہو تو اس کی وجہ معلوم کرنی چاہئے۔ چھوٹی عمر میں بچے من گھڑت (۱) کہانیاں جنوں پریوں اژدہاؤں (۲) چوروں اور ڈاکوؤں کی سنتے ہیں اس طرح موہوم (۳) خوف ان کے ذہن پہ چھا جاتے (۴) ہیں بعض دفعہ موت کا خوف انھیں ڈراتا ہے اکثر اوقات بیماری کا۔ ایسے خطرات ان کے ذہن کا احاطہ (۵) کئے رہتے ہیں اور انھیں خوفزدہ رکھتے ہیں۔ ہمیں بچوں کو ایسی کہانیاں نہیں سنانی چاہئے ان کے خام ذہن (۶) کو خیالی خطرات کا شکار ہونے کا احتمال (۷) ہے وہ بزدل بن جاتے ہیں اور رات کے اندھیرے سے خائف ہوتے ہیں سب سے بڑا خطرہ جو بچوں کو لاحق (۸) ہوتا ہے یہ ہے کہ انہیں گھر میں کوئی بھی محبت نہیں کرتا ان کے گھر میں چنداں ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ ہر فرد کا اولین فرض ہے کہ بچے سے بہترین پیار اور شفقت کا اظہار کرے تاکہ اس میں یہ احساس پیدا ہو کہ وہ بھی کسی گھر کا فرد ہے۔ اس ضمن میں سب سے اہم ذمہ داری والدین پر عائد (۹) ہوتی ہے یہ ان کا اخلاقی فرض ہے ہو جائے کہ وہ گھر میں کوئی فالتو (۱۰) چیز ہے اس سے اس کی موزوں شخصیت کی تعمیر و تشکیل (۱۱) میں مدد ملے گی اور وہ ایک دلیر نڈر اور جرأت والا نوجوان ثابت ہوگا۔

Vocabulary: 1. Concocted stories; 2. dragons; 3. imaginary; 4. prevail upon; 5. surround; 6. immature mind; 7. likelihood; 8. assails; 9. devolves upon; 10. superfluous; 11. development.

If a child unduly feels afraid we should get to know the causes of fear. At the tender age mostly the children hear imaginary tales of fins, fairies, dragons, thieves and dacoits. Thus imaginary fears settle in their minds. Sometimes they are frightened by the idea of death, at other time they are terrified by the idea of disease and such fears keep them in a state of consternation. We should avoid telling them such false tales. Their tender minds are likely to be assailed by imaginary fears. They become timid and are mortally afraid of darkness of the night. The most serious terror that confronts them is that no body in the house loves them and they are unwanted children. Every member of the house is duty bound to offer the best of love and affection to the children so that they may develop a sense of belonging to the family. In this respect the main responsibility rests on the shoulders of the parents. They should consider it their moral duty to extend to the child sincere love and affection so that the fear of being something superfluous in the house may be obliterated from his mind. This would go a long way in the development of a sound personality and he would grow up into a bold, courageous and fearless citizen.

EXERCISE 20

زراعت ہماری معیشت (۱) کی ریڑھ (۲) کی ہڈی ہے ہماری تین چوتھائی (۳) آبادی دیہات میں رہتی ہے جس کا گزارہ (۴) زراعت پر ہے اس وقت حالت یہ ہے کہ ہمارے اکثر کسان بھائی طرح طرح کے توہمات میں جکڑے (۵) ہوئے ہیں اور غربت کے چنگل (۶) میں پھنسے ہوئے ہیں ہمارا مخلص دوست ہمارا ہمسایہ ملک چین ہم سے دو سال بعد آزادی سے بہرہ ور ہو کر شاہراہ ترقی پر گامزن ہوا۔ اب حالت یہ ہے کہ ان چالیس سالوں میں وہ کہاں سے کہاں (۷) پہنچ گیا زندگی کے ہر شعبہ میں خود کفیل ہے اور ٹینک سے لے کر بم تک تیار کرنے کی اہلیت (۸) رکھتا ہے اس نے عیاشی (۹) کی تمام اشیاء کی درآمد پر پابندی (۱۰) عائد کر دی ہے زندگی میں سادگی (۱۱) کو اپنا شعار (۱۲) بنا لیا ہے۔ ہمیں بھی چاہیے کہ ہم اپنے عظیم ہمسایہ ملک سے کچھ سبق سیکھیں اور دقیانوسی (۱۳) آلات کو چھوڑ کر کاشت کے جدید آلات مثلاً ٹریکٹر اور تھریشر (۱۴) وغیرہ کا استعمال اپنائیں۔ اشتمال اراضی (۱۵) کریں تاکہ ان میکانکی آلات (۱۶) سے مستفید ہو سکیں۔ بروقت کیمیائی کھاد (۱۷) کا استعمال کریں اعلیٰ قسم کے بیج لگائیں تاکہ اچھی فصلیں حاصل کر سکیں جس سے ہمارے دیہاتی بھائیوں کی مالی حالت بہتر ہو سکے۔ اس طرح وہ اپنے بچوں کو کالجوں میں بھیج سکیں گے زیور تعلیم سے آراستہ ہو کر ملک وملت کے لئے مفید شہری بن سکیں گے۔ فرسودہ روایات (۱۸) اور بے ہودہ توہمات کو ترک کر کے اپنا وقت تعمیری مشاغل میں لگا سکیں گے بے معنی مقدمہ بازی (۱۹) سے نجات حاصل کر کے اپنے مسائل اپنے گاؤں کی چوپال میں بیٹھ کر خود حل کریں گے۔ "اپنی مدد آپ" (۲۰) کے تحت گاؤں کو ناں گوں (۲۱) مسائل حل کرنے میں دیر نہیں کریں گے۔ اس طرح ہمارے دیہاتی بھائی ترقی کی راہ پر چل نکلیں گے۔ وہ دن دور نہیں جب دیہاتی بھائی شہری بھائیوں کی زندگی کی سہولتوں سے ہم کنار (۲۲) ہو جائیں گے۔

Vocabulary: 1. economy; 2. backbone; 3. three-fourths; 4. live on; 5. steeped in superstitions; 6. grovelling in poverty; 7. made tremendous progress; 8. capable of; 9 luxury goods; 10. banned; 11. austerity; 12. way of life; 13. outdated implements; 14 thresher; 15: consolidation of holdings; 16. devices of mechanisation; 17. fertiliser 18. outmoded traditions; 19. litigation; 20. self-help; 21. various; 22. avail of.

Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. Three-fourths of our population lives in our rural areas. They live on agriculture. At the moment most of our farmers are steeped in superstitions and are grovelling in the clutches of poverty. Our sincere friends and neighbour China came to its own two years later than ourselves and started its march on the path of progress. Now in these forty-eight years it has gone a long way off. It is self- sufficient in almost every walk of life. It is capable of producing every thing from a button to a bomb. All the luxury items have been banned for import. Austerity has been adopted as a way of life. We should take a leaf out of great neighbour's book. Giving up the outdated implements of agriculture we should adopt the modern ones like tractors and threshers. We should Cake steps for consolidation of holdings so that we may be benefited by these devices of mechanisation. We should make timely use of fertilisers, and quality seeds so that we may reap rich harvests. Thus the financial condition of the farmers may improve. Thereby they would be in a position to send their children to schools and colleges. Getting equipped with proper education they would prove to be useful citizens. Giving up the outdated traditions and absurd superstitions they would utilise their time in constructive ctivities. Getting rid of foolish litigation they would solve their problems in the Chopal of their village. On 'self-help' basis they would solve various problems of the village in no time. In this way our village folk would begin marching on the path of progress. The day is not far off when our rural population would begin enjoying the facilities of modern life like our urban population.

EXERCISE 21

انار کلی لاہور کا پر رونق (۱) بازار ہے اس میں کپڑے کی بہت بڑی بڑی دکانیں دوائیوں اور جوتوں کے بہت وسیع سٹور ہیں یہاں ہر وقت میلے کا سماں (۲) رہتا ہے۔ ریڑھی والے (۳) اور پھیری والے (۴) یہاں کثرت سے نظر آتے ہیں اور متفرق (۵) اشیاء فروخت کرتے ہیں یہ ایک ایسا بازار ہے جہاں سے آپ سب قسم کی اشیاء خرید سکتے ہیں۔ قیمتی گھڑیاں اور بچوں کے کھلونے وافر مقدار میں یہاں سے مل سکتے ہیں۔ مٹھائی (۶) اور بیکری کی دوکانیں ہر قسم کی مٹھائیاں اور کیک پیسٹری فروخت کرتی ہے چمڑے کی مصنوعات مثلاً سوٹ کیس اور بریف کیس اعلیٰ قسم کے دستیاب ہیں لوہے کی (۷) دوکانوں پر عمارتی ضرورت کی اشیاء مثلاً تالے اور کنڈیاں (۸) وغیرہ مل سکتے ہیں۔ صبح وشام تو کھوے سے کھوا (۹) چھلتا ہے۔ یہاں آسانی سے گزرنا محال نظر آتا ہے۔ یک طرفہ ٹریفک (۱۰) کی اجازت ہے لیکن گاڑیوں کا ہجوم (۱۱) اکثر تکلیف دہ ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ متبادل راستوں (۱۲) سے ٹریفک موڑ (۱۳) دیا جائے لیکن پھر بھی اس بازار کا ہجوم کسی طور کم ہوتا نظر نہیں آتا جیب کتروں کے تو یہاں وارے نیارے (۱۴) ہیں اس لئے آپ کو جب بھی انار کلی جانے کا اتفاق ہو اپنی جیبوں سے ہوشیار رہیں۔ ورنہ جیب کترے آپ کو کبھی معاف نہیں (۱۵) کریں گے۔ بازار کے جنوبی جانب نیلا گنبد ہے جہاں مغلیہ دور کی ایک عالی شان مسجد ہے شمالی جانب لاہوری دروازہ ہے جس کے کچھ آثار (۱۶) اب بھی کھڑے نظر آتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. crowded; 2. an atmosphere of a fair prevails here; 3. vendors; 4. hawkers; 5. miscellaneous goods; 6. confectionary shops; 7. hardware shops; 8. lattices; 9. rub shoulders; 10. one way traffic; 11. traffic jam; 12. by-lanes; 13. diverted to; 14. have a roaring business; 15. never spare you; 16. relics.

Anarkali is the most crowded bazar of Lahore. Here we came across many big cloth shops, a lot of vast drug stores and shoe stalls. Here an atmosphere of a fair prevails all the time. Hawkers and vendors are seen here in large number selling miscellaneous goods. Here you can buy all sorts of articles. You can have valuable watches and toys of a vast variety for children. Here you find some confectionery shops and bakeries from where you can buy the best of sweets and the choicest of cakes and pastry. Leather goods like suit-cases and brief-cases are also available here. A vast variety of building material like locks and lattices can also be had from hardware shops. During the rush hours of morning and evening you rub shoulders with one another. It is hard to make way through the bazar. One way vehicular traffic is allowed here. Mostly the traffic jam is very tiring. An effort has been made to divert the traffic to by-lanes, even then the crowd in this bazar has in no way abated. The pick-pockets have a roaring business here. Whenever you happen to pay a visit to Anarkali be careful about your pockets otherwise the pick-pockets would never spare you. In the South of Anarkali is the Nila Gumbad where stands a magnificent mosque of the Mughal period. In the North is Lahori Gate of which some remnants of ancient structure are still visible.

EXERCISE 22

علامہ اقبال محض ایک شاعر ہی نہ تھے بلکہ ایک عظیم مفکر (۱) بھی تھے۔ انہوں نے شاعری کو اپنے گہرے فلسفیانہ خیالات کے اظہار کا ذریعہ (۲) بنایا۔ اسے قوم کو بیدار کرنے کے لئے ایک آلہ بنایا انہوں نے محسوس کیا کہ مسلمان ایک پسماندہ (۳) قوم بن کر رہ گئے ہیں۔ اپنے آباؤ اجداد کی درخشندہ روایات (۴) کو خیر باد کہہ کر مغربی تہذیب کی نقالی (۵) اختیار کر لی ہے۔ اگرچہ انہوں نے مغربی ممالک کی درسگاہوں سے بھی استفادہ (۶) کیا اور مغربی تہذیب کا بغور مطالعہ کیا لیکن یہ تہذیب انہیں متاثر نہ کر سکی بلکہ اس کی ظاہری سج دھج (۷) سے وہ بہت متنفر (۸) ہوئے۔ انہوں نے اس تہذیب کے خلاف علم بغاوت بلند کیا اور فرمایا کہ یہ تہذیب اپنے ہاتھوں آپ ہی جلد تباہ ہو جائے گی اس کی بنیادیں بہت کمزور ہیں شاخ نازک پر جو آشیانہ بنتا ہے ناپائیدار (۹) ہوتا ہے مسلمانوں کو ان کی روشن روایات کی یاد دلا کر انہیں بیدار کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ہندی مسلمانوں کی مشکلات کا بنظر غائر مطالعہ کیا ایک مدبر (۱۰) سیاست دان کی حیثیت سے ان کے مسائل کا عملی حل تجویز کیا۔ ۱۹۳۰ء میں الہ آباد کے مقام پر مسلم لیگ کے سالانہ جلسہ کی صدارت کرتے ہوئے اپنے خطبہ میں فرمایا کہ ہندی مسلمانوں کی مشکلات کا واحد حل یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان کے آزاد ہونے پر اسے خود مختار آزاد ریاستوں میں تقسیم کر دیا جائے۔ ہندوستان کے شمال مغرب اور جنوب مشرق میں مسلمان اکثریت والے ملحقہ (۱۱) علاقوں کو یک جا (۱۲) کر کے ایک آزاد مسلم مملکت کا قیام عمل میں لایا جائے۔ ہندو اور مسلمان غیر منقسم ہندوستان میں اکٹھے زندگی نہیں گزار سکتے کیوں کہ ان کے تہذیب و تمدن میں زمین آسمان کا بعد (۱۳) ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. thinker; 2. means; 3. backward; 4. glorious traditions; 5. imitate; 6. benefit by; 7. outward glamour; 8. hated; 9. not last long, fragile; 10. deep study; 11. seasoned politician; 12. contiguous areas; 13. join together; 14. poles asunder.

Allama Iqbal was not only a poet but also a great thinkers. He made poetry a vehicle for the expression of his philosophical ideas. He used it as an instrument for awakening the nation. He felt that the Muslims had been reduced to be a backward nation. They had adopted the imitation of Western culture as a way of life forgetting the glorious traditions of their forefathers. Although he had drunk deep at the fountains of knowledge of Western institutions but that civilisation failed to influence him, rather developed hatred against its outward glamour. So he raised a standard of revolt against that culture and asserted that culture would soon prove self-destructive. Its foundations are very feeble. A nest which rests on a tender bougin can never last long. He made a deep study of the problems of the Indian Muslims. He suggested a practical solution to those problems like a seasoned politician. He presided over the Muslim League session at Allahabad in 1930 and declared that the only solution to the problems of Indian Muslims is that on Independence India should be divided into two independent sovereign states. An independent Muslim state should be established joining together the contiguous Muslim majority areas in the North-West and South-East of India. The Hindus and the Muslims cannot lead a peaceful life in united India because their culture and civilisation is poles asunder.

EXERCISE 23

لائبریری ایک خزینہ (۱) ہے جس سے ہر شخص اپنی ضروریات اور اہلیت (۲) کے مطابق استفادہ کر سکتا ہے۔ آج کل کتب کی قیمتیں بے حد حساب (۳) بڑھ گئی ہیں طلبہ ضروری کتب بھی خرید نہیں سکتے بالخصوص غریب طالب علم اساتذہ کے لئے لائبریری ایک نعمت غیر مترقبہ (۴) ہے جہاں سے وہ اپنے مضمون کے متعلق ضروری مواد (۵) حاصل کر سکتے ہیں جدید کتب سے استفادہ نہایت ضروری ہے۔ ہر شعبہ میں تحقیق ہو رہی ہے۔ اور ہر شعبہ کے ماہرین اپنی تحقیق کے نتائج شائع کرتے ہیں۔ تمام ہنر مند احباب (۶) کو اپنے اپنے شعبہ میں نت نئی دریافتوں سے باخبر رہنا (۷) اشد ضروری ہے۔ اپنی پیشہ ورانہ زندگی میں نئی تحقیق کی نئی کتب کا مطالعہ ضروری ہے۔ جو لوگ اپنے پیشے کے متعلق نئی تحقیقات سے وابستہ نہیں رہتے اپنی پیشہ ورانہ زندگی میں ختم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ان کی نشوونما ختم (۸) ہو جاتی ہے اور وہ دقیانوسی (۹) لوگوں میں شمار ہونے لگتے ہیں۔ اساتذہ ہوں یا ڈاکٹرز انجینئرز ہوں یا ماہرین تعمیرات سب کے لئے اپنے شعبہ کی جدید کتب کا مطالعہ ضروری ہے۔ اساتذہ جدید تحقیق سے تدریس کے جدید طریقے سیکھتے ہیں۔ اس طرح تعلیم و تدریس کو موثر اور دلچسپ بنا سکتے ہیں طب کے شعبہ میں دنیا کے گوشے گوشے میں نئی نئی ادویات تیار کی جا رہی ہیں ان سے باخبر رہنا طب حضرات کے لئے پیشہ ورانہ زندگی میں زندہ رہنے کے لئے بے حد ضروری ہے۔ لائبریری کی حیثیت ایک مخلص خادم کی سی ہے ان سے بھرپور استفادہ کرنا تمام اصحاب عقل و دانش کے لئے لازمہ حیات ہے کوئی قوم منظم کتب خانوں کے بغیر ترقی کی شاہراہ پر گامزن نہیں ہو سکتی ہمارے اسلاف (۱۰) کے کتب خانوں میں ان کی ترقی کا راز مضمر تھا آج امریکہ اور برطانیہ کے کتب خانے ان کی ترقی کا مظہر (۱۱) ہیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. treasure; 2. capability; 3. soaring sky high; 4. boon; 5. material; 6. professional people; 7. keep abreast of; 8. growth is stunted; 9. old fogies; 10 ancestors; 11. mani-festation.

A library is a treasure from which everybody can benefit according to his ability and his needs. In these days the prices of books are soaring sky high. The students cannot afford to purchase even the essential courses, especially the poor students. For the teachers a library is a precious boon. They can get from them the relevant material concerning their subject. It is essential to take due advantage of the fresh material. Research is going on in each field and the experts of each department publish the results of their research work. For all professional people it is a dire necessity to keep abreast of modern research work. To remain professionally alive it is very essential to study new books concerning their subjects. Those people who do not keep in touch with modern research work regarding their profession, their professional growth is stunted and in due course are almost finished professionally. They are counted among the old fogies. They may be teachers or doctors, engineers or architects, the study of relevant modern material is indispensable. The teachers learn new methods of teaching from modern research work. Thus they can make their teaching interesting and effective. In the field of medicine, in every nook and corner of the world, new medicines are being prepared. It is essential for the doctors to remain in constant touch with them to remain professionally alive. Libraries are a sort of sincere servant. All wise people consider it essential to take due advantage from them. No nation can march on the path of progress without well-organised libraries. The secret of success of our Muslim ancestors lay in their libraries. Today the libraries of the Americans and the British are a manifestation of their progress and glory.

EXERCISE 24

فضائی (۱) آلودگی (۲) نے ایک خطرناک شکل (۳) اختیار کر لی ہے سب سے بڑی وجہ جگہ جگہ (۴) کارخانوں کا قیام ہے جن کے دھوئیں اور زہریلے مادوں کا اخراج (۵) انسانی صحت کے لئے زبردست خطرہ ہے۔ چاہیے تھا کہ صنعتی بستیوں (۶) کا قیام ایک منظم (۷) طریقے سے عمل میں آتا۔ افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ بعض بے ضمیر (۸) لوگوں نے صحت عامہ کا خیال نہ کرتے ہوئے گنجان آبادی کے علاقوں میں بھی کارخانے لگائے ہیں جس سے علاقہ کے مکینوں کی زندگیوں کو شدید خطرہ لاحق ہو گیا ہے۔ آبادی بڑی تیزی سے بڑھ رہی ہے جس سے ماحول کی آلودگی کے مسائل دن بدن بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ اس بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی سے گندگی اور غلاظت (۹) بڑھ رہی ہے۔ رہائشی بستیاں (۱۰) غیر منظم طریقے سے قائم کی جا رہی ہیں جن میں نکاسی آب (۱۱) کا خاطر خواہ انتظام ممکن نہیں۔ بارش کی صورت میں نشیبی علاقوں (۱۲) میں کئی کئی دن پانی کھڑا رہتا ہے اس کھڑے پانی (۱۳) میں عفونت (۱۴) پیدا ہوتی ہے جو بیماریوں وباؤں (۱۵) کو جنم دیتی ہے۔ بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کے ساتھ سڑکوں پر مسافروں کی آمد و رفت کا سلسلہ کئی گنا بڑھ گیا ہے گاڑیوں کی تعداد میں کافی اضافہ ہو گیا ہے ان گاڑیوں کے اکثر مالکان میں احساس شہریت (۱۶) کا فقدان (۱۷) ہے ان کی گاڑیاں دھوئیں کے بادل بکھیرتی شہری ماحول کی آلودگی میں نمایاں اضافہ کرتی ہے ان کا شور و غل بھی لوگوں کی ذہنی پریشانی کا باعث بنتا ہے یہ بھی دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ لوگ اپنے گھروں کا کوڑا کرکٹ (۱۸) باہر گلیوں میں پھینک دیتے ہیں جس سے ماحول کا گندہ ہونا لازمی نتیجہ ہے۔ کوڑا کرکٹ کے ڈھیر محلوں کے چوک میں اکثر نظر آتے ہیں شہری انتظامیہ (۱۹) باوجود پوری کوشش کے انہیں اٹھانے میں ناکام رہتی ہے۔ یہ گندگی کے ڈھیر مکھیوں مچھروں (۲۰) اور جراثیم کی افزائش میں نمایاں کردار ادا کرتے ہیں علاوہ ازیں ایندھن کی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لئے اندھا دھند (۲۱) درخت کاٹے (۲۲) جا رہے ہیں۔ جو ماحول کی آلودگی کی بنیادی وجہ ہے۔ درخت اکثر آلودگیوں سے ماحول کو پاک رکھتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. environmental; 2. pollution; 3. assumed serious proportions; 4. mushroom growth; 5. emit; 6. industrial estates; 7. organised manner; 8. reckless people; 9. dirt and filth; 10. residential colonies; 11. sewerage system; 12. low lying areas; 13. stagnant water; 14. stink; 15. epidemics; 16. civic sense; 17. woeful lack; 18. garbage; 19. municipal administration; 20. mosquitoes; 21. reckless or careless; 22. felling of trees.

Environmental pollution has assumed serious proportions. Its main cause is the mushroom growth of factories. The fumes of smoke and other poisonous elements emitted by them pose a serious threat to human health. The industrial estates should have been set up under a set plan in an organised manner but it is sad to reflect that some unscrupulous people, conniving at the health hazards, have established factories even in thickly populated areas which pose a serious peril to the health and happiness of the residents of those areas. Population is increasing at a tremendous pace due to which the problems of environmental pollution are rapidly on the increase. With the growth of population dirt and filth are also increasing. The residential colonies are being set up in a haphazard manner in which the sewerage system is very defective. In the event of rain, the rain water remains standing in the low lying areas for days together. The stagnant water gives out stinking smell which causes various epidemics. With population explosion traffic on the roads has increased manifold. The number of vehicles has considerably gone up. The owners of these vehicles woefully lack civic sense. Their vans emit clouds of smoke which play an important part in adding to the pollution of the cities. Their noise is also responsible for the mental torture of the people. It is also a common experience that

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throw out garbage in the street. Asa result the environment becomes dirty. Heaps of dirt and filth are often seen in the chowks of the streets. The municipal administration, with all its efforts, fails to lift those heaps which prove to be hot beds for spreading flies, mosquitoes and germs of diseases. Reckless felling of frees is also the basic cause of environmental pollution. The trees are a purifier of thousands of pollutions.

EXERCISE 25

حب الوطنی (۱) کا جذبہ تمام اعلیٰ و ارفع جذبات کا منبع (۲) ہے۔ وطن کی محبت جذبہ قربانی و ایثار (۳) کو جنم دیتی ہے یہ وہ اعلیٰ ترین جذبہ ہے جو وطن کی محبت سے شروع ہو کر بنی نوع انسان کی محبت تک جا پہنچتا ہے۔ سب طبقات (۴) کے لوگ اس جذبہ سے سرشار ہو کر مخلصانہ کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں ایک مزدور حتی المقدور (۵) وطن کی خدمت کرکے خون پسینہ (۶) سے اپنی روزی کماتا ہے ایک سپاہی جذبہ کے تحت اپنی جان کی بازی لگانے (۷) میں دریغ (۸) نہیں کرتا۔ ایک منصف بے خوف و خطر انصاف کے تقاضے پورے کرتے ہوئے (۹) اپنے فیصلے سناتا ہے۔ ایک معلم اس پاکیزہ جذبہ کے تحت اپنا کام پوری تن دہی (۱۰) سے کرتا ہے اور اپنے طالب علموں میں بہترین صلاحیتیں پیدا (۱۱) کرنے میں کوئی دقیقہ فروگزاشت (۱۲) نہیں کرتا ایک طبیب اپنے مریضوں کی جان بچانے کے لئے اپنی جان تک لڑا (۱۳) دیتا ہے حب الوطنی کی یہی روح ہے کہ وطن کا ہر فرد اپنی استطاعت کے مطابق اپنی بہترین صلاحیتیں (۱۴) بروئے کار (۱۵) لائے اور بے لوث (۱۶) اپنے ہم وطنوں کی خدمت بجا لائے ایک ڈاکٹر جو مریض کے ملاحظہ سے پہلے فیس کا مطالبہ کرتا ہے حب الوطنی کے پاکیزہ جذبہ کے تحت اپنے فرائض منصبی بجا نہیں لاتا وطن کی محبت کا مقصد ہرگز یہ نہیں کہ اپنے ہمسایہ ممالک کے لوگوں کے ساتھ تنگ نظری (۱۷) کا اظہار کیا جائے اور بلاوجہ ان سے نفرت کی جائے حب الوطنی کی اصل روح بنی نوع انسان کی خدمت ہے۔ وہ اپنے آپ کو نوع انسانی کے جسد نظری (۱۸) کا ایک حصہ تصور کرتا ہے چونکہ سب مخلوق کا خالق ایک خدا ہے اسی لئے اخوت (۱۹) اور عالمی برادری کا جذبہ ایک فطری عمل (۲۰) ہے حقیقت میں یہ وہ جذبہ ہے جس سے فرد ساری دنیا کو اپنا گھر سمجھتا (۲۱) ہے اور اپنے آپ کو ساری خدائی کا ادنیٰ خادم تصور کرتا ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. patriotism; 2. source; 3. self-sacrifice; 4. all walsk of life; 5. so far as possible; 6. with the sweat of his brow; 7. stake his life; 8. feel no scruple; 9. meet the ends of justice; 10. to the best of his ability; 11. capabilities; 12. feels no efforts too great; 13. puts his life at stake; 14. capacities; 15. make use of or utilize; 16. selflessly; 17. narrow minded; 18. body; 19. fraternity; 20. natural process; 21. develops a cosmopolitan look.

Patriotism is the source of all the best of sentiments. Love of ones country generates the sentiments of self-sacrifice. It is the noblest of sentiments which starting with the love of ones own country extends to the love of whole mankind. The people of all walks of life, filled with this noble sentiment, perform their duties selflessly. A labourer sincerely works and earns his bread with the sweat of his brow. A soldier under the same sentiment feels no scruple in offering the supreme sacrifice of his life for his motherland. A judge decides cases without fear or favour to meet the ends of justice. A teacher teaches his pupils to the best of his ability and finds no effort too great to create the best of capabilities among his students. A physician puts in his best to save the lives of his patients. This is the real spirit of patriotism that every individual does his best in the discharge of his duties and serves his country sincerely and selflessly. A doctor who demands his fee before examining his patient does not do his duty like a true patriot. Patriotism does not at all mean showing narrow mindedness to the people of his neighbouring countries and expressing hatred towards them without any evident cause. The real spirit of patriotism is the spirit of universal brotherhood. A true patriot considers himself part and parcel of the body of the whole of humanity. The Creator of the entire universe is one. Therefore the spirit of fraternity and universal brotherhood is a natural corollary. The fact is that under this sentiment an individual considers the whole world his home and feels that he is a petty servant of the human race.

EXERCISE 26

جوہری توانائی (۱) کو کوئی مقاصد کے لئے استعمال میں لایا جا سکتا ہے اسے بنی نوع انسان کی خدمت کے لئے بروئے کار (۲) لایا جا سکتا ہے اس کے برعکس (۳) خلق خدا کی تباہی کے لئے بھی استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے پر امن مقاصد (۴) کے لئے اس سے بجلی پیدا کرکے ہزار کام لئے جا سکتے ہیں۔ کارخانے چلائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ تیز رفتار گاڑیاں چلائی جا سکتی ہیں اور سب سے بڑھ کر گلیوں اور گھروں روشن کرکے تاریکیوں سے نجات حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے ہمارے ہاں جوہری توانائی کا صرف ایک بجلی گھر کراچی میں ہے اس کے مقابلے میں جنوبی کوریا جیسے چھوٹے ملک میں ایک درجن سے زائد جوہری بجلی گھر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ امریکہ میں اسی سے زائد چل رہے ہیں اور سو سے زیادہ زیر تعمیر ہیں۔ ہمیں آئندہ بیس سالوں میں ہمیں اپنی طلب و رسد (۵) کا تفاوت (۶) دور کرنے کے لئے بیس آٹھ سو میگاواٹ ایسے مراکز کے قیام کی ضرورت ہو گی ہمارے دشمن ہمیں بدنام (۷) کرنے کے لئے کہتے ہیں کہ پاکستان جوہری توانائی کو پر امن مقاصد کی بجائے تخریبی (۸) کاموں کے لئے استعمال کرے گا۔ کارخانے چلانے کی بجائے اس سے اسلامی بم تیار کیا جائے گا جس سے امریکہ کے لاڈلے بیٹے اسرائیل کو شدید خطرہ لاحق ہے۔ ہم نے اپنے دوست ممالک کو یقین دہانی کی ہزار کوشش کی ہے کہ ہمارا جوہری توانائی کا پروگرام محض پر امن مقاصد کے لئے ہے لیکن دشمن ہماری ایک نہیں چلنے (۹) دیتے جوہری توانائی کی ترکیب (۱۰) کے حصول کے لئے فرانس کے ساتھ دوبارہ مذاکرات جاری ہیں جن سے حوصلہ افزا نتائج کی توقع ہے۔ کسی ملک کی ترقی کا معیار فی کس توانائی کا استعمال ہے اس لحاظ سے ہم شاید دنیا کے پسماندہ ترین ممالک میں سے ایک ہیں جہاں صرف دو سو یونٹ فی کس سالانہ توانائی استعمال کی جاتی ہے اس کے مقابلہ میں امریکہ میں دس ہزار یونٹ یورپ میں سات ہزار یونٹ فی کس توانائی استعمال کرتے ہیں لہٰذا ہمیں اپنے حالات قدرے بہتر بنانے کے لئے لمبی مسافت (۱۱) طے کرنا ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. Atomic energy; 2. utilised; 3. on the contrary; 4. peaceful purposes; 5. demand and supply; 6. difference; 7. vilification; 8. destructive purposes; 9. do not let us establish our bonafides; 1. technique of production; 11. go a long way off.

Atomic energy can be put to use for various purposes. It can be utilised for the service of humanity. By producing electricity we can use it for thousands of purposes. Factories and fast trains can be run, and best of all we can illuminate our homes and streets by dispelling darkness. We have only one atomic electric plant at Karachi. In a small country like South Korea more than a dozen atomic plants are in operation. In America more than eighty are working and more than one hundred are under construction. We shall need twenty plants of eight hundred MW capacity during the coming twenty years to meet the gap between supply and demand. Our enemies spare no efforts in their propaganda of vilification against us that Pakistan would, instead of harnessing it for peaceful purposes, use it for destructive ends. Instead of running factories it shall be utilised for preparing an Islamic atom bomb of which Israel the pampered child of America, is mortally afraid. We have made frantic efforts to convince our friends of our good intentions but our enemies do not at all let us establish our bonafides. Talks are again under way with France for the acquisition of technique for production of atomic energy. Positive results are expected. The yardstick of a country's advancement is its use of energy per head. In this respect we are perhaps one of the most backward countries of the world where we use only two hundred units per capita per annum whereas in America it is ten thousand units and in Europe seven thousand units. In order to improve our condition a bit in this respect we have yet to go a long way off.

EXERCISE 27

ہم زندہ رہنے کے لئے (۱) کھاتے ہیں نہ کہ کھانے کے لئے زندہ ہیں۔ سب سمجھدار لوگ اچھا کھانا پسند کرتے ہیں۔ اس سے مراد مرغن (۲) کھانے نہیں۔ کھانا ایسا ہونا چاہئے جو آسانی سے ہضم (۳) ہوسکے اور اس کے کھانے کے بعد طبیعت بوجھل (۴) محسوس نہ کرے۔ ہر شخص اپنی خوراک کی ایک مقدار معین (۵) کرتا ہے زیادہ کھانے سے طبیعت ہشاش بشاش رہنے کی بجائے افسردہ ہو جاتی ہے۔ پیٹو (۶) لوگ زیادہ کھا تو لیتے ہیں مگر بسا اوقات تنگ ہی رہتے ہیں۔ کھانا ہضم نہ ہونے سے نیند خراب ہوتی ہے اور زندگی بے کیف (۷) ہو کر رہ جاتی ہے ایسے لوگ مٹاپے (۸) کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جو ہزاروں بیماریوں کی جڑ ہے۔ اس سے ذیابیطس (۹) اور دل کی دھڑکن (۱۰) کی سی بیماریاں جنم لیتی ہیں۔ ان آفات (۱۱) سے بچنے کے لئے کھانے پینے میں اعتدال (۱۲) ضروری ہے۔ متوازن غذا (۱۳) لمبی زندگی (۱۴) دیتی ہے ایسی غذا وہ ہے جس میں سبزیوں اور پھلوں کی وافر مقدار موجود ہو کیونکہ ان میں حیاتین (۱۵) کثرت سے پائے جاتے ہیں۔ چکنائی (۱۶) کا زیادہ استعمال بے حد مضر ہے۔ اس سے پرہیز اشد ضروری ہے۔ سادہ کھانا جس میں نشاستہ (۱۷) نمکیات (۱۸) روغنیات (۱۹) لحمیات (۲۰) اور حیاتین ٹھیک مقدار میں موجود ہوں تندرستی کے لئے معاون ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ دودھ ایک مکمل (۲۱) غذا ہے جس میں کیلشیم (۲۲) وافر مقدار میں پائی جاتی ہے۔ یہ ہمارے جسم کی ہڈیوں اور دانتوں کو مضبوط بنانے میں مد ثابت ہوتا ہے۔ روغنیات لحمیات اور نشاستہ دار غذائیں حرارت (۲۳) پیدا کرنے والی غذائیں ہیں۔ وہ ہمیں توانائی (۲۴) بخشتی ہیں لحمیات اور معدنیات ہمارے جسم کی تعمیر اور مرمت (۲۴) کے لئے ضروری ہیں معدنیات حیاتین اور سب سے بڑھ کر پانی ہمارے جسم میں کیمیائی تبدیلیوں (۲۵) کو باقاعدگی (۲۶) بخشتے ہیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. eat to live, not live to eat; 2. heavy; 3. digest; 4. burdensome or heavy; 5. fix; 6. glutton; 7. dull and monotonous; 8. obesity; 9. diabetes; 10. palpitation of heart; 11. calamities; 12. moderation; 13. balanced diet; 14. longevity of life; 15.. vitamins; 16. fats; 17. carbohydrates; 18. minerals; 19. fats; 20. proteins; 21. complete diet; 22. calcium; 23. heat; 24. energy; 25. repair; 26.. chemical changes; 27., regularise.

We eat to live, not live to eat. All sensible people like to eat good food. It does not mean heay foods. The food should be such as could be easily digested and it does not make us feel burdened. Everybody fixes the quantity of his food. Eating more than required makes one sad and 'sullen rather than happy and cheerful. The gluttons eat more than, they can digest. Mostly they feel perturbed. Due to indigestion their sleep is disturbed and life becomes dull and dreary. They fall a prey to. Diabetes and throbbing of the heart. In order to avoid. Balanced diet is the secret of longevity of life. This diet contains enough quantity of vegetables and fruits because they contain sufficient quantity of vitamins. The use of flats more than required is very injurious. It is 'essential to avoid its use. Simple diet containing proportionate quantity 'of carbohydrates, minerals, fats, proteins and vitamins, is helpful to a healthy life. Milk is a complete food in which calcium is found in good quantity. It is useful in making our bones and teeth strong. Foods containing Cats, proteins and carbohydrates supply us energy. Proteins and minerals are essential for building and repair of our bodies. Minerals, vitamins and most important is water to regulate the chemical changes taking place in our bodies.

EXERCISE 28

پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی دولت اس کے وسیع و عریض (۱) زرخیز (۲) میدان ہیں دریائے سندھ کے بالائی اور زیریں میدانوں کا شمار دنیا کے زرخیز ترین میدانوں میں شمار ہوتا ہے۔ یہ علاقے اپنی زرخیزی کے طفیل قدیم زمانے سے انسانی تہذیب و تمدن (۳) کا گہوارہ رہے ہیں۔ اور ان میں ہر طرح کی فصلیں پھل اور سبزیاں بکثرت پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔ زراعت پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا اور واحد

شعبہ (۴) ہے جس سے خام ملکی (۵) پیداوار کا (۶) فیصد حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ یہ شعبہ آبادی کے ۵۵ فیصد لوگوں کو روزگار (۷) مہیا کرتا ہے۔ نیز برآمدات (۸) سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی میں اس کا حصہ ۷۰ فیصد ہے۔ جس سے تیار شدہ زرعی برآمدات (۹) بھی شامل ہیں۔ پاکستان زرعی شعبے میں ترقی کی جانب رواں دواں (۱۰) ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ پاکستان ترقی پذیر ممالک (۱۱) کے اس خاص گروپ میں شامل ہو گیا ہے جو زرعی پیداوار کو بڑھانے اور اس کی بلند شرح قائم رکھنے میں کامیاب ہوئے ہیں۔ پاکستان نے گندم کپاس چاول اور گنے کی پیداوار میں خود کفالت (۱۲) کی منزل حاصل کر لی ہے۔ اس کو قائم رکھنے اور اسے برآمدات کی منزل کی طرف بڑھانے میں مسلسل کوششوں (۱۳) کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہمارے زرعی تحقیقاتی (۱۴) مرکز میں قابل قدر (۱۵) کام ہو رہا ہے اور فصلوں کی حالت بہتر بنانے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ زرمبادلہ (۱۶) کمانے کی کوششوں میں نمایاں کامیابی (۱۷) ہوئی ہے۔

Vocabulary: 1. vast plains; 2. fertile; 3. cradle of culture and civilisation; 4. the only, the sole occupation; 5. raw material; 6. employment or job. 7. exports; 8. agricultural exports; 9. marching forward; 10. developing countries; 11. self-sufficient; 12. continuous efforts; 13. research centres; 14. worthwhile; 15. foreign exchange; 16. outstanding success.

The most valuable asset of Pakistan is its vast fertile plains. The Upper and Lower plains of Sindh are counted among the most fertile plains of the world. These plains have been the cradle of human civilisation on account of their fertility. All sorts of crops, fruits and vegetables are grown here in abundance. Agriculture is the only big occupation of Pakistan which produces twenty-five percent of raw material of the country and provides job to the fifty-five per cent of its population. Its share in the exports of the country comes to seventy per cent which includes finished agricultural products. Pakistan is marching forward on the path of progress in the field of agriculture. That is why Pakistan has joined that group of developing countries which have succeeded in developing agricultural products and maintaining its high rate. Pakistan has attained self-sufficiency with respect to wheat, cotton and sugar-cane. To maintain this level of production and boost the exports continuous efforts are needed in our agricultural research centres. Outstanding achievement has been attained in constantly improving our crops and earning more and more of foreign exchange.

EXERCISE 29

تاج محل دنیا کے سات عجائبات (۱) میں سے ہے یہ شہر آگرہ میں دریائے جمنا کے کنارے واقع ہے۔ یہاں شاہ جہاں کی محبوب (۲) ملکہ ممتاز محل تین صدیوں سے گہری نیند سو (۳) رہی ہے سفید سنگ (۴) مرمر کی وسیع عمارت خوبصورتی اور شان شوکت (۵) میں لاثانی ہے۔ اس کے چاروں طرف سرخ پتھر کی دیوار ہے اس کے اندر پانچ فوارے (۶) ہیں۔ مصنوعی جھیلیں (۷) اور صنوبر کے درخت (۸) اس کی دلکشی کو دوبالا (۹) کرتے ہیں اس کے چار عالیشان مینار پہرہ داروں (۱۰) کی طرح کھڑے ہیں۔ سب سے عمدہ چیز قبر کا سفید دروازہ ہے جو غالباً ہاتھی دانت (۱۱) کا بنا ہے اس میں مختلف (۱۲) رنگوں کے بیل بوٹے (۱۳) قیمتی پتھروں سے بنائے گئے ہیں اور سنگ مرمر کے اندر قیمتی جواہرات (۱۳) لگے ہیں یہ عمارت مغلیہ ذوق (۱۵) کی آئینہ دار (۱۶) ہے اور اس زمانے کے کاریگروں کی اعلیٰ مہارت (۱۷) کی منہ بولتی تصویر (۱۸) ہے۔ اس کی بنیادیں اس مہارت سے رکھی گئی ہیں کہ تین چار سو سال گزرنے پر بھی کوئی دراڑ (۱۹) نہیں پڑی۔ باد و باراں (۲۰) کا اس پامردی (۲۱) سے مقابلہ (۲۲) کیا ہے کہ اس کی چمک دمک (۲۳) میں وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ذرہ بھر فرق نہیں پڑا۔ البتہ موجودہ دور میں جگہ جگہ (۲۴) کارخانوں کا قیام اس کے ارد گرد شدید خطرہ کا باعث ہے۔ کارخانوں سے تیزابی مادوں (۲۵) کا اخراج اور زہریلی (۲۶) گیسوں (۲۷) کا نکلنا دنیا کے اس عجوبہ کی خوبصورتی کے لئے خطرہ کا باعث ہے۔ حکومت ہند کو جو [illegible] (۲۷) کے تحفظ (۲۸) کے بلند و بانگ دعوے (۲۹) کرتی ہے چاہئے کہ مقبرہ کے مضافات (۳۰) میں نئے کارخانوں کی تعمیر پر پابندی عائد (۳۱) کر دے اور پرانے کارخانوں سے زہریلے مواد کے تدارک (۳۲) کا اہتمام کرے۔

Vocabulary: 1. wonders; 2. beloved; 3. deep eternal sleep; 4. marble; 5. glory; 6. fountains; 7. artificial lakes; 8. pine trees; 9. add to its charm; 10. watchman; 11. ivory; 12. variegated colours; 13. flowery designs; 14. jewels; 15. taste; 16. reflect; 17. excellent skill; 18. stands a positive testimony; 19. crack; 20. wind and weather; 21. steadfastly; 22. withstand; 23. luster; 24. mushroom growth; 25. acidic fumes; 26. emit; 27. poisonous gases; 28. ancient monuments; 29. preservation; 30. tall claims; 31. suburbs; 32. impose a ban; 33. counteract.

Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is situated on the bank of Jumna near the city of Agra. Here the beloved queen of Shah Jahan, named Mumtaz Mahal has been enjoying eternal rest for the last three centuries. This vast building of white marble is matchless in its grandeur and excellence. There is a red stone wall round it. Inside it, fountains, artificial lakes and pine trees in the garden add to its glory. The four minarets stand Like sentinels round it. The most magnificent is the white gate of the tomb. It is probably made of ivory. Its variegated flowery designs are of precious stones and valuable jewels are set in marble. This building is a living symbol of Mughal taste and stands a positive proof of the dexterity of the technicians of those days. Its foundations have been laid so skilfully that with the lapse of three/four centuries, not a single crack can be seen in the whole building. It has withstood the vagaries of weather so steadfastly that its lustre has in no way suffered with the passage of time. But the mushroom growth of factories round it in modern times poses a serious threat to its beauty. These factories emit fumes of smoke and poisonous gases which are a grave danger to the grandeur of the mausoleum. The government of India which makes tall claims for the preservation of these ancient monuments should impose a ban on the construction of new factories in the suburb of this tomb and suitable measures be taken to counteract the poisonous elements emitted by the old factories.

EXERCISE 30

اورنگزیب عالمگیر ایک مضبوط (۱) محنتی (۲) اور فرض شناس (۳) حاکم تھے وہ معاملات حکومت (۴) کی جانب پوری توجہ دیتے تھے وہ حکومت کو اللہ کا عطیہ (۵) سمجھتے تھے ان کا یقین محکم (۶) تھا کہ اگر وہ اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری تندہی (۷) سے بجا نہیں لائیں گے تو روز حساب (۸) اللہ کے سامنے اپنے اعمال کے جواب دہ (۹) ہوں گے انصاف کے متعلق آپ کو خاص خیال رہتا تھا اور درخواست گزار (۱۰) مظلوم (۱۱) لوگوں کو ان کے دربار میں بے روک ٹوک (۱۲) رسائی حاصل تھی۔ بچپن سے ہی آپ راسخ العقیدہ (۱۳) مسلمان تھے۔ تخت نشینی کے بعد آپ نے قرآن کریم حفظ (۱۴) کر لیا۔ تعلیمات اسلامی (۱۵) میں آپ ید طولیٰ (۱۶) رکھتے تھے اپنی نگرانی میں آپ نے جید علماء (۱۷) سے فقہ اسلامیہ (۱۸) کی تدوین (۱۹) کرائی۔ فتاویٰ عالمگیری کو سلطنت بھر میں عملاً رائج (۲۰) کیا۔ اپنے ذاتی اخراجات کے لئے سرکاری خزانے سے کوئی رقم وصول کرنے کی پروا نہیں کرتے تھے وہ نہایت سادہ زندگی بسر کرتے تھے جسے دیکھ کر خلفائے راشدین (۲۱) کی یاد تازہ ہوتی تھی۔ آپ حضرت مجدد الف ثانی کا نہایت احترام (۲۲) کرتے تھے اور ان کی تعلیمات کے زیر اثر سلطنت میں بہت سے اصلاحات (۲۳) نافذ (۲۴) کیں۔

Vocabulary: 1. sturdy; 2. industrious; 3. dutiful; 4. administration of the state; 5. gift; 6. firm faith; 7. with a keen sense of duty; 8. Day of Judgment; 9. answerable; 10. petitioners; 11. oppressed; 12. without any hindrance; 13. access; 14. orthodox; 15. committed to memory; 16. Islamic learning; 17. well versed; 18. distinguished scholars; 19. Islamic jurisprudence; 20. got compiled; 21. adopted; 22. pious Caliphs; 23. utmost devotion; 24. reforms; 25. introduced.

Aurangzeb Alamgir was a sturdy, diligent and dutiful ruler. He paid full attention to the administration of the state. He considered crown as a trust granted by God. He

firmly believed that if he did not carry out his responsibilities with a keen sense of duty he would be answerable to God on the Day of Judgment. He was very particular about justice. The oppressed and the petitioners had an easy access to his court without any hindrance. From his very childhood he was an orthodox Muslim. After his accession to the throne he committed the Holy Quran to memory. He was deeply well versed in Islamic learning. Under his personal supervision he got compiled the best digest of the Muslim jurisprudence by the distinguished Ulema. Fatawa-i-Alamgiri was adopted by him as a code of practice for his Empire. He did not care to receive even a single rupee from the state treasury for his personal expenses. In spite of being a sovereign, he lived an austere life which reminded the people the life of the pious Muslim Caliphs. He looked upon Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani with utmost devotion and introduced many reforms under the influence of his teachings.

TRANSLATION QUESTIONS ASKED IN PREVIOUS PMS (PUNJAB) PAPERS

PMS 2015

انسانی فطرت کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہو گا کہ انسان میں دو قوتیں ہیں جس پر اس کے فکر اور عمل کا دارومدار ہے، قوتِ ادراک احساس۔ شاعر میں قوتِ احساس غیر معمولی ہوتا ہے اور اس احساس کے زیر اثر شعر کو وجود بخشتا ہے۔ لیکن بہت سے شاعروں میں قوتِ ادراک نہیں ہوتا۔ اس لیے ان کی شاعری وقتی، عارضی اور جذباتی نوعیت کی ہوتی ہے، اس کا اثر دیرپا نہیں ہوتا بہت کم شاعروں کی شاعری میں دونوں قوتوں، قوتِ احساس اور قوتِ ادراک کا عمل دخل ہوتا ہے۔ وہی شعرا عظیم اور آفاقی ہوتے ہیں اور ان کا پیغام زمان و مکان کی پابندیوں سے مبرا ہوتا ہے۔

PMS 2014

اسلامی تاریخ میں حضرت خدیجہؓ کی طرح کی خواتین کم ہی نظر آتی ہیں جنہوں نے خواتین کے لیے عمل کی راہیں آسان تر اور روشن تر بنائی ہیں۔ ان کی یہ عظمت تو قابلِ رشک ہے کہ وہ پہلے ایمان لانے والی انسان ہیں مگر ان کی یہ عظمت ہماری نظروں سے پوشیدہ رہتی ہے کہ انہوں نے خود اپنے لیے اس ذاتِ بابرکات کو تلاش کیا جسے دُرِ یتیم کہتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے عرب کی مالدار ترین خاتون ہوتے ہوئے امیر ترین روسائے عرب کے رشتے ٹھکرائے اور مہر و وفا اور قربانی کی لازوال داستان رقم کی ہے۔ انہوں نے خاندانِ نبوت کی آبیاری کرتے ہوئے اپنا تن بھی جلایا اور اپنا دھن بھی قربان کیا۔ آج یوم خواتین پر حقوقِ نسواں اور عورت کی آزادی اور مساوات کا بڑا چرچا ہے مگر ہم ان خواتین کا وہ معاشرتی کردار دنیا کے سامنے نہیں لا پا رہے اور نہ ہی اس پر عمل درآمد کے لیے کوئی طریقہ کار وضع کر رہے ہیں۔

PMS 2012

آج کل اس نفسا نفسی کے دور میں ہر کوئی اپنا الو سیدھا کرتا ہے۔ کوئی کسی کی پرواہ نہیں کرتا۔ نہ کسی کے دل میں سچا پیار جذبہ خلوص۔ اخلاقی اقدار زوال پذیر ہیں۔ ہم نہ صرف انسانوں سے مطلب پرستی برتتے ہیں بلکہ اپنے ملک سے بھی۔ کیا ہم سب نے مل کر کبھی سوچا ہے کہ اس ملک میں جہاں کبھی پیار کے شادیانے بجتے تھے اب دہشت گردی کا سماں ہے۔ لیکن اب بھی کچھ نہیں بگڑا۔ اگر ہم پاکستان سے سچی محبت کریں اور اپنے گریبان میں جھانکیں تو ہم خود ہی اپنی کئی خامیاں دور کر سکتے ہیں ہم سب ہی کل کے معمار ہیں۔ ہمیں فرقہ پرستی غربت و امارت اور ادنیٰ اور اعلیٰ کے فرق کو مٹا دینا چاہیے ہم یک جان ہو کر اس ملک کا مستقبل سنوارنا ہے۔ دعا کریں کہ اس ملک و قوم کا ہر فرد متحد ہو کر اس ملک کی فکر کرنا شروع کر دے کیونکہ زندہ ہے پاکستان تو ہم سب زندہ ہیں۔

PMS 2009

بڑے آدمی میں وہی عام، سادہ اور چھوٹی چھوٹی خوبیاں ہوتی ہیں جن پر ہر شخص کا اختیار ہوتا ہے۔ فرق صرف اتنا کہ عام آدمی میں یہ خوبیاں ہوتی ہیں اور خاص آدمیوں میں ان کی روح اور ان کا جوہر ہوتا ہے۔ قائداعظم کی جانی پہچانی ذات میں کوئی بات ایسی نہ تھی جو سمجھ میں نہ آئے۔ شخصیت کی اعتبار سے وہ ایک سیدھے سادے آدمی تھے۔ ان کی خاص خاص خوبیوں کی فہرست کچھ یوں بنے گی: عزم، عمل، دیانت، خطابت اور خودداری۔

COMMON IDIOMS AND PHRASES

A

1. **Above all:** Allama Iqbal was a great philosopher but above all he was a great poet.
2. **According to:** All the Muslims must conduct themselves according to the tenets of Islam.
3. **After all:** We should not condemn him altogether. After all he is a recognised scholar of Islam.
4. **All along:** Rashid is good for nothing. He has all along been a burden on his parents.
5. **All at once:** We were nearing our destination when our car came to a standstill all at once. (suddenly).
6. **All in all:** The head clerk is all in all in this office. (has full authority).
7. **All and sundry:** He invited all and sundry to the feast to celebrate the success of his son in the competition examination, (most of the people).
8. **All the same:** Whether they accept our invitation or not, it is all the same to us.
9. **As good as one's word:** *(truthful and sincere):* Our Principal is as good as his word.
10. **As if:** He felt as if he was running high temperature.
11. **As it were:** *(so to speak):* He was, as it were, an eyesore to most members of the family.
12. **As ill luck would have it:** *(unfortunately):* He was already in trouble, as ill luck would have it he lost his only son.
13. **As a matter of fact:** *(really):* He looked dull but as a matter of fact he was quite intelligent.
14. **As ever:** *(as before):* Arshad proved to be a sincere friend as ever.
15. **Above board:** He is always open and above board in all his dealing with his colleagues. (honest).
16. **Add fuel to fire:** The Principal's remarks added fuel to the fire. The students flew into fury and decided to go on strike. (excited)
17. **Add insult to injury:** He called him a thief and added insult to injury by saying that his father was a pick-pocket.
18. **After one's heart:** *(what one likes):* He married a girl after his heart.
19. **At sea:** *(at a loss to understand):* The students were all at sea and could not do full justice to their paper in chemistry.
20. **Alpha and Omega:** *(beginning and end):* The alpha and omega of his speech was that Islam is a religion of peace.

21 **Apple of discord:** The division of property was the apple of discord between the two brothers. (cause of quarrel)

22. **An axe to grind:** *(a selfish motive):* He is a selfishman and always has an axe to grind in all his activities. (selfish motive).

23 **An eye wash:** *(a mere show):* His hue and cry on the death of his father was just an eye wash. In his heart of heart he was feeling pleased to grab his property

24 **An apple of one's eyes:** *(a dear one):* She is the apple of her parents' eyes

25. **An open secret:** *(known to every one):* How he became rich overnight is an open secret

26 **Allahdin's lamps:** *(A magical power):* It is only an Allahdin's lamp that can make Pakistan an oil rich country in the twinkling of an eye.

27 **Animal spirits:** *(natural cheerfulness):* Our players showed animal spirits on winning the match.

28 **Apple-pie order:** *(Perfect order):* She is a good housewife and keeps the house in apple-pie order.

29. **At a stone's throw:** *(not far off):* His office is at a stones throw from his house.

30. **At arm's length:** *(at a distance):* We should keep such cheats at arm's length.

31. **At daggers drawn:** *(not on good terms):* The students belonging to two parties have been at daggers drawn with one another since the day of Union Election.

32 **At large:** *(not caught):* The culprits involved in murder are still at large.

33 **At the eleventh hour:** *(at the last moment):* They cancelled their programme of going for an outing at the eleventh hours because of a sudden change in the weather.

34 **An Augean Stable:** *(a great wrong or a serious nuisance):* The Metropolitan Corporation Lahore cleaned the Augean stable by removing the cattle from the city.

35 **At first hand:** *(from original source):* I got this information at first hand.

36 **At a pinch:** *(In emergency or in the absence of anything better):* This device would do at a pinch but we should look for some better trick.

37. **Achilles' heel:** *(one weak point in a man's character):* Greed proved to be the Achilles' heel in Lady Macbeth's character.

38 **Abound in:** *(full of):* The tank abounds in fish.

39 **Abound with:** The kitchen abounds with vermins.

40. **Abreast of:** *(not to fall behind):* We must read newspapers to keep ourselves abreast of the times.

41 **Within an ace of:** *(a hair breadth escape):* He was within an ace of death when a divine hand came to his rescue.

42. **Adament to:** *(obstinate):* 1. He was adament on the question of separation.
2. He was adament to her requests. (unyielding).

43 **Address oneself:** *(attend to):* It is time you should address

44. **To make an ass of oneself:** *(to act foolishly):* You should not make an ass of yourself by undertaking this uphill task.

45. **At home in:** *(well up):* He is quite at home in English.

46. **At the beck and call:** *(under perfect control):* The servant is at the beck and call of his master.

47. **At sixes and sevens:** *(in muddle or disorder):* The maid servant slipped away leaving everything at sixes and sevens in the kitchen.

48 **Adam's ale:** *(pure water):* I shall quench my thirst with Adam's ale.

49 **Against a rainy day:** *(time of adversity):* We must put by something against a rainy day.

50 **At a white heat:** *(intense passion):* In Quaid-i-azam the ardent ambition for the creation of Pakistan was a white heat.

51 **Abortive effort:** *(labour without success):* It is better to be successful in one game than to make abortive effort in all games.

52 **To hang about:** *(to stick around like a slave):* Many a men hang about the superintendent in Government offices.

53 **To bring about:** *(to cause to happen):* Only a team work in the country can bring about a change in the existing circumstances.

54. **Above one's station:** *(beyond one's position):* He may try his best but the post is definitely above his station.

55. **Above one's understanding:** *(that which is not easily understandable):* His talk is always above one's understanding.

56. **Over and above:** *(in addition to):* Over and above this problem, I want to discuss some other problems too.

57. **A captain absolute:** *(a self-willed person):* In a democratic government, a leader cannot afford to become a captain absolute; he has also to look to others' point of view.

58. **To abstract a thing from:** *(to withdraw, to take out):* I have abstracted the whole money from my bank account.

59. **Abundance of the heart:** *(overflowing emotion):* Quaid-e-Azam supported the cause of Muslims with abundance of the heart.

60. **To square up an account:** *(to clear an account):* On the payment of Rs. 400/- to us your accounts will be fully squared up.

61. **To hold to no account:** *(to hold responsible):* People in India brought government to account for the occupation of Kashmir.

62. **Within an ace of:** *(narrowly):* After the motor accident he escaped within an ace of death.

63. **Not known from Adam:** *(have no knowledge of; have never heard of):* I have not known from Adam your friend Mr. Rashid.

64. **Addle-headed:** *(foolish):* Many collegians are addle-headed these days.

65. **Addle-egg:** *(proud):* My father-in-law is an addle-egg.

66. **Advantage ground:** *(superiority in place or position):* Once a man gets popular, he is an advantage ground to go ahead with his schemes at a quick pace.

67. **To take a person at an advantage:** *(to catch one by surprise):* The Russians took the Americans at an advantage at the Geneva Conference.

68. **To be all agog:** *(to be eager):* The whole nation was all agog to have the last glimpse of Quaid-e-Azam.

69. **To give a person the air:** *(to dismiss him)*: A dishonest person is given the air in no time.

70. **An air-absurdity:** *(an appearance of foolishness)*: He is always having an air of absurdity.

71. **All and sundry:** *(individually and collectively)*: The law applies to all and sundry.

72. **For good and all:** *(finally)*: I have settled my accounts with my office for good and all.

73. **To take amiss:** *(misunderstand)*: You may tell me whatever you want, I will not take amiss.

74. **Ever and anon:** *(every now and then)*: He comes to my house ever and anon.

75. **To act as antidote:** *(to neutralize)*: Truth acts as an antidote to falsehood.

76. **God's ape:** *(a born fool)*: He is a God's ape.

77. **On the apex:** *(culminating point)*: During his last years of life Liaquat Ali Khan stood on the apex.

78. **Apostle of:** *(advocate of)*: He is an apostle of truth.

79. **Art and part:** *(design and execution)*: We have no art and part in Red Cross affairs.

80. **Sackcloth and ashes:** *(symbol of repentance)*: The defeated nations do not wear sackcloth and ashes.

B

1. **Behind the scene:** I felt that something foul was being done behind the scene.

2. **Behind the back:** It is bad manners to talk ill of others behind their back.

3. **Behind the screen:** Clever people direct others from behind the screen. (secretly)

4. **Beside the mark:** *(not to the point)*: The arguments of the lawyer were quite beside the mark.

5. **Beside oneself with:** *(touched, overwhelmed)*: He was beside himself with rage on hearing the taunting remarks.

6. **Between you and me:** *(in confidence)*: Between you and me, she would never agree to marry him.

7. **Back out of:** *(withdraw from a promise)*: He promised to help me but backed out at the eleventh hour.

8. **Backbone:** *(chief support)*: Those men who make a bold stand while others fly away to save their skin, are the backbone of the nation.

9. **To the backbone:** *(thoroughly)*: He is a Pakistani to the backbone.

10. **Make a bee-line for:** *(go straight)*: As she found him in rage, she made a bee-line for the door.

11. **To have a bee to one's bonnet:** *(to be obsessed by an idea, to be crazy for)*: Do not take his remarks seriously. He does not, sometimes, know what he is saying. He has a bee in his bonnet.

12. **Have one's name bandied about:** *(to be a subject of gossip)*: Do not have your name bandied about.

13. **The be-all and end-all:** *(main aim)*: Getting of wealth is not the be-all and end-all of life.

14. **Beard the lion in his den:** *(to attack a dangerous person in his quarters)*: It requires guts to beard the lion in his den.

15. **Beat about the bush:** *(not to talk to the point)*: You need not beat about the bush. Please come to the point without any loss of time.

16. **Beg the question:** *(To take for granted the very thing which requires to be proved)*: To say of Akbar that he cannot steal because he is honest is to beg the question.

17. **Beggar description:** *(make words seem poor or inadequate)*: The beauty of the Taj beggars all description.

18. **To hit below the belt:** *(give an unfair blow)*: It is mean to hit the enemy below the belt.

19. **Beside the point:** *(having nothing to do with what is being discussed)*: His financial position is quite beside the point when we consider his fitness for the job.

20. **Get the better of him:** *(overcome)*: His shyness got the better of him.

21. **Bid fair:** *(seems likely to)*: Our plan bids fair to succeed.

22. **Blow over:** *(pass by)*: The storm will soon blow over.

23. **Keep body and soul together:** *(keep alive)*: His income is hardly sufficient to keep his body and soul together.

24. **Boil down:** *(In short, condense)*: Your arguments boil down to this that you are quite innocent.

25. **Out of bounds:** *(area not allowed to enter)*: This part of the cantonment is out of bounds for the public.

26. **Bound up with:** *(connected with)*: My welfare is bound up with my country.

27. **Backstairs influence:** *(influence exerted secretly)*: He got this job through backstairs influence. He stood nowhere on the merit list.

28. **Bad blood:** *(enmity)*: His cold blooded murder caused bad blood between the two parties.

29. **Bag and baggage:** *(completely)*: The tenant was thrown out of the house bag and baggage by the land lady.

30. **Balance of power:** To keep the balance of power between the prime minister and the President is of utmost importance for Pakistan.

31. **Bask in the sunshine:** *(enjoy favours)*: I have been basking in the sunshine of your favour for quite a long time.

32. **Be carried away by:** *(to be swept away)*: He was carried away by his eloquent speech.

33. **Be Greek to:** *(beyond understanding)*: His lecture was all Greek to me.

34. **Be in good books:** *(to be favourite)*: He tried hard to be in the good books of his officer.

35. **To be in bad odour:** *(unpopular)*: The British rule in India was in bad odour after the tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh.

36. **Be the order of the day:** *(be the rule or fashion):* Seminars and Conferences are the order of the day in Pakistan.

37. **To bear the brunt of:** *(endure the main shock):* I had to bear the brunt of the enemy attack in the thick of the battle.

38. **Bed of roses:** *(a situation of ease and comfort):* Life is not a bed of roses.

39. **To bell the cat:** *(to risk ones life in order to save others):* Everybody knew that he was a criminal but nobody was ready to bell the cat by reporting against him to the police.

40. **To be beside oneself:** *(to be completely out of one's senses):* He was beside himself with rage when he heard that his wife was insulted.

41. **Between the devil and the deep sea:** *(between two serious dangers):* Being surrounded by his enemies from all sides he found himself between the devil and the deep sea. He found no way to make good his escape.

42. **Bolt from the blue:** *(a sudden misfortune):* The news of his mother's death came as a bolt from the blue for him.

43. **Bone of contention:** *(apple of discord):* Father's property is a bone of contention between the two brothers.

44. **Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:** *(belonging to a rich family):* He shirks hard work because he is born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

45. **Break the ice:** *(to end silence):* All were sitting quiet. I broke the ice and a lively discussion started.

46. **Bridge over:** *(bring about reconciliation):* I am trying hard to bridge over the differences between two of my friends.

47. **Bring a person to knees:** *(to force a person to submit):* He brought his rival to his knees by defeating him in a court of law.

48. **A burning question:** *(a question demanding solution):* Kashmir problem is a burning question of the day.

49. **Burning candle at both ends:** *(dangerously exhaust one's energies):* He burnt the candle at both ends by sitting at his desk till late at night and then starting his work early next morning.

50. **Bury the hatchet:** *(to come to terms, to make peace):* Let us bury the hatchet and make friends again.

51. **By fits and starts:** *(at intervals):* We can never accomplish anything working by fits and starts.

52. **By leaps and bounds:** *(very rapidly):* After his initial success, he is now progressing by leaps and bounds.

53. **To escape by the skin of one's teeth:** *(escape narrowly):* In the bomb blast he escaped by the skin of his teeth.

54. **Once in a blue moon:** *(seldom):* He comes to see his parents once in a blue moon.

55. **A blue stocking:** *(a woman who prides herself on her learning):* She considers herself a great scholar, she is merely a blue stocking and pretends to have read most of the classics.

56. **Burn one's boats:** *(to take an irrevocable step):* Tariq, the great Muslim General on landing in Spain, ordered his boats to be burnt, so that there could be no possibility of retreat.

57. **To get at the bottom of:** *(to get to know the truth):* The Principal wanted to get at the bottom of the case so that innocent students should not be punished along with the guilty.

58. **In cold blood:** *(deliberately):* The Muslim General was murdered in cold blood.

59. **His bark is worse than his bite:** *(a person who is harsh in outward appearances but is, in reality, soft hearted):* The students soon came to know that their Principal's bark was worse than his bite.

60. **Between two fires:** *(In an awkward position):* The husband is between two fires, if he allows his wife a free hand she plays havoc with his money, but if he tries to keep her within proper limits, he is dubbed as close-fisted.

61. **Make a clean breast of:** *(to confess a fault):* He made a clean breast of the crime that he had forged the cheque.

62. **Hold a brief for:** *(to defend someone):* I hold no brief for my guilty friend.

63. **Take the bull by the horns:** *(to face a formidable foe courageously):* We should be bold enough to take the bull by the horns if we have the guts.

64. **Take bull by the horns:** *(to fight against difficulties in a bold manner):* You should pluck courage and take the bull by the horns.

65. **Broken reed:** *(an unreliable person):* In my dealings with him I discovered that he was a broken reed.

66. **Burn one's fingers:** *(learn a lesson by experience):* I have burn my fingers once. I would not repeat the mistake.

67. **Beard a man:** *(to contradict or oppose a man to his face):* We should have the courage to beard the man if you want to correct him.

68. **Beat the air:** *(to make a fruitless effort):* It is nothing short of beating the air by trying to make an unreasonable person see reason.

69. **Blow one's own trumpet:** *(to praise oneself):* Some people are good at blowing their own trumpet.

70. **Brown study:** *(reverie — day dreaming):* My friend approached me and startled me from a fit of brown study.

71. **Bill of fare:** *(list of articles of food provided for a feast):* On entering the hall we found the bill of fare on each table.

72. **A bird's eye view:** *(a general view):* We had a bird's eye view of the city from the minaret of the Badshahi mosque.

73. **A beast of burden:** *(that carries goods):* A donkey is a beast of burden.

74. **A beast of prey:** *(a beast which lives by killing other animals):* A lion is a beast of prey while an eagle is a bird of prey.

75. **Get down to brasstacks:** *(tackling the essential facts):* When the police officers got down to brasstacks, they brought to light many startling facts.

76. **Birds of a feather:** *(Persons or birds likely to act in the same way):* Birds of a feather flock together.

77. **A bird of passage:** *(a migratory bird which spends summer in one land and winter in another).* A cuckoo is bird of passage.

78. **A brazen faced person:** *(shameless):* Some brazen faced persons never hesitate indulging in anti-social activities.

79. **Bolt upright:** *(perfectly erect):* Hearing the noise of the robbers in the house, he woke up and sat bold upright to watch their activities.

80. **Blackmail:** *(intimidate some one by threats):* Drug addicts blackmail people to extort money to carry on with their nefarious practices.

81. **Black sheep:** *(a person of evil reputation):* In every society we have black sheep who feel no scruple in betraying national interests.

82. **Backstair influence:** *(secret and illegitimate influence):* Come what may, I will get a job without backstair influence.

83. **Bark worse than bite:** *(of testy harmless persons):* The school teacher's bark is always worse than his bite.

84. **To turn a man's battery against himself:** *(to defeat a person with his own arguments):* I turned his battery against himself while discussing politics with him.

85. **To bay at the moon:** *(thinking of something impossible to be achieved):* Your efforts are all baying at the moon.

86. **Be-all and end-all:** *(the final result):* One should never be too proud as death is the be-all and end-all of all human beings.

87. **To beggar description:** *(beyond one's power to describe):* The beauty of Kashmir beggars description.

88. **Beneath contempt:** *(not worthy of contempt):* The Prime Minister thought him beneath contempt.

89. **Between the cup and the lip:** *(between hope and reality):* There are many a slip between the cup and the lip.

90. **To give a bit of one's mind:** *(to speak frankly):* When I asked him for some money, he gave a bit of his mind and said no.

91. **To have an oar in another's boat:** *(interfering in another's affairs):* It is unwise to have an oar in another's boat.

92. **To make boot of:** *(to profit):* The new policy of the Government is going to punish those who are making boots by charging higher prices.

93. **To have two strings in one's bow:** *(to have more than one resource):* An intelligent person has always two strings in his bow.

94. **To kick the bucket:** *(to die):* The end of every human being is to kick the bucket one day.

95. **To burn one's fingers:** *(to suffer from interfering in others' affairs):* Confine to your work and do not burn your fingers by muddling in others' affairs.

C

1. **Catch napping:** *(catch some one not doing his duty):* On a surprise visit the Manager caught some workers napping.

2. **Called to the Bar:** *(to be made a barrister):* M.A. Jinnah was the youngest Indian to be called to the Bar.

3. **Call in question:** *(challenge the truth of):* You cannot call his statement in question.

4. **Call a spade a spade:** *(Describe facts clearly without hiding anything):* He is a straight forward person and calls a spade a spade.

5. **Catch at a straw:** *(avail of last source of help):* A drowning man catches at a straw.

6. **Carry coal to New Castle:** *(to take goods to a place where they are already plentiful):* To send rice to Pakistan would be like carrying coal to New Castle.

7. **Carry the day:** *(win a victory):* In the annual sports Mr. Shamim carried the day.

8. **Catch a Tartar:** *(deal with a person who is more than one's match):* In Afghanistan, Russia appeared to have caught a Tartar.

9. **Cock and bull story:** *(absurd story):* It is a cock and bull story that Bharat would sooner or later succeed in beating Pakistan.

10. **Cold comfort:** *(something offered as comfort which instead of consoling the sufferer, rather increases his pain):* It is cold comfort to a sufferer to tell him that what cannot be cured must be endured.

11. **Cold manner:** *(wanting in warmth or kindness):* He received me in a cold manner.

12. **Confirmed bachelor:** *(an elderly person who has decided never to marry):* Our neighbour is a confirmed bechelor and has, with the passage of time become a misogynist (hater of women).

13. **Creature comforts:** *(which give physical pleasures):* We often run after creature comforts and make a shipwreck of our lives.

14. **Crocodile tears:** *(pretend sorrow):* She was shedding crocodile tears over her husband's death. They were always at daggers drawn with each other.

15. **Cross examination:** *(examination by the opposite side):* He felt very awkward when cross examined by the lawyer.

16. **Curtain lecture:** *(a lecture given by a wife to her husband in bed room):* He was tired of the curtain lecture of his wife but found himself helpless.

17. **Confusion worse confounded:** *(confusion increased):* A good deal of discussion has been going on about the Kashmir problem over the years but with the passage of time confusion has become worse confounded.

18. **Cool one's heels:** *(to be kept waiting):* Let him cool his heels for a while before he is given audience by the Prime Minister.

19. **Courage of conviction:** *(fearless in expression of one's beliefs):* Quaid-i-Azam had the courage of conviction. No amount of opposition would deter him from pursuing his objective.

20. **Dutch courages:** *(courage because of heavy drinking):* Those soldiers cannot be called brave because they can only fight under the spell of Dutch courage.

21. **Cross the Rubicon:** *(to take an irrevocable step):* He crossed the Rubicon by deciding to divorce her.

22. **Keep one's fingers crossed:** *(where chances of success or failure are equally balanced):* We are keeping our fingers crossed about the success of our Hockey team in the World Olympics because European teams have wonderfully improved their standard over the years.

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23. **Cry in the wilderness:** *(useless):* I am sure our prayers would not prove to be a cry in the wilderness.

24. **Curry favour:** *(win favour by underhand means):* Many members crossed the floor in the Parliament to curry favour with the ruling party.

25. **Cut short:** *(end abruptly):* He cut short his speech to allow others to take the floor.

26. **Cut off in prime:** *(come to an end in full youth):* Plague cut him off in his prime.

27. **Cut the Gordian knot:** *(overcome a difficulty by a bold step):* The Indian leaders cut the Gordian knot by deciding that India would be divided into two independent sovereign states after the departure of the British.

28. **Cast pear is before swine:** *(do things for people who are incapable of appreciating):* It is foolish to ask the infidels to embrace Islam because they are simply incapable of appreciating its blessings.

29. **Care a fig:** *(care little):* I care a fig for what he says about me.

30. **Cat's paw:** *(a tool in somebody's hands):* The clever politicians make a cat's paw of students to grind their own axe.

31. **Chicken-hearted:** *(coward):* He is a chicken-hearted fellow therefore he cannot face his foes.

32. **Clip one's wings:** *(to deprive one of power):* The minister was ambitious but the Prime Minister clipped his wings.

33. **Collect oneself:** *(to regain self-control):* The news of dismissal from service stunned him but he soon collected himself.

34. **Creep up one's sleeves:** *(to win somebody's favour):* By his cleverness he has managed to creep the sleeves of his boss.

35. **Creep in:** *(enter stealthily):* In a bad company evil does creep in, in spite of our efforts.

36. **Crow over:** *(to exult meanly):* Only mean people crow over their defeated foes.

37. **Cut in:** *(to enter into talk in an ill-mannered way):* Some foolish people are in the habit of cutting in when elderly people are engaged in a serious conversation.

38. **Cut short:** *(to interrupt):* He was delivering a speech when he was cut short by a foolish fellow.

39. **Cut up:** *(badly injured):* He felt bitterly cut up by the criticism of his enemies.

40. **Cut to the quick:** *(feel acute pain):* Mother's rebukes cut her to the quick.

41. **Cut a sorry figure:** *(make a poor show):* He cut a sorry figure on the stage.

42. **The cat is out of bag:** *(the secret is out):* You may do whatever you like to hide the facts but the cat is already out of the bag.

43. **Cat and dog life:** *(to be quarrelling):* The husband and wife are leading a cat and dog life.

44. **You can't both have the cake and eat it:** *(to avail of both the options at one and the same time):* You can either hoard wealth or lead a life of luxury. You can't both have the cake and eat it.

45. **To put the cart before the horse:** *(to put the wrong thing first):* To begin learning to write before learning to read is like putting the cart before the horse.

46. **Count not your chickens before they are hatched:** *(make sure that the thing is in your hands before you claim it as yours):* We can only claim a dividend when a bargain is struck and the amount has been collected. It is foolish to count your chickens before they are hatched.

47. **To cry wolf:** *(to raise a false alarm):* It is always foolish to cry wolf when there is no evident sign of alarm.

48. **To take up cudgels on behalf of some one:** *(to defend some one's cause):* He took up cudgels on behalf of his friend after making sure that he would be fighting for a just cause.

49. **Casting vote:** *(deciding vote of the chairman when the two sides have equal votes):* The matter was decided by the casting vote of the President.

50. **Close fisted man:** *(a miser):* A close fisted man never attracts friends.

51. **Capital error:** *(blunder):* By giving employment to that fellow you have made a capital error.

52. **To speak by the cards:** *(to speak to the point and to speak well):* Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar always spoke by the cards.

53. **To cave in:** *(to acknowledge defeat):* The manager caved in before the director's arguments.

54. **Child's play:** *(an easy thing to do):* Climbing the Himalayas is not a child's play.

55. **Clay-brained:** *(stupid):* Our teacher is clay-brained, he is always on the look out of beating boys.

56. **Turn coat:** *(one who changes his principles):* A person in the habit of turning coat never succeeds in life.

57. **A cock and bull story:** *(an unbelievable story):* We are not going to work on your cock and bull story.

58. **That cock won't fight:** *(that scheme will not work):* That cock of yours will not fight.

59. **To have cold feet:** *(not to fight):* Many factions had cold feet in the Afghan war.

60. **To tread on one's corns:** *(to injure one's feelings):* One should not tread on one's corns.

61. **To turn the corner:** *(to escape the crisis):* Now the family has been able to turn the corner.

62. **To drive one into the corner:** *(to put in a fix):* Do not depend on him, he will always drive you into the corner.

63. **As the crow flies:** *(in a straight line):* The children are always advised to come to their homes after the close of their school as the crow flies.

D

1. **Dance attendance on:** *(pay respect and humour whims):* It is very hard for me to dance attendance on such a whimsical man.

2. **Dead of night:** *(middle of the night):* Lady Macbeth committed the cruel murder of Duncan at dead of night.

3. **Dead silence:** *(complete silence):* As the President stood up to speak, dead silence prevailed among the audience.

4. **Dead sleep:** *(sound sleep):* He was lying dead sleep after day's hard labour.

5. **Deadlock:** *(complete stop caused by obstruction):* There came about a deadlock in the negotiations between the two rival groups.

6. **Dead shot:** *(one who certainly hits the mark):* The police officer is a dead shot and does not let the dacoits make good their escape.

7. **Dead letter:** *(a letter, the addressee of which cannot be traced):* (a) Address should be carefully written otherwise it is likely to be thrown in the dead letter basket.

   (b) (A law no longer enforced) Jahez law is almost a dead letter in Pakistan.

8. **Dead against:** *(all together opposed):* I am dead against co-education in an Islamic State like Pakistan.

9. **Dead tired:** *(badly tired):* The labourer was dead tired after day's hard work.

10. **Dead colour:** *(without any gloss or shine, dull colour):* She does not like dead colours.

11. **Dead halt:** *(complete halt):* The procession came to a dead halt because of police lathi-charge.

12. **Dead house:** *(a house in which a body found dead is kept for a time in order to be identified or till taken away for burial):* His body was kept in a dead house for quite a few days before being buried.

13. **Dead alive:** *(half dead):* Go about your work vigorously and not in a dead alive fashion.

14. **Dead and gone:** *(a person who died sometimes ago):* The man you ask about is dead and gone a year ago.

15. **Turn a deaf ear to:** *(pay no heed):* She turned a deaf ear to all the appeals of her parents.

16. **The sword of Damocles:** *(an ever lurking danger):* The fear of dismissal was hanging like a sword of Damocles on the head of the dishonest officer all the time.

17. **Dark horse:** *(a competitor whose chances of winning are not expected):* Sometimes a dark horse emerges victorious quite contrary to the expectations of those who bet.

18. **Day of reckoning:** *(day of Judgement):* The Muslims have a firm faith in the day of reckoning.

19. **Die-hard:** *(a person who resists new ideas obstinately):* Some die-hard statesmen in England could not accept the end of the British Rule in India.

20. **Die in harness:** *(while still in active service):* The army officer died in harness leaving every body in the lurch.

21. **Din into One's ears:** *(impress upon a person by constant repetition):* His second wife constantly dinned into his ears that his first wife was a cheat.

22. **Do up:** (a) **(to make neat and tidy):** My house in Islampura is thoroughly done up.

    (b) **(exhausted):** I feel quite done up after this long journey.

23. **Do yeoman's service:** *(do great service):* Dr. Brown has done yeoman service to the Persian literature by writing its comprehensive history.

24. **A dog in the manger policy:** *(selfish policy):* Neither he marries the girl himself nor allows any one else to marry her. He has adopted a dig in the manger policy.

25. **Drop in:** *(come in):* The guests began to drop in before the fixed time.

26. **Under-dog:** *(a down-trodden person):* He was a champion of the under-dog.

27. **At daggers drawn:** *(on bad terms):* The two brothers are at daggers drawn with each other over the division of property.

28. **To go to the dogs:** *(to go to ruin):* Let him go to dogs if he pays deaf ears to our advice.

29. **Pay the debt of nature:** *(to die):* Sooner or later every one of us is to pay the debt of nature.

30. **Throw dust in one's eye:** *(to deceive a person):* The criminal tried to throw dust into the eyes of the police by shifting the blame to other's shoulders.

31. **Do full justice:** *(do something thoroughly):* I have tried to do full justice to Jinnah's genius in my book, 'Father of the Nation.'

32. **Give the devil his due:** *(allow even the worst fellow credit for doing something good):* It is sheer injustice not to allow the devil his due when he deserves some credit for doing good.

33. **Drop off:** *(to fall asleep):* I dropped off leaving my work incomplete.

34. **Deal in:** *(do business):* His father deals in cloth.

35. **Despair of:** *(disappointed):* Protracted illness made him despaired of life.

36. **To be done brown:** *(to be completely befooled):* Some innocent people have been done brown by fake Investment Companies.

37. **Dispense with:** *(terminate services):* His services were dispensed with when cases of embezzlement were established against him.

38. **Dispose of:** *(sold):* He disposed of all his property.

39. **Dizzy height:** *(a great height):* I can't have the courage to ascend the dizzy height of the tower.

40. **A dog eared book:** *(where corners of the leaves have been turned down to mark particular pages):* Most of the books in his library are dog-earned to provide him memory tips in time of need.

41. **A leap in the dark:** *(unknown danger):* India's attack on Pakistan in September 1965 was a leap in the dark.

42. **To dash one's hopes:** *(to make one completely hopeless):* Your own action is responsible for dashing your hopes.

43. **D-Day:** *(Dooms Day):* July 4th is a D-Day for the English in America.

44. **At dead of night:** *(at midnight):* The thieves stole away the whole cash at dead of night.

45. **Dead stock:** *(unstable stock):* Unsaleable stock of text books have become dead stock.

46. **To have the defects of one's qualities:** *(defects that accompany qualities):* Everybody has the defects of his qualities.

47. **Third degree methods:** *(inhuman torture of the accused):* The police often have to adopt third degree methods to make the culprits confess.

48. **To descend upon:** *(to attack):* India is always on the look out to descend upon Pakistan.

49. **Give the devil his due:** *(give everybody his right):* Pakistan government is trying his best to give the devil his due.

50. **To be devoid of reason:** *(to be foolish):* Are you devoid of reason; haven't you any sense?

51. **To split the difference:** *(to come to a compromise):* They came to split the difference after nearly a year.

52. **Between the horns of a dilemma:** *(in practical difficulty):* Many a young men are between the horns of a dilemma on the subject of carrier.

53. **By dint of:** *(through the power of):* Roshan was able to get the job by dint of his uncle's influence.

54. **Apple of discord:** *(cause of quarrel):* Money was the apple of discord among the brothers.

55. **A blessing in disguise:** *(a misfortune which produces a good result):* An employer's harsh treatment sometimes proves a blessing in disguise to an employee.

56. **Note of dissent:** *(note of disagreement):* Many members of the Board of Directors have given note of dissent on the election of a new director.

57. **To keep one at a distance:** *(to treat with reserve):* I am sure he will keep Arshad at a distance.

58. **Unity in diversity:** *(to be connected through some inner link):* Almost all nations have some unity in diversity.

59. **To do as Romans do:** *(to adjust according to surrounding):* When in Rome do as Romans do.

60. **Donkey's years:** *(after a long time):* I have seen you after donkey's years.

61. **Till doomsday:** *(for ever):* His habits are not going to change till doomsday.

62. **To play ducks and drakes:** *(squander):* Moeen has played ducks and drakes with his wealth.

E

1. **En route:** *(on the way):* I halted at Multan en route to Karachi.

2. **Ever and anon:** *(Now and then):* My son writes to me ever and anon.

3. **Egg on:** *(incite, urge):* Who egged you on to pick up a quarrel with your colleagues?

4. **Eke out:** *(earn):* He eked out his living by the sweat of his brow.

5. **Elbow room:** *(opportunity for freedom of action):* Only give him an elbow room and he will succeed.

6. **Engaging manners:** *(charming manners):* She impressed with her engaging manners everyone who came in contact with her.

7. **Eat one's words:** *(take his statement back):* He was compelled to eat his words when the people strongly protested against his remarks.

8. **Eat into:** *(corrode):* Rust eats into iron.

9. **Eat a humble pie:** *(to apologise in a humble manner):* In the long run the haughty Minister had to eat a humble pie and withdraw the punishment orders passed against his subordinates.

10. **Eternal City:** *(Rome):* Nero fiddled while eternal city was on fire.

11. **Extenuating circumstances:** *(redeeming features):* The judge sentenced him to light punishmet in view of the extenuating circumstances of his young age and inexperience.

12. **Eye-wash:** *(something to deceive):* All his show of affection for his wife was only an eye-wash.

13. **See eye to eye with:** *(to agree):* I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye with you in this case.

14. **Make both ends meet:** *(to live within ones means):* It is hard for a petty clerk to make both ends meet in these days of soaring prices.

15. **To be at one's wit's end:** *(to be utterly confused):* The police officer was at his wit's end to solve the mystery of murder.

16. **Take exception to:** *(object to):* The Principal took exception to the remarks made by the boy.

17. **At the end of one's tether:** *(to be able to do no more):* 1. The besieged army was at the end of the tether when succour arrived.

2. The judge helped him as far as he could but when he was at the end of his tether he expressed his inability to go any further.

18. **A bad egg:** *(a worthless fellow):* His father threw him out of the house considering him a bad egg.

19. **Ex-officio:** *(by virtue of one's office):* The Chairman is an ex-officio member of this Committee.

20. **Set by the ears:** *(to cause to quarrel):* I little knew that it would set all of us by the ears when I stood up to oppose the motion.

21. **Ill at ease:** *(feel uneasy):* He was feeling ill at ease obsessed by the news of his one's illness.

22. **To have all one's eggs in one basket:** *(to stake all in one venture):* It is unwise to have all one's eggs in one basket, invest the whole capital in one venture and undertake a grave risk.

23. **To take effect:** *(to act as desired):* My advice took effect and he was brought round to accept her hand in marriage.

24. Evil eye: *(evil influence):* May God guard you against an evil eye.

25. **End in smoke:** *(efforts that come to nothing):* All his high hopes of winning a scholarship ended in smoke when all of a sudden he fell ill.

26. **Err on the safe side:** *(to take a safe course to obviate all possibility of any risk):* He carried more money in his pocket to be on the safe side in the event of an eventuality.

27. **The fourth estate:** *(the press):* The newspaper in our times has come to wield a powerful influence and is recognised as the fourth estate.

28. **Equal to the occasion:** *(not confused, brave enough to face):* The team rose equal to the occasion and won the match.

29. **Within earshot:** *(quite close, within the reach of voice):* They were talking nonsense within the earshot of their father.

30. **On the eve of:** *(at the time of):* All my kith and kin came to bid me adieu on the eve of my departure for U.S.A.

31. **To give one's ear:** *(to attend):* Please give me your ear for a minute and I shall relate the whole story to you.

32. **Having itching ear:** *(to be desirous of hearing novelties):* Old ladies have itching ears.

33. **Over head and ears:** *(deeply involved):* I am over head and ears in debt.

34. **Walls have ears:** *(there may be listeners behind the walls):* Please do not speak loudly; even walls have ears.

35. **The early bird get the worm:** *(one who starts early is more successful):* To achieve the target we should be like early bird who get the worm.

36. **Economy of truth:** *(falsehood):* Your letter enjoys economy of truth.

37. **Equal to the occasion:** *(fit for any emergency):* Pakistan army has proved their equal to the occasion in the recent enemy aggression.

38. **To make an errand:** *(to invent a reason for going):* He made an errand to meet his wife.

39. **Fourth estate:** *(press):* In democracy the fourth estate is the first requirement.

40. **The evening star:** *(decline):* It is now the evening star of her beauty.

41. **Ever and anon:** *(now and then):* Please do remember us ever and anon.

42. **The last extremity:** *(utmost misfortune):* Saeed had reached the last extremity when his friends came forward to help him.

43. **To set one's eye on:** *(to behold; to see):* The moment I set my eye on her, I was bewitched by her charms.

44. **To open a person's eye:** *(to show something of which a person has no knowledge):* The Indian aggression over a peaceful country like Pakistan has opened the eyes of the world.

45. **To pipe one's finger in the eye:** *(to weep):* Baby, please do not pipe your finger in your eye.

F

1. **Fan the flame:** *(to worsen the situation):* My proposal, instead of pacifying them, seemed to fan the flame of their wrath.

2. **Feather their nest:** *(to fill pockets by dishonest means):* Some officers take undue advantage of their official position and feather their own nest.

3. **Fight shy:** *(avoid):* We should not fight shy of the struggles of life.

4. **Fight tooth and nail:** *(fight with all our force):* We should fight tooth and nail against all the social evils which are eating into the vitals of the nation.

5. **Fly at:** *(rush to attack):* The rioters were flying at one another's throat.

6. **Fly in the face of:** *(to defy):* He is courageous enough to fly in the face of difficulties of life.

7. **Follow suit:** *(to imitate):* When the ring leader left the class, other students followed suit.

8. **Fair play:** *(justice):* Fair play and no favour is the policy of the present government.

9. **Fair weather friends:** *(selfish friends):* Fair weather friends fall off in the days of adversity.

10. **Fake up:** *(false or concocted story):* The whole story had been faked up to put dust in the eyes of the police.

11. **Take a fancy to:** *(become fond of):* He took fancy to the girl and sought her hand in marriage.

12. **Hard and fast rules:** *(strict rules):* There are no hard and fast rules about essay writing.

13. **Play fast and loose:** *(trifle with):* It is cruel to play and loose with a woman's affection.

14. **Finish off:** *(kill):* The disease almost finished him off.

15. **Fish in troubled waters:** *(to gain advantage for oneself in disturbed state of affairs):* When two brothers quarrel with each other their enemies try to fish in troubled waters.

16. **A fly in the ointment:** *(a small event that spoils the whole charm):* Her misbehaviour on the occasion proved a fly in the ointment.

17. **A small fry:** *(person of no importance):* If the ring leaders are caught the small fry would automatically vanish.

18. **Face the music:** *(face a situation boldly):* He faced the music of public criticism boldly because he was sure of the righteousness of his cause.

19. **Fair and square:** *(just and honest):* All through the case his conduct has been fair and square.

20. **Fair field and no favour:** *(impartiality, even handed justice):* His policy of fair field and no favour won him name and fame far and wide.

21. **Fall flat:** *(fail completely):* All the appeals and entreaties fell flat on the ears of the girl.

22. **Fall to the ground:** *(come to nothing):* His plan of trapping the enemies has fallen to the ground.

23. **Fan the flame:** *(to excite):* His speech fanned the flame of hatred between the rival parties.

24. **A feather in one's cap:** *(an honour to be proud of):* He added another feather to his cap by winning the cycle race in addition to the musical chairs race.

25. **Fish out of water:** *(out of spirits):* He feels like fish out of water when he is away from home.

26. **Fourth estate:** *(the press):* In a democracy the fourth estate is a power to be reckoned with.

27. **French leave:** *(slip away quietly):* Some clerks are in the habit of enjoying french leave on very flimsy grounds.

28. **Few and far between:** *(after long intervals):* His visits to my house are few and far between.

29. **Fight to the bitter end:** *(fight to the last, caring not a fig for the consequences):* The Muslim soldiers fought against the crusaders to the bitter end.

30. **Fly in the face of:** *(to oppose recklessly):* It is foolish to fly in the face of established traditions.

31. **Fly off at a tangent:** *(break off into a new line of thought which has no bearing on the subject under discussion):* A lawyer should learn to fight a case with arguments to the point. He should not fly off at a tangent bringing in irrelevant issues.

32. **A fool's paradise:** *(a state of false satisfaction):* His dream of becoming the Prime Minister of the country is like living in a fool's paradise.

33. **A foregone conclusion:** *(an expected result):* His success in the competition examination is a foregone conclusion.

34. **From pillar to post:** *(driven hither and thither):* He was driven from pillar to post in search of a job.

35. **At finger tips:** *(known thoroughly):* He has all the formulae of Algebra at his finger tips.

36. **Flog a dead horse:** *(to revive a thing long forgotten):* To rip up old grievances is like flogging a dead horse.

37. **To have too many irons in the fire:** *(Engaged in too many activities):* He cannot attend successfully to any enterprise because he has too many irons in the fire.

38. **To pull a long face:** *(to look sad):* His mother pulled a long face when he told her that he could not marry a girl of her choice.

39. **Fall back upon:** *(To have nothing to support):* He was feeling crestfallen on suffering a heavy loss because he had nothing left to fall back upon.

40. **Play the second fiddle:** *(accept a subordinate position):* Some people hate playing the second fiddle because they feel that it is better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.

41. **Take the floor:** *(to rise to address a public meeting):* A hush prevailed among the audience when the Quaid-i-Azam took the floor.

42. **Take time by the forelock:** *(prepare oneself for the occasion before hand):* Those who take time by the forelock never repent in the long run.

43. **Fabian policy:** *(delaying tactics):* His Fabian policy worked wonderfully well and the enemy had to beat a retreat, getting tired of fighting in an alien land for a long time.

44. **Falling sickness:** *(epilepsy in which a patient falls down suddenly):* Generally he stayed at home because he was suffering from falling sickness.

45. **Fancy price:** *(unreasonably high price):* The artist put a fancy price on his painting.

46. **Fast living:** *(luxurious living):* Fast life hurried him to the grave.

47. **Fastman:** *(extravagant or spend-thrift):* Being a fastman he cared not a fig for money.

48. **Fatal blow:** *(blow causing death):* He received a fatal blow in the scuffle and breathed his last instantly.

49. **Flowery style:** *(in which figurative language is used):* The flowery style is liked no more.

50. **A fly leaf:** *(a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book):* Generally he writes his name and address in the fly leaf of his books.

51. **Forty naps:** *(short sleep or nap taken during the day):* He is in the habit of having forty naps in the afternoon after mid-day prayers.

52. **A freelance:** *(belonging to no party, independent journalist):* He is a freelance since he belongs to no particular group of writers.

53. **Free port:** *(where custom duty is not levied):* Karachi is not a free port.

54. **To pull a long face:** *(to look discontented or disappointed):* When I refused to help him, he pulled a long face.

55. **To put on a good face:** *(to assume a contented face):* Despite poverty I always put on a good face.

56. **To face the music:** *(to face the consequences):* One has to face the music of his deeds.

57. **To put a new face on:** *(to alter the aspect of):* The death of President has put a new face on country's foreign policy.

58. **On the face of it:** *(to judge by appearance):* He looks honest on the face of it.

59. **To fall a prey:** *(to become a victim):* You just fall a prey to his advice.

60. **To fall short:** *(to become insufficient):* The sugar is falling short day by day.

61. **Far cry:** *(a long distance away):* Socialism in this country is as yet a far cry.

62. **Hard and fast:** *(definite):* There are no hard and fast rules in international politics.

63. **Play fast and loose:** *(to be unreliable):* None can be sure of your help, because you always play fast and loose.

64. **Show white feather:** *(to betray; cowardice):* Saleem was the person who never showed the white feather:

65. **Birds of same feather flack together:** *(persons belonging to the same class work or think alike):* That Nations always succeed whose birds of same feather block together.

66. **To feather one's own nest:** *(to enrich oneself):* Everyone is trying to feather his own nest.

67. **To feel the pulse:** *(to find out one's secret opinion):* Before taking any decision in respect of my brother's marriage, my father would like to feel his pulse.

68. **Fair field and no favour:** *(equal conditions in contest):* Let our job be a fair field and no favour.

69. **To look through one's fingers:** *(to pretend not to see):* At times the teacher has to look through his fingers.

70. **To have a finger in the pie:** *(to interfere in something):* I have no finger in the pie of your marriage.

71. **Fire up:** *(to fly into passion):* Hardly had I uttered this word than he fired up and began to beat me.

72. **A fish out of water:** *(a person who feels uncomfortable in his surroundings):* When I was in London I felt like a fish out of water.

73. Food for thought: *(something which affords an occasion to think):* The death of my wife has given me enough food for thought.

74. **No fool like an old fool:** *(lovers are always foolish):* It is fact that no fool is like an old fool.

75. **Four corners of the earth:** *(anywhere; everywhere)*: Let peace prevail in the four corners of the earth.

76. **Fresh lease of life:** *(new scope for living)*: His recovery from serious illness gave him a fresh lease of life.

77. **In the fullness of time:** *(at the proper time)*: Had you availed yourself of the opportunity in the fullness of time, you would, today, have been a millionaire.

G

1. **Gain ground:** *(succeed slowly and steadily)*: Aslam is gaining ground in the world.

2. **Gala day:** *(a day of festivity and merry making)*: Independence Day is celebrated as a gala day in Pakistan.

3. **Game not worth the candle:** *(advantage to be gained is not worth the trouble)*: I can earn some money in writing for the magazine but I think that the game is not worth the candle.

4. **Gall and wormwood:** *(very bitter)*: His remarks about my involvement in such a dirty game were gall and wormwood to me.

5. **Garbled quotation:** *(a mutilated quotation)*: A garbled quotation from the Holy Book provoked a lot of bitter criticism.

6. **Gift of the gah:** *(fluency of speech)*: With his gift of the gab he can lead the people astray.

7. **A good Samaritan:** *(a benefactor)*: He proved to be a good Samaritan to me when I was surrounded by difficulties all around.

8. **To get into bad odour:** *(Become unpopular by giving offence)*: The government got into bad odour with the people of the country by levying new taxes.

9. **Glance at:** *(to take a hasty look)*: Today's newspaper glances at our relations with U.S.A.

10. **Glance over:** *(have a cursory look)*: I just glanced over Dr. Qaisar's book 'Rumi's Impact on Allama Iqbal.'

11. **Gloss over:** *(to cover over to conceal faults)*: The carpenter tried to gloss over the little cracks in the wooden box by judicious use of wax.

12. **Get into a scrape:** *(get involved in a difficulty)*: I am afraid he is likely to get into a scrape if he does not mend his ways.

13. **Get scent of:** *(get a clue to)*: The police got scent of the accused in a miraculous manner.

14. **Get the upper hand:** *(get an advantage over)*: The wrestler got the upper hand when his adversary slipped down by an unexpected trick of fortune.

15. **Give a wide berth to:** *(to avoid)*: We should give a wide berth to such shady characters.

16. **Give one a bit of one's mind:** *(to rebuke)*: The Principal gave a bit of his mind to the negligent teacher.

17. **Give and take:** *(policy of toleration)*: The party in power has now begun to realise that for smooth working it shall have to adopt the policy of give and take.

18. **Give up the ghost:** *(to die)*: Sooner or later every body is to give up the ghost

19. **Give the benefit of doubt:** *(to have a considerate view in case of doubt)*: The judge gave the accused benefit of doubt and set him free.

20. **Go down:** *(recorded)*: His name would go down in history as a great patriot.

21. **Go through fire and water:** *(face any difficulty)*: He is ready to go through fire and water for the sake of his beloved.

22. **Go a long way:** *(to be of great service)*: His victory in this contest would go a long way in establishing his reputation.

23. **Go hand in hand:** *(go together)*: Generally honest labour and prosperity go hand in hand.

24. **Go to the dogs:** *(end in ruin)*: He will go to the dogs if he does not mend his ways.

25. **Go to the wall:** *(suffer a set back)*: Survival of the fittest is the order of the day, the weaker go to the wall.

26. **Go the whole hog:** *(to do a thing thoroughly)*: He is doing full justice to the trust reposed in him by going the whole hog to the assignment entrusted to him.

27. **For good:** *(permanently)*: He left England for good and came back to Pakistan to settle among his kith and kin.

28. **Make good:** *(to compensate for)*: I am doing my best to make good the heavy loss suffered by my friend due to my negligence.

29. **Give one the sack:** *(dismiss a person)*: Getting offended by his misbehaviour the employer threatened to give him the sack.

30. **With a grain of salt:** *(to believe only a part of it)*: He is a liar. You should take his statement with a grain of salt.

31. **Throw down the gauntlet:** *(to challenge)*: Gama, the great wrestler, threw down the gauntlet to the wrestlers of the world and Zabisco of Japan accepted the challenge. (picked up/took up the gauntlet).

32. **Hold good:** *(continue to be true)*: His views hold good even today after the lapse of more than a century.

33. **Get wind of:** *(learn about)*: The police got wind of the thieves and gave them a hot chase.

34. **Get into hot water:** *(get into trouble)*: You are likely to get into hot water if you carry on with your evil ways.

35. **Go on a fool's errand:** *(a foolish pursuit)*: For a man of his calibre to undertake such a difficult venture is nothing short of going on a fool's errand.

36. **Going concern:** *(business in active operation)*: He was fortunate to inherit a going concern from his father.

37. **God's acre:** *(a cemetery)*: God's acre is our ultimate goal.

38. **A got up affair:** *(a concocted story)*: After going through the whole case the judge came to the conclusion that the whole prosecution story was a got up affair.

39. **Grapple with:** *(face boldly)*: You should grapple with your difficulties courageously and trust in God.

40. **Green eyed monster:** *(jealousy)*: Othello fell a prey to green eyed monster and committed the foulest crime of killing his innocent wife, Desdemona.

41. **Ready to the last gaiter button:** *(completely ready)*: Are you ready to the last gaiter button for today's performance?
42. **To play to the gallery:** *(to appeal to the lower class)*: Such movies are meant only to play to the gallery.
43. **To play a double game:** *(to manage things cleverly)*: If you want to help me in this matter, please stop playing the double game.
44. **Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander:** *(What is good for one is also good for another)*: Now-a-days sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
45. **Between you and me and the gatepost:** *(in close confidence)*: Rest assured the talk we had will remain between you and me and the gatepost.
46. **A rolling stone gathers to moss:** *(not to stick one thing)*: A person who does not stick to one job never succeeds in life.
47. **Gentleman at large:** *(a carefree person without any employment)*: Rashid is a gentleman at large.
48. **To get into good graces:** *(to obtain one's friendship)*: At last he was able to get into good graces of that man.
49. **To fall from grace:** *(to cease to be in one's good books)*: The clerk has fallen from the grace of his manager.
50. **To grease one's palm:** *(to bribe)*: The habit of greasing one's palm is against Islam.

H

1. **Hair breadth escape:** *(narrow escape — an escape in which the risk was so imminent that to swerve even a hair's breadth to either side would have been ruinous)*: He had a hair breadth escape from being eaten by the sea monsters.
2. **Half mast:** *(a flag is hung at half the height of a mast, a sign of mourning)*: On the death of King Faisal national flags on all government buildings in Pakistan were hung at half mast.
3. **Hall mark:** *(genuine excellence)*: Originality is the hall mark of a genius.
4. **Hang by a thread:** *(the thread may snap at any moment and the thing suspended fall)*: He has been growing weaker day by day and his life now hangs by a thread.
5. **Hang fire:** *(to delay when just about to fire a gun)*: If you hang fire now, you will never get so good a chance again.
6. **Hang in the balance:** *(in a state of uncertainty, that a trifle would turn the scale either way)*: His fate hang in the balance when his case was pending in the Supreme Court.
7. **Harp on the same string:** *(repeating the same thing)*: The audience felt bored when the speaker kept harping on the same string.
8. **Haunted house:** *(a house supposed to be frequented by ghosts)*: Nobody dare occupy that house because the neighbours gave out that it was a haunted house.
9. **Have the upper hand:** *(to have superiority)*: An honest person who is fair in his dealings soon gets the upper hand over his rivals in the field.
10. **Halcyen days:** *(days of peace and happiness)*: The Halcyen days of Mughal Empire soon came to an end when the rulers began to lead a luxurious life.

11. **Hen-pecked husband:** *(habitually snubbed by his wife)*: A hen-pecked husband is not permitted by his wife to rule the roost.
12. **Hang like a millstone round one's neck:** *(oppress one like a heavy load)*: Kashmir hangs like a millstone round the neck of India.
13. **Have for the asking:** *(get a thing easily)*: You can have that job for the asking.
14. **Herculean task:** *(a difficult task)*: It is a Herculean task to run the administration of the country, satisfying all the conflicting interests.
15. **A high flier:** *(one who is extravagant or pretentious)*: He is a high flier and tries to do the impossible.
16. **Head and shoulders:** *(by far)*: He is head and shoulders about the rest of the class in all round performance.
17. **High water mark:** The highest degree of excellence): Shakespeare attained the high water mark of his genius in his four great Tragedies (Hamlet, King Lear, Othello and Macbeth).
18. **High spirits:** *(cheerfulness of healthy youth)*: The young boy was in high spirits on receiving his result in the Secondary School Examination.
19. **To hit the nail on the head:** *(to guess right)*: The merchant hit the nail on the head by buying a large quality of cotton yesterday. The price has risen today.
20. **A lucky hit:** *(a successful attempt)*: It was a lucky hit that he came out with flying colours in the competition examination.
21. **Hobson's choice:** *(a choice without alternative)*: You may marry this girl or go without for the rest of life. It was like Hobson's choice where there was no alternative.
22. **Hold with the hare and run with the hounds:** I ago in Shakespeare's Othello is an expert in the art of holding with the hare and running with the hounds. (play a double game).
23. **High time:** *(proper time)*: It is high time for him to marry otherwise he shall have to rue the loss of opportunity.
24. **High-handedness:** *(tyrannical)*: Many rulers are doomed trying to rule by high-handedness.
25. **Husband one's resources:** *(manage one's resources with frugality)*: It is wise to husband one's resources to provide for the rainy day.
26. **Hush money:** *(bribe to secure silence)*: Honest and upright people hate all offers of hush money.
27. **Out-Herod Herod:** *(surpass in wickedness even the most wicked people)*: King Herod is taken as a prime example of wickedness but the murderers of the Hathora Group (who kill people with hammer in cold blood) in Pakistan out-Herod Herod.
28. **By hook or by crook:** *(by any means)*: Come what may we shall win the case by hook or by crook.
29. **Hope against hope:** *(to expect a desired result when all reasonable ground for it is lost)*: I fear that floods have done much damage in the city. I wish it were not so, hoping against hope.
30. **To eat a humble pie:** *(to have to apologise)*: He had to eat a humble pie when he found every body up against him.

31. **Hang fire:** *(to come to no result)*: The problem of Kashmir has been hanging fire for the last so many years.

32. **To die in harness:** *(die while still in active service)*: Some people are afraid of getting bored after retirement. They like to die in harness.

33. **His heart sank in his boots:** *(lose all hope or courage)*: My heart sank in my boots when I received her result card declaring her fail in all the subjects.

34. **On the horns of a dilemma:** *(to be in a fix)*: He is on the horns of a dilemma to get a face saving device in that awkward situation.

35. **Bring a hornet's nest about his ears:** *(create an unpleasant situation for oneself)*: Rushidi has brought a hornet's nest about his ears by having the cheek to write undesirable material about the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him).

36. **Hard nut to crack:** *(a problem which cannot be easily solved)*: To tackle the problem of unemployment in Pakistan is a hard nut to crack.

37. **Off hand:** *(without preparation, impromptu)*: I cannot tell you off hand about the most suitable books you should read for the C.S.S. competition examination.

38. **Move heaven and earth:** *(make every possible effort)*: He will move heaven and earth to get his money back from the Investment Company.

39. **Bring home:** *(make others understand the meaning)*: He tried his best to bring home to me his point of view on the subject under discussion.

40. **Over head and ears:** *(completely)*: He is over head and ears in debt.

41. **Upto the hilt:** *(completely)*: He is busy with his work up to the hilt.

42. **Helter-skelter:** *(in haste and confusion)*: When bombardment of the city started, every body ran helter-skelter.

43. **Halt between two opinions:** *(hesitate)*: Do not halt between two opinions in telling the truth.

44. **Hand and glove:** *(fast friends)*: Nadeem and Danyial are hand and glove.

45. **To run with the hare and hunt with the hound:** *(to keep on with both sides)*: A wise man will always run with the hare and hunt with the hound.

46. **To bury the hatchet:** *(to end the fight)*: Will both of you now bury the hatchet and compromise?

47. **To throw the hatchet:** *(exaggerate)*: Many women are in the habit of throwing the hatchet.

48. **Haves and have-nots:** *(rich and poor)*: All haves and have-nots sitting in this gathering are requested to contribute something for the Relief Fund.

49. **Cannot make a head or tail:** *(cannot understand)*: It is difficult to make a head or tail of Minister's speech.

50. **To take to one's heels:** *(to run away)*: The thief took to his heels as soon as he saw the police.

51. **At the helm of affairs:** *(those who control or are in authority)*: The persons at the helm of affairs must be serious and patient.

52. **To take the bull by the horn:** *(to face a problem boldly)*: One must have the courage of taking the bull by the horns.

53. **On the horns of a dilemma:** *(puzzled)*: The death of my wife has left me on the horns of a dilemma.

54. **To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears:** *(to stir up trouble)*: His brother is wise enough not to bring a hornet's nest about his ears.

I

1. **Ill at ease:** *(disturbed)*: He was feeling ill at ease when he was going for an interview for the job, not knowing the type of questions that may be put to him.

2. **In a nutshell:** *(briefly)*: This book gives the history of English Literature in a nutshell.

3. **In common parlance:** *(in the usual sense)*: What was known, in common parlance, as the Aligarh Movement was in fact a Movement for the renaissance of the Muslims.

4. **In hot water:** *(to get into trouble)*: The police officer got into hot water by taking part in politics.

5. **In embryo:** *(in immature state)*: The new entrants to this profession should be over-cautious in the embryo state.

6. **Infer from:** *(to draw a conclusion)*: What do you infer from the detailed discussion of the lawyers?

7. **Inflict on:** *(meted out to)*: Heavy punishment was inflicted on the offender.

8. **Ins and outs:** *(full details)*: I am fully acquainted with the inns and outs of the whole case.

9. **In season and out of season:** *(in proper as well as improper time)*: It is unwise to ask for a favour in season as well as out of season.

10. **In so many words:** *(express openly)*: She has agreed to marry him although she has not expressed it in so many words.

11. **In the hey-day:** *(at the height of glory)*: In the hey-day of the Mughals, there was complete communal harmony in India.

12. **In the teeth of:** *(in defiance of)*: The Bill was passed in the teeth of bitter opposition.

13. **In a fix:** *(in a problem)*: He was in a fix which course of action he should take.

14. **In hand:** *(under discussion)*: This case is in hand at this moment.

15. **In so far as:** *(as far as possible)*: I shall help him so are as I can do it.

16. **In the throes of:** *(going through pain)*: It is strange that developing countries which are in the throes of poverty should waste so much money in buying war weapons.

17. **Irony of fate:** *(a stroke of ill-luck)*: By a strange irony of fate he fell seriously ill on the even of examination.

18. **It never rains but pours:** *(misfortunes never come alone)*: The poor fellow was a target of misfortunes in quick succession. Sometimes it never rains but pours.

19. **In a jiffy:** *(in a moment)*: Please wait for me here. I shall be back in a jiffy.

20. **Strike when the iron is hot:** *(at the opportune moment)*: We always stand to gain if we fortunately strike when the iron is hot.

21. **An itching palm:** *(a greedy nature)*: Unfortunately some of our officers are prone to have an itching palm.

22. **An iron will:** *(a firm determination):* Alexander set out to conquer the world with an iron will.

23. **Have too many irons in the fire:** *(to have so much work in hand that some part of it is left undone or half done):* Overwork is sure to tell upon his health. He has too many irons in the fire.

24. **Back-door influence:** *(improper approach):* He got the job through back-door influence.

25. **To all intents and purposes:** *(practically):* To all intents and purposes he is a useless boy.

J

1. **Jack of all trades:** *(one who can turn his hand to many trades):* He is jack of all trades but master of none.

2. **Jail bird:** *(a notorious habitual offender who has often been in jail for his crimes):* Jugga is a jail bird. He has got used to jail life. It has become his second home.

3. **A jaundiced eye:** *(a prejudiced eye):* It does not behave the dignity of a judge to undertake a case with a jaundiced eye.

4. **Jeer at:** *(look at a person with contempt):* It is mean to jeer at the misfortune of a friend.

5. **Jetwood justice:** *(hanging the criminal first and trying him afterwards):* Jetwood justice was meted out to Byron. First came the execution, then the investigation and last of all, rather not at all, the accusation.

6. **John Bull:** *(commonly used for an englishman):* What a thorough John Bull was Lord Mountbaton!

7. **Join hands with:** *(cooperate, get united):* When merit joins hands with perseverance, success is certain.

8. **Jump to a conclusion:** *(rush to a conclusion):* A mature person never jumps to a conclusion without weighing the pros and cons of the situation.

9. **Jonah's gourd:** *(what grows in a night and withers with equal rapidity):* He came to fortune like Jonah's gourd but he fell on evil days sooner than could ever be expected.

10. **Jog off:** *(move away):* I gave the beggar a rupee and he jogged off.

K

1. **Keep at bay:** *(keep at a distance):* He kept the enemy at bay very tactfully.

2. **Keep up appearances:** *(maintain an outward show in order to hide what one does not wish people to see):* He is trying to keep up appearances by putting on smart dress but spending little on food.

3. **Keep one's head above water:** *(avoid debt):* Due to drought and famine this year the farmers are not expected to keep their head above water.

4. **Keep the wolf from the door:** *(avoid hunger):* If you throw the poor labourer out of job he would not be in a position to keep the wolf from the door.

5. **Kick the bucket:** *(die):* The old man is on his last legs. He may kick the bucket any moment.

6. **Kick up a row:** *(to cause a quarrel):* It is unwise to kick up a row over trifles.

7. **Knock the bottom out of:** *(rebut an argument):* Cross examination knocked the bottom out of the arguments of the counsel.

8. **Knock about:** *(wander):* The poor man knocked about but failed to find a job.

9. **A knowing look:** *(a significant look):* She gave a knowing look signifying that she knew more of her husband's affair with that woman than any body else.

10. **Keep one's head:** *(keep up senses):* While fighting in the battle-field it is of vital importance to keep one's head.

11. **To keep body and soul together:** *(to sustain life):* The present unemployment does not offer to keep body and soul together.

L

1. **Labour under:** *(having hard times):* His creditors are teasing him and therefore he is labouring under difficulties.

2. **Laconic speech:** *(short pithy speech):* His laconic speech impressed the audience.

3. **Lame duck:** *(a defaulter. A project that fails):* (1) He is a lame duck on the stock exchange. (2) That enterprise is a lame duck. It needs guts to make it a success.

4. **Laughing stock:** *(a butt of ridicule):* He talks nonsense and makes himself a laughing stock in the class.

5. **Loaves and fishes:** *(profits of services, the material benefits, emoluments of office):* The established rule in English political life is that Judgeships are part of the loaves and fishes which are distributed among the distinguished and capable lawyers belonging to the party in power.

6. **Lock stock and barrel:** *(with all its things):* He sold his house lock stock and barrel.

7. **Under lock and key:** *(locked up):* He keeps all his valuables under lock and key.

8. **Laugh in one's sleeves:** *(laugh secretly at a man in his presence):* 1. He laughed in his sleeves when the husband was pleading the innocence of his wife. 2. When he started singing everybody began to laugh in his sleeves.

9. **Led by the nose:** *(under control):* He is led by the nose by his wife.

10. **Lend countenance to:** *(support):* He did not lend countenance to my proposal.

11. **Lose sight of:** *(ignore):* We should not lose sight of the good qualities of our friends.

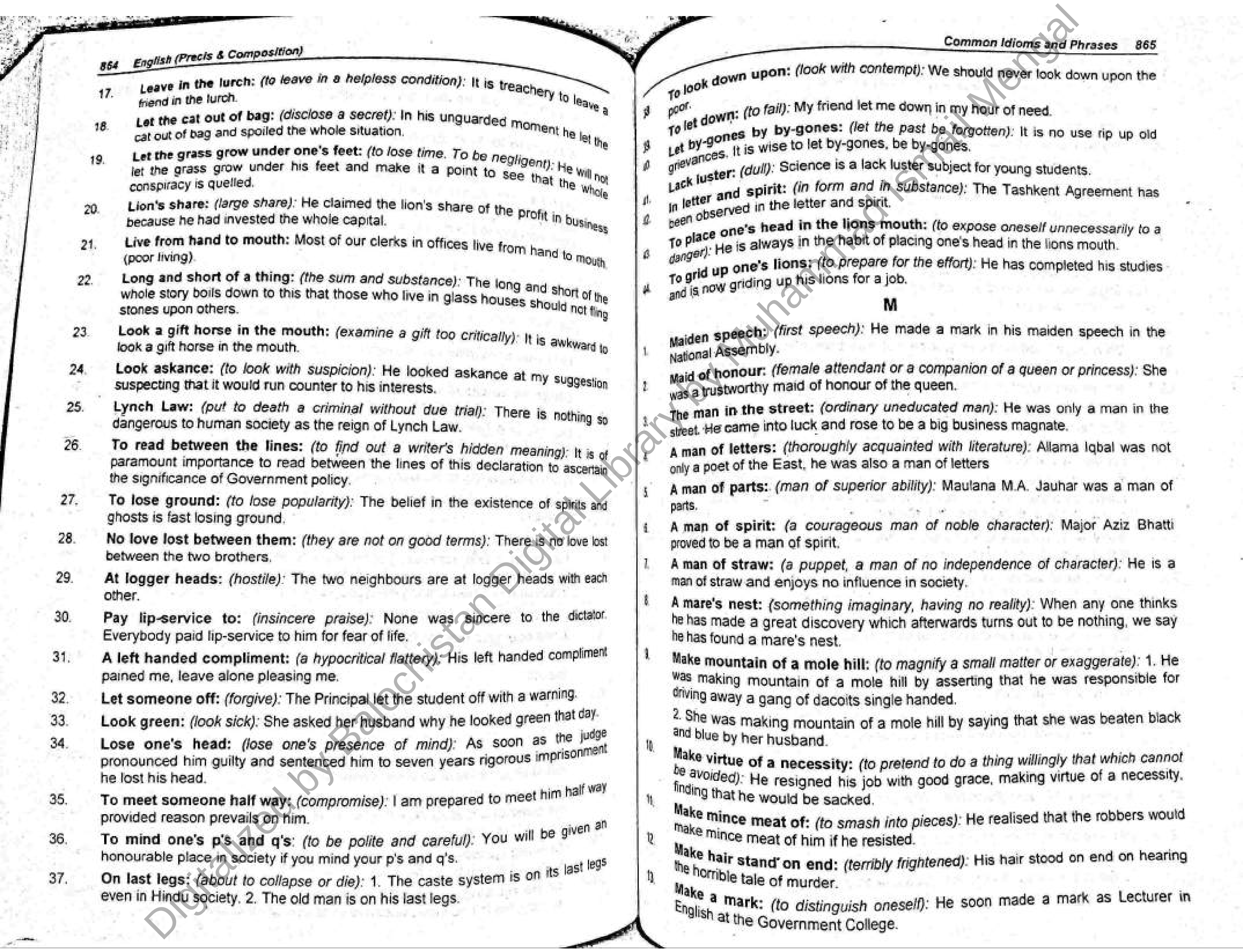
12. **Last straw:** *(the final culminating point that worsens a situation):* The failure of the son in the examination proved to be the last straw that broke his father's back.

13. **Laugh to scorn:** *(to treat with ridicule):* Some British politicians laughed Gandhi's doctrine of passive resistance to scorn.

14. **To lay one's finger on:** *(to specify, to locate):* The Quaid-e-Azam laid his finger on some of social evils, eating into the vitals of the nation, in his speech to the Assembly.

15. **Leading question:** *(question suggesting an answer):* Some leading questions were put to him when he was cross-examined.

16. **Leave no stone unturned:** *(adopt every possible means towards gaining an object):* He left no stone unturned in achieving his object.



17. **Leave in the lurch:** *(to leave in a helpless condition)*: It is treachery to leave a friend in the lurch.

18. **Let the cat out of bag:** *(disclose a secret)*: In his unguarded moment he let the cat out of bag and spoiled the whole situation.

19. **Let the grass grow under one's feet:** *(to lose time. To be negligent)*: He will not let the grass grow under his feet and make it a point to see that the whole conspiracy is quelled.

20. **Lion's share:** *(large share)*: He claimed the lion's share of the profit in business because he had invested the whole capital.

21. **Live from hand to mouth:** Most of our clerks in offices live from hand to mouth (poor living).

22. **Long and short of a thing:** *(the sum and substance)*: The long and short of the whole story boils down to this that those who live in glass houses should not fling stones upon others.

23. **Look a gift horse in the mouth:** *(examine a gift too critically)*: It is awkward to look a gift horse in the mouth.

24. **Look askance:** *(to look with suspicion)*: He looked askance at my suggestion suspecting that it would run counter to his interests.

25. **Lynch Law:** *(put to death a criminal without due trial)*: There is nothing so dangerous to human society as the reign of Lynch Law.

26. **To read between the lines:** *(to find out a writer's hidden meaning)*: It is of paramount importance to read between the lines of this declaration to ascertain the significance of Government policy.

27. **To lose ground:** *(to lose popularity)*: The belief in the existence of spirits and ghosts is fast losing ground.

28. **No love lost between them:** *(they are not on good terms)*: There is no love lost between the two brothers.

29. **At logger heads:** *(hostile)*: The two neighbours are at logger heads with each other.

30. **Pay lip-service to:** *(insincere praise)*: None was sincere to the dictator. Everybody paid lip-service to him for fear of life.

31. **A left handed compliment:** *(a hypocritical flattery)*: His left handed compliment pained me, leave alone pleasing me.

32. **Let someone off:** *(forgive)*: The Principal let the student off with a warning.

33. **Look green:** *(look sick)*: She asked her husband why he looked green that day.

34. **Lose one's head:** *(lose one's presence of mind)*: As soon as the judge pronounced him guilty and sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment he lost his head.

35. **To meet someone half way:** *(compromise)*: I am prepared to meet him half way provided reason prevails on him.

36. **To mind one's p's and q's**: *(to be polite and careful)*: You will be given an honourable place in society if you mind your p's and q's.

37. **On last legs:** *(about to collapse or die)*: 1. The caste system is on its last legs even in Hindu society. 2. The old man is on his last legs.

To look down upon: *(look with contempt)*: We should never look down upon the poor.

To let down: *(to fail)*: My friend let me down in my hour of need.

Let by-gones by by-gones: *(let the past be forgotten)*: It is no use rip up old grievances. It is wise to let by-gones, be by-gones.

Lack luster: *(dull)*: Science is a lack luster subject for young students.

In letter and spirit: *(in form and in substance)*: The Tashkent Agreement has been observed in the letter and spirit.

To place one's head in the lions mouth: *(to expose oneself unnecessarily to a danger)*: He is always in the habit of placing one's head in the lions mouth.

To grid up one's lions: *(to prepare for the effort)*: He has completed his studies and is now griding up his lions for a job.

M

1. **Maiden speech:** *(first speech)*: He made a mark in his maiden speech in the National Assembly.

2. **Maid of honour:** *(female attendant or a companion of a queen or princess)*: She was a trustworthy maid of honour of the queen.

3. **The man in the street:** *(ordinary uneducated man)*: He was only a man in the street. He came into luck and rose to be a big business magnate.

4. **A man of letters:** *(thoroughly acquainted with literature)*: Allama Iqbal was not only a poet of the East, he was also a man of letters

5. **A man of parts:** *(man of superior ability)*: Maulana M.A. Jauhar was a man of parts.

6. **A man of spirit:** *(a courageous man of noble character)*: Major Aziz Bhatti proved to be a man of spirit.

7. **A man of straw:** *(a puppet, a man of no independence of character)*: He is a man of straw and enjoys no influence in society.

8. **A mare's nest:** *(something imaginary, having no reality)*: When any one thinks he has made a great discovery which afterwards turns out to be nothing, we say he has found a mare's nest.

9. **Make mountain of a mole hill:** *(to magnify a small matter or exaggerate)*: 1. He was making mountain of a mole hill by asserting that he was responsible for driving away a gang of dacoits single handed.

2. She was making mountain of a mole hill by saying that she was beaten black and blue by her husband.

10. **Make virtue of a necessity:** *(to pretend to do a thing willingly that which cannot be avoided)*: He resigned his job with good grace, making virtue of a necessity, finding that he would be sacked.

11. **Make mince meat of:** *(to smash into pieces)*: He realised that the robbers would make mince meat of him if he resisted.

12. **Make hair stand on end:** *(terribly frightened)*: His hair stood on end on hearing the horrible tale of murder.

13. **Make a mark:** *(to distinguish oneself)*: He soon made a mark as Lecturer in English at the Government College.

14. **Make out a case:** *(to prove by evidence or argument a case under trial):* The lawyer made out a case of his client very skilfully.

15. **Make short work of:** *(to destroy completely):* The locusts made short work of the standing crops.

16. **Make the mouth water:** *(to arouse keen longing):* The sight of sweet-meats made his mouth water.

17. **Make up leeway:** *(to make up for lost time):* The candidate tried his best to make up leeway for the time lost due to illness. He burnt midnight oil and topped in the examination.

18. **Mark time:** *(wait without making any progress):* It is no use marking time here when there are no chances of promotion.

19. **Mealy mouthed fellow:** *(a timid fellow who is afraid of telling the truth frankly):* Some mealy mouthed servants try to hoodwink their masters by their oily tongue (delicacy of speech).

20. **Meddle with:** *(interfere in):* You should not meddle with other people's affairs.

21. **With might and main:** *(with full force):* Our boat was caught in a strong current but the rowers rowed with might and main and soon we got into safe waters.

22. **Means to an end:** *(a means to gain some object):* Getting of wealth is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end, the end being purchasing the comforts of life.

23. **Microscopic minority:** *(very small minority):* The Muslim League grew from a microscopic minority into a formidable majority, the single representative body of the Muslims of India.

24. **The milk of human kindness:** *(softness of heart):* Lady Macbeth said to her husband on the eve of murder of Duncan, "I fear thy nature is too full of the milk of human kindness" to commit a murder.

25. **Milky way:** *(whitish belt of stars in the heavens galaxy):* The milky way in the heavens is a band of luminous stars.

26. **Time out of mind:** *(time immemorial):* In time out of mind people lived in the caves and covered their bodies with the bark of trees.

27. **Mob law:** *(execution without trial):* The mob was out of control, caught hold of the driver whose van had crushed the baby, lynched him to pieces and thus mob law prevailed in the city.

28. **All moonshine:** *(a foolish statement):* His statement that he wanted to go to U.S.A. to see the Disney Land only was all moonshine.

29. **Moot point:** *(a point still open to discussion):* The question whether President Zia-ul-Haq's murder was an act of sabotage is still a moot point.

30. **Move heaven and earth:** *(make every possible effort):* He moved heaven and earth to get his friend released.

31. **Make amends for:** *(to compensate for a wrong):* How can you make amends for the wrong done to me? I have suffered an irreparable loss.

32. **Mote in the eye:** *(find fault with others yet blind to their own faults):* It is pity that you see mote in others eyes, quite oblivious of the beam in your own eye.

33. **Make ducks and drakes of:** *(to squander):* The son made ducks and drakes with his father's money soon after his death.

34. **Mother wit:** *(natural sagacity):* His mother wit stood him in good stead to face the obstacles of life.

35. **Make a scapegoat of:** *(make another suffer the misdeeds of):* It was unfair on his part to make his friend a scapegoat of all his misdeeds.

36. **Many men, many winds:** *(as many opinions as there are persons to give them):* Many men, many winds never make a meeting successful.

37. **A man of mark:** *(a notable or famous person):* The late principal of our college was a man of mark.

38. **It is all moonshine:** *(it is nonsense):* Will you please stop your conversation as it is all moonshine?

N

1. **Naked eye:** *(an eye unaided by any instrument):* Can you look on the noonday sun with a naked eye?

2. **Narrow escape:** *(an escape involving grave risk):* I had a narrow escape when my motorcycle collided with a speeding wagon.

3. **Neck or nothing:** *(a person strenuously occupied seems so reckless that he would rather risk his life than obtain nothing):* He risked the whole of his capital in business staking neck or nothing.

4. **Neck and neck:** *(exactly equal):* Both the candidates in this constituency were running neck and neck till the last moment in the Provincial Elections.

5. **A nest egg:** *(something laid by as the beginning of a collection or fund):* It is customary to place an egg to tempt the hens to lay others beside it. This egg is called the nest egg.

1. Books are money laid for show
Are like nest eggs to make clients lay

2. His contribution was just a nest egg for other big guns to follow suit.

6. **A nine days' wonder:** *(something which loses its charm very soon):* His popularity proved to be a nine days' wonder.

7. **Nip in the bud:** *(check an evil in the beginning):* We should have nipped the evil of narcotics in the bud.

8. **No man land:** *(unowned land):* The Arctic Region would continue to be no man's land.

9. **No two opinions:** *(no difference of opinion):* There are no two opinions regarding the abolition of dowry system in Pakistan.

10. **Now or never:** *(if present opportunity is missed, it is missed for all times to come):* Ch. Rehmat Ali stressed at the time of Independence of India that for the Muslim of India it was the most opportune moment to strike. Now or never would Pakistan be achieved.

11. **Not worth the salt:** *(a good for nothing fellow who could not earn enough to buy himself salt, much less bread):* Thinking that he was a good teacher I gave him an assignment but soon realised that he was not really worth the salt.

12. **Null and void:** *(become ineffective):* The agreement would become null and void when the parties concerned break the conditions attached to it.

13. **To number one's days:** *(to have regard to the shortness of life):* 1. **Moses' prayer to God:** "Teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom".

2. His days are numbered means, his end is near. He is soon to die.

14. **To catch napping:** *(caught unawares):* The watchman was caught napping when the manager paid a surprise visit.

15. **Cut off one's nose to spite one's face:** *(to act in anger in such a way as to injure oneself):* If you refuse to accede to my request because you are angry with me you will be cutting off your nose to spite your face.

16. **Hornet's nest:** *(dangerous place):* Few take the courage of going to hornet's nest.

O

1. **Of the first water:** *(of highest excellence):* Madam Nur Jahan is a musician of the first water.

2. **Off and on:** *(occasionally):* He comes to see me off and on.

3. **Oily tongue:** *(soft flattering talk):* He is a tactful man and tries to curry favour with his officers with oily tongue.

4. **Old head on young shoulders:** *(wisdom of old age in a young person):* Portia, in Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, had an old head on young shoulders.

5. **On tenterhooks:** *(in a state of suspense):* I wish the case pending in a Civil Court be settled at the earliest as it keeps me on the tenterhooks all the time.

6. **On the face of it:** *(apparently):* The charge brought against me is quite absurd on the face of it.

7. **On the sly:** *(secretly):* The father was quite unaware of the fact that his son had taken to drinking on the sly.

8. **On the spur of the moment:** *(without a moment's notice):* He could not argue the case effectively on the spur of the moment without proper preparation.

9. **Order of the Garter:** *(the highest honour which the british emperor bestows):* The British Emperor conferred the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Kent.

10. **On the tip-toe:** *(in anxious expectation):* He was standing on the tip-toe to hear the news of the birth of a son to him.

11. **Once for all:** *(finally):* 1. He told me once for all that he had taken an irrevocable decision. 2. Buddha decided once for all to quit his hearth and home and slip into a corner of seclusion for meditation.

12. **Out at elbows:** *(one whose coat becomes shabby and torn at elbows. a person who has fallen a prey to poverty):* He is driven from pillar to post in search of a job, being out at elbows.

13. **Out and out:** *(completely):* This horse is out and out the best one you ever came across.

14. **Once in a way:** *(very rarely):* He declared that he was not a habitual drunkard but once in a way took a sip.

15. **One good turn deserves another:** *(sincere service deserves a good return):* If you render selfless service you shall certainly be requited since one good turn deserves another.

16. **Over and above:** *(furthermore):* He served him with good food. Over and above, gave him handsome amount sufficient enough to meet the expenses of his journey.

17. **Over and over again:** *(repeatedly):* He advised his son over and over again when he was going abroad for higher education, never take to drinking.

18. **Out of sight, out of mind:** *(a thing is forgotten when not seen for a long time):* I have forgotten most of my close relatives who have settled abroad. It is true, out of sight, out of mind.

19. **Take one's time:** *(no hurry):* You take your time to finish this work but try to do it as thoroughly as you can.

20. **An open secret:** *(no more a secret):* It is an open secret that he had grabbed the property of a poor widow.

21. **Open Sesame:** *(when Ali Baba uttered the words 'open sesame' the robbers' cave opened. it is a charm to gain access to something):* His sincere and frank talk proved to be an open sesame to secure her confession of her guilt.

22. **Out of all proportion:** *(quite unequal):* The punishment meted out to her was out of all proportion to her offence.

23. **Out of joint:** *(in disorder):* 1. For a person mentally upset, time appears to be out of joint. 2. "Times are out of joint" said Hamlet, when mentally disturbed.

24. **Out of wood:** *(out of a difficulty):* He was not yet out of wood. He was doggedly followed by his enemies.

25. **Olive branch:** *(make offers of peace):* I held out the olive branch but I was sorry to see that my adversary did not budge an inch.

26. **With open arms:** *(gladly):* He was generous enough to meet his estranged friend with open arms when he made sure of his sincerity.

27. **Out of sorts:** *(in disposed):* I am feeling out of sorts today. So I am in no mood to go out for a walk.

28. **Out of question:** *(impossible):* Under the present conditions reconciliation of the two rival parties is out of question.

29. **Be off:** *(get out):* "Be off, you wretch and never show your face to me again", said the angry master to his servant who had committed a theft in his house.

30. **To be all over:** *(spread everywhere):* The rumour had spread all over the city in no time like wild fire.

31. **All over with him:** *(about to die, done for):* It is all over with him. There is no hope of his survival.

32. **An open book:** *(quite clear, nothing hidden):* Her heart is an open book to me. She keeps nothing concealed to me.

33. **The ins and outs:** *(full details):* I was in possession of the ins and outs of the case.

34. **Owe to:** *(indebted to):* I owe my life to Dr. Major Muzaffar who saved me from the clutches of death.

35. **Once in a blue moon:** *(not very often):* He pays me a courtesy call once in a blue moon.

P

1 **Palm off:** *(impose on fraudulently)*: He was trying to palm off a horse on me, but luckily just when I was going to close the bargain I found that the horse was blind.

2 **Palmy days:** *(prosperous times)*: During the palmy days of the Mughal Empire there prevailed perfect communal harmony in India.

3 **Part with:** *(be separated)*: I could not tolerate the idea of parting company with her.

4 **Pass away:** *(die)*: He passed away while in sleep.

5 **Pass by:** *(overlook)*: 1. I passed by this essay inadvertently. 2. While sending out invitations to the swimming gala in your college do not pass by the Principal of Government College.

6 **Pass for:** *(to have the reputation of)*: Mirza Manzoor passes for a learned man in the literary circles of Lahore.

7. **Pass off:** *(impose on by fraud)*: He was caught trying to pass off a counterfeit coin.

8 **Pay down:** *(pay ready money)*: I always pay down whenever I buy something.

9. **Pay off:** *(to recompense)*: He paid off old scores with his rival by helping his opponents in the provincial election.

10. **Piece out:** *(to supply what is wanting by adding a piece)*: He pieced out the cloth and made a coat of it.

11. **Pine away:** *(to languish)*: He pined away on the separation of his only son.

12. **Pine for:** *(grieve for)*: I pined for the loss of my kith and kin during migration from Bharat.

13. **Play off:** *(to display)*: You need not play off any of your old tricks on me.

14. **Play upon ones fears:** *(take advantage of)*: It does not behove your dignity to play upon her fears and deprive her of her paltry little money.

15. **Plead with:** *(recommend)*: I pleaded with the Prime Minister for her husband's life.

16. **Pluck out:** *(pull out)*: Her eyes were plucked out mercilessly.

17. **Pluck up:** *(muster, gather)*: You must pluck up courage to face the foe.

18. **Pounce upon:** *(jump upon)*: The vultures pounced upon the carcass. (dead body)

19. **Pry into:** *(worm into)*: She is in habit of prying into others' secrets.

20. **Pull down:** *(to demolish)*: The Metropolitan Corporation Lahore has started pulling down before the rainy season all the dilapidated houses in the city.

21. **Pull out:** *(take out)*: He is grateful to me for pulling him out of the difficulties of life.

22. **Pull through:** *(recovery)*: He has fallen dangerously ill but by the grace of God he would pull through by the strenuous efforts of his medical attendants.

23. **Pull up:** *(to draw the reins)*: He pulled up his horse and dismounted.

24. **Put back:** *(hinder or delay)*: Untimely rains this year put back the ripening of the crop.

25 **Put by:** *(lay aside)*: You must put by something against the rainy day.

26 **Put down:** *(quelled)*: The rebellion was put down with an iron hand.

27 **Pull together:** *(cooperate)*: If the two brothers pull together their business would flourish.

28 **Put away:** *(divorce)*: He put away his wife for no fault of hers.

29 **Put back:** *(move backward)*: My watch was ten minutes too fast and I put it back.

30 **Put down one's foot:** *(to show determination in the face of opposition)*: If you could put down your foot, you could deter your enemy from proceeding against you.

31 **Pander to:** *(to minister to the wishes)*: The Editor of the Nation is not the man to pander to the wishes of the party in power.

32 **Past Master:** *(expert)*: He is a past master in the art of cheating in the examination hall.

33 **Pay the piper:** *(to bear the expense)*: One who calls for the tune has to pay the piper.

34. **Pandora's box:** *(a host of problems)*: Such a rash step is likely to create a host of problems for you and may prove a Pandora's box for you and your colleagues.

35 **Penelope's web:** *(endless)*: 1. He failed to complete his work which appeared to be a penelope's web. 2. This life is a Penelope's web. In getting and spending we lay waste our life.

36. **Petticoat government:** *(government of a woman)*: Many people in Pakistan are against petticoat government.

37. **Physician heal thyself:** *(reform your own conduct before you preach piety)*: How can you teach sobriety if you are a drunkard yourself? 'Physician heal thyself' is the advice you must first listen.

38. **Plain sailing:** *(easy life)*: 1. If you keep physically fit, the rest will be plain sailing in life. 2. Life cannot always be fair weather and plain sailing.

39. **Plain speaking:** *(frank)*: A plain speaking man is mostly respected in society.

40. **Pick a hole in one's coat:** *(find fault with)*: It is undesirable on the part of a gentleman to pick holes in others' coat.

41. **Pick-me-up:** *(a tonic)*: The syrup you gave me proved to be pick-me-up.

42. **Pick one's way:** *(move cautiously)*: After the heavy rains tonight I picked my way back home through the puddles. (muddy water)

43. **Pick up:** *(recover)*: After protracted illness he is gradually picking up.

44. **Pin one's faith upon:** *(firmly believe)*: The Muslims pin their faith in the Oneness of God and Finality of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

45. **Play into a person's hands:** *(to be a puppet)*: He plays into the hands of his wife. His parents keep him at arm's length.

46. **Plug the loopholes:** *(check effectively)*: Really honest officers are needed to point out the devices adopted by the corrupt officers and suggest ways and means of plugging the loopholes which make bribe taking possible.

47. **Keep pace with:** *(progress equally)*: In the interest of sound economy in our country, agriculture should keep pace with industry.

48. **Platonic love:** *(pure love, not based on sexual passion):* Platonic love is easy to profess but difficult to practise.

49 **To carry a point:** *(win a point):* He is a seasoned debater and always carries his point.

50. **Presence of mind:** *(power of self-control and intelligence):* When the thieves broke into the house she saved the situation by her presence of mind. They had to make good their escape.

51. **The pros and cons:** *(different aspects):* We must weigh the pros and cons of a problem before coming to a conclusion.

52. **Of a piece with:** *(of the same sort):* This mean act of his is of a piece with his conduct.

53. **Play second fiddle:** *(play a subordinate part):* He allowed the guest speaker to take the floor and himself played the second fiddle.

54. **Play fast and loose:** *(to be inconsistent):* He disregarded his promises and played fast and loose in taking the line of action he liked.

55. **Play false:** *(cheated):* I relied on him but he played false.

56. **Play truant:** *(to stay away from class):* School boys playing truant should be punished.

Q

1. **Quarrel with a person's bread and butter:** *(bread and butter mean one's means of living):* If a subordinate provokes his officer by his insolence, he runs the risk of being sacked. Thus he quarrels with his bread and butter due to his rudeness.

2. **A queer fish:** *(an eccentric person):* It is inadvisable to have any dealing with him. He is a queer fish.

3. **A quixotic project:** *(foolish venture):* Considering the over all economic condition in the country, the levying of exorbitant taxes was a quixotic project.

R

1. **The rank and file:** *(common soldiers):* The rank and file of the army sides with the democratic government with the exception of a few disgruntled officers.

2. **A red-letter day:** *(a happy day):* 14th of August is a red-letter day in the history of Pakistan because it was on this day that Pakistan won independence.

3. **A red rag to a bull:** *(what causes irritation):* Atheism to the Muslims is like a red rag to a bull.

4. **Rack one's brains:** *(to strain one's thoughts):* If you rack your brains you will recollect the names of most of your college Professors.

5. **Racy style:** *(lively and fresh):* His racy style in essay writing is worthy of all appreciation.

6. **Random shot:** *(a shot not aimed at anything particular):* A passerby was killed by a random shot on the day of rioting.

7. **Ready pen:** *(one who writes quickly and easily):* Rashid has a ready pen and writes with ease and facility.

8. **Rake up a quarrel:** *(revive old grievances):* It is of no avail to rake up a quarrel. Nobody stands to gain out of it.

9. **Raw material:** *(material not yet manufactured):* The British took away raw material like cotton and jute from India at a very low cost and sold finished product at an exorbitant price.

10. **Reckon with:** *(to settle accounts):* He will have to reckon with me before this business is finished.

11. **Recompense for:** *(give a return):* I cannot recompense you for all the trouble you have taken.

12. **Remonstrate with:** *(argue, make a protest):* 1. I cannot remonstrate with him about his foolish behaviour. 2. All of us remonstrated against his cruelty to children.

13. **Reprimand for:** *(rebuke):* I reprimanded him for his foolish behaviour.

14. **Red tape:** *(useless official formalities):* The announcement of the final decision was delayed due to red tape.

15. **Reign of terror:** *(lawlessness and oppression):* A reign of terror was let loose by the rioters throughout the length and breadth of the country.

16. **Rest on one's laurels:** *(to be content with past achievement and try for no more):* You should try to win more distinctions and never rest on your laurels.

17. **Rise to the occasion:** *(to be found equal to the task):* A courageous man always rises to the occasion and is never let down by the obstacles in the way.

18. **Root and branch:** *(completely):* The social evils which are eating into the vitals of the nation must be removed root and branch before we can claim an honourable place among the comity of nations.

19. **The rising sun:** *(one who is rising in power):* It is the way of the world that every body worships the rising sun.

20. **To rob Peter, to pay Paul:** *(to take away from one, to give to another unjustly):* You stand to gain nothing if you rob Peter and pay Paul.

21. **Rise like a Phoenix from the ashes:** *(the phoenix was a fabulous bird which visited egypt once in five years. it had no mate, but when about to die made a funeral pile of wood and burnt itself to ashes. from the ashes a young phoenix was alleged to arise):* Prince Murad advanced winning victories, but as he moved forward rebellion rose behind him like a Phoenix from the ashes.

22. **Rough and tumble:** *(ups and downs of life):* He always remained unruffled in the rough and tumble of life.

23. **Royal road:** *(easy way):* There is no royal road to success in life.

24. **To rule the roast or roost:** *(to govern):* His wife rules the roost (roast) and he quietly submits to her authority in the house.

25. **To run amuck or amok:** *(to run riot):* This lunatic ran amuck (amok) and killed the members of his house.

26. **Run riot:** *(to act without restraint or control):* 1. The mob ran riot and caused havoc in the town. **2. (Grow in profusion):** Flowers have run riot in the garden.

27. **Without rhyme or reason:** *(without any justification):* The officer gave him a sharp rebuke without any rhyme or reason.

28. **Raison d'etre:** *(the only justification):* Raison d'etre of the demand of a sovereign independent state by the Muslims of India was that they wanted to live in peace, free to order their lives according to the tenets of Islam.

29. **Red-handed:** *(in the very act of committing a crime)*: He was caught red-handed while committing a murder.
30. **A broken reed:** *(unreliable)*: I depended upon my brother to come to my rescue in my hour of need but he proved to be a broken reed.
31. **The ruling passion:** *(dominating desire)*: Hoarding of wealth is the ruling passion of his life.
32. **Recoil from:** *(runs away from)*: My conscience recoils with horror from such a shady deed.
33. **Run away with:** *(accept an idea hastily)*: Don't run away with the idea that I shall extend my helping hand to you for your asking.
34. **Rope of sand:** *(unstable)*: Their love marriage proved to be a rope of sand. They soon broke apart.
35. **To run the gauntlet:** *(face bitter criticism)*: Most books have to run the gauntlet of the literary critics.

S

1. **Sail in the same boat:** *(have to face the same sort of situation)*: In carrying on such nefarious practices as dowry system we are all sailing in the same boat.
2. **The good Samaritan:** *(one who turns up to help in the hour of need)*: He proved to be a good Samaritan to me in my hour of need when I was caught in a difficult situation.
3. **See the light of day:** *(born)*: He saw the light of day on Eid day. Hence he was named Eida.
4. **Self made man:** *(one who makes his career by self-effort)*: Abraham Lincoln was an entirely self made man. He rose from Log-house to White House.
5. **Set the ball rolling:** *(start a discussion)*: It was Prof. Ashfaq Ali Khan who set the ball rolling by his illuminating remarks in the opening of the discussion.
6. **To set the teeth on edge:** *(to arouse natural hatred)*: Noise in the street sets my teeth on edge.
7. **To set the Thames on fire:** *(do something extra-ordinary)*: He is not likely to set the Thames on fire and bring a slur on the whole family.
8. **A square peg in a round hole:** *(misfit)*: By adopting Teaching as his profession he has proved to be a square peg in a round hole. By nature he is cut out to be a doctor.
9. **The scapegoat:** *(a person on whom blame is laid which really belongs to others)*: He was made a scapegoat and had to suffer for the follies of his friends.
10. **Schoolmaster is abroad:** *(education is spreading)*: Darkness of illiteracy is being dispelled, good-bye to the superstitions of dark days.
11. **Scoff at:** *(jeer at)*: The Socialists scoff at religion.
12. **Screw loose:** *(something wrong mentally)*: He talks nonsense all the time showing thereby that there is some screw loose in him.
13. **Scylla and Charybdis:** *(between italy and cicily there is a rock on one side called scylla and opposite to it on the other side there is a dangerous whirlpool called charybdis)*: Mariners in giving Scylla a wide berth ran the risk of being drawn into Charybdis. When two dangers arise from opposite quarters, dangers of such a nature that in steering clear of one, there is the risk of falling into the other, it is sometimes said, 'Take care that in avoiding Scylla, you do not fall into Charybdis.'
14. **Seasoned timber:** *(thoroughly dried that all the sap has gone out of it)*: The best furniture is made of seasoned sheeshum wood.
15. **See a thing through coloured spectacles:** *(to regard it favourably because of one's prejudices)*: You don't see the dark side of the picture because you look at the whole thing through coloured spectacles.
16. **Set one's house in order:** *(order one's own life)*: You must set your own house in order before criticising others.
17. **Shake in one's shoes:** *(in a state of fright)*: On facing a lion in the jungle he began to shake in his shoes.
18. **Sheet anchor:** *(the chief support, a sheet anchor is the largest anchor of a ship which when cast out the mariner mainly trusts to prevent his ship being driven ashore by stress of weather)*: The support of the Muslim League proved to be the sheet anchor of his election campaign.
19. **To give the cold shoulder to:** *(show indifference to)*: When he fell on evil days, his friends gave him cold shoulder.
20. **The silken tie:** *(bond of love and affection)*: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) won the hearts of the people by the silken tie of kindness and love.
21. **A silver lining:** *(a ray of hope)*: Every cloud has a silver lining (ray of hope in the darkest condition of life).
22. **The sinews of war:** *(main support)*: Men and money are the sinews of war.
23. **Sit on the fence:** *(to hesitate)*: He was a timeserver and sat on the fence waiting for a chance to go to the winning side.
24. **Small fry:** *(unimportant persons)*: Boxes with cosy sofa sets were reserved for the ladies of the gentry but the small fry were to rest content with benches in the pit of the cinema hall.
25. **Small hours:** *(early hours after midnight)*: He breathed his last in the small hours of the morning.
26. **Smell a rat:** *(suspect that something foul was being planned)*: We smelt a rat and refused to strike a bargain.
27. **Snap one's fingers at:** *(to look down upon)*: He snapped his fingers at the offer of compromise made to him.
28. **Sour grapes:** *(something a person despises because it is unattainable)*: He dislikes buying that bungalow because he says it is situated in a crowded locality. The fact is that he has failed to scrape up ready cash for the purpose. It is a case of grapes are sour.
29. **Sow wild oats:** *(to indulge in luxuries during the days of youth)*: My friend has been sowing wild oats during his youth but now he has reformed himself.
30. **Sow the dragon's teeth:** *(the steps resulting in evil and mischief)*: The present political crisis in the country is the result of dragon's teeth sown by the previous government.
31. **Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind:** *(to do something wrong and suffer the evil consequences)*: One cannot sow the wind without being called upon, sooner or later, to reap the whirlwind.

32. **Speak volumes for:** *(to say a great deal):* It speaks volumes for her courage that she foiled the dacoity attempt by a gang of scoundrels.

33. **Split hairs:** *(to make subtle distinctions):* He is a lawyer and like all other lawyers he indulges in splitting hairs.

34. **Sponge upon:** *(extort some money or food by mean tricks):* He is mean natured and sponges upon the hospitality of his generous friend.

35. **Scot-free:** *(untaxed, unhurt):* Although he was the villain of the piece but still he escaped scot-free.

36. **A short cut:** *(direct path which shortens the distance):* There is no short cut to success in life.

37. **Side issue:** *(a question of secondary importance to the question under discussion):* The question under consideration is how to maintain democracy in the country. Other problems like centre-provinces rights are side issues.

38. **Sleeping partner:** *(a partner in a business who has invested money but takes no active part in the management. he participates, however in the profits and losses):* He is only a sleeping partner but very prompt in sharing profits.

39. **A slow coach:** *(a dull and stupid fellow):* He is a slow coach and cannot keep pace with the rest of the class.

40. **Small talk:** *(gossip):* It is time to do serious work. It is no use wasting time in small talk.

41. **Sound beating:** *(thorough beating):* He did something very foul for which his mother gave him a sound beating.

42. **A strait jacket:** *(a jacket meant to restrain a lunatic):* To say of a man that he ought to be strait jacketed is a humorous way of saying that he ought to be restrained, for he does not know when to desist. He is most impulsive and passionate.

43. **A stump orator:** *(one who makes electioneering boastful speeches):* Stump orators lead people astray by their blatant lies during election campaign. They hold out rosy promises which are seldom fulfilled.

44. **A swan song:** *(dying statement):* Just before his death he left a will bequeathing a good deal of his property for a charitable fund. It came out to be his swan song.

45. **Show the white feather:** *(show signs of cowardice):* Instead of making a bold stand against his enemies he showed white feathers and made good his escape.

46. **Slip through one's fingers:** *(lost through carelessness):* He failed to avail of the golden opportunity and the chance slipped through his fingers.

47. **Stare you in the face:** *(confront you):* You should grapple with courage and perseverance the difficulties that stare you in the face.

48. **Steal a march:** *(gain an advantage over another stealthily):* He stole a march on me by quietly greasing the palm of the judge and winning him over to get the decision in his favour.

49. **Steer clear of:** *(avoid):* We should do our best to steer clear of the money-lenders.

50. **Swallow the bait:** *(duped):* Some people swallow the bait of rosy promises held out by the election candidates and elect those who make the largest promises.

51. **Spread like wild fire:** *(spread rapidly):* The news of General Zia's death spread like wild fire all over the country.

52. **Stand on ceremony:** *(to be formal):* Why should you stand on ceremony while receiving old friends like myself?

53. **Stand one in good stead:** *(to be useful):* Your children will stand you in good stead when you grow old.

54. **To stare in the face:** *(to threaten):* Death stared them in the face when surrounded by the enemy all around.

55. **Stem the tide:** *(to stand against an opposing force):* America is helping Afghanistan to stem the tide of Communism.

56. **Step into Shoes:** *(take the place of):* After the sudden demise of his father the son stepped into his shoes.

57. **Strike the keynote:** *(give the basic policy):* The Quaid-i-Azam struck the keynote of the Muslim League policy in his Lahore Address of March 23, 1940.

58. **True to one's salt:** *(faithful to one's master):* The labourer proved to be true to his salt by standing by his master through thick and thin.

59. **To talk shop:** *(to be talking about one's profession):* By talking shop all the time he bores all the people around him.

60. **Sine die:** *(Latin) (indefinitely):* The National Assembly adjourned sine die.

61. **Skin of one's teeth:** *(escaped with life):* The ship broke up, several sailors were drowned, but four of them managed to escape with the skin of their teeth.

62. **Smart under:** *(cry in pain or under tyranny):* The subjects of the king were smarting under his tyrannical rule.

63. **Snake in the grass:** *(hidden enemy):* Beware of him, he is a snake in the grass.

64. **A son of Mars:** *(a soldier):* A son of Mars is duty bound to serve his country when the enemy is at the door.

65. **Sound one's own trumpet:** *(sing one's own praises):* Some people are in the habit of sounding their own trumpet all the time.

66. **Stand to reason:** *(consistent with reason):* Your arguments do not stand to reason.

67. **Storm in a tea-pot:** *(fuss about nothing):* His violent protest is nothing but a storm in a tea-pot. In fact there is nothing to disturb him.

68. **Swallow an affront:** *(pocket an insult):* He had to swallow the insult for fear of dire consequences.

69. **Sworn foes:** *(implacable or determined enemies):* They are sworn enemies and are bent upon going to the far end.

70. **There is many a slip between the cup and the lip:** *(you cannot count on anything until it is in your grasp):* He was cock sure of winning her hand, quite oblivious of the fact that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

71. **The sphinx riddle:** *(sphinx was a she-monster who is said to have proposed a riddle to the thebans and to have murdered all who failed to guess it. oedipus was finally successful in solving the riddle whereupon she killed herself):* What solution have you found to the problem of unrest due to unemployment. It is a Sphinx riddle of the modern times.

72. **A sine qua non:** *(Latin) (what is absolutely indispensable, essential)*: Political stability of a country is a sine qua non for its economic uplift.

73. **Status quo:** *(keep the present position intact)*: The judge ordered that the parties involved in the dispute regarding the piece of land should maintain status quo.

74. **A brown study:** *(a dreamy condition)*: A driver should always be mentally alert. He is likely to cause disaster if he indulges in brown study.

75. **Sweat of one's brow:** *(hard labour)*: The poor wood-cutter eked out his livelihood by the sweat of his brow.

76. **A standing dish:** *(a regular dish)*: Corn flakes is a standing dish at our table in the morning breakfast.

77. **Swan song:** *(last literary or musical production)*: The life of the 'Father of the Nation' proved to be the swan song of the author.

T

1. **Take the bull by the horns:** *(to grapple courageously with a difficulty that lies in your way)*: You must learn to take the bull by the horns if you want to succeed in life, surmounting all the difficulties that come your way.

2. **To be taken aback:** *(taken by surprise)*: 1. The ship is said to be taken aback when the sails are suddenly carried back by the wind. 2. He was taken aback to see the robber standing before him at dead of night.

3. **Take a bird's eye view of:** *(a cursory view)*: I had a bird's eye view of the Education Commission's Report.

4. **Take a leaf out of another's book:** *(to follow another's example)*: We should take a leaf out of Quaid-i-Azam's life if we wish to be unpurchaseable.

5. **Tell upon:** *(to influence)*: Hard work told upon his health and he hurried to the grave.

6. **A thorn in one's side:** *(a constant source of pain, a perpetual nuisance)*: There is no love last between him and his wife. She is a thorn in his side.

7. **Throw dust in one's eyes:** *(to deceive)*: He was trying to throw dust in my eyes by assuring me that he was loyal to me and would never play me false.

8. **Throw overboard:** *(to abandon)*: Selfish politicians throw overboard allegiance to their party, cross the floor and go over to the government benches to get a prize post.

9. **To all intents and purposes:** *(practically)*: Our politicians are, to all intents and purposes, power hungry, people who wish to rule having no idea of serving their electorate.

10. **Tooth and nail:** *(with all power)*: The Hindus opposed the creation of Pakistan tooth and nail.

11. **Tremble in the balance:** *(to be in a state of uncertainty)*: The fate of the culprit trembled in the balance when the panel of judges hearing the case were sharply divided among themselves in recording their judgment.

12. **Turn a person round one's finger:** *(to make a person do exactly as one pleases)*: The dominating wife turns her husband round her finger.

13. **Take law into one's own hands:** *(to punish a person without being legally tried)*: The new ruling junta in the country took the law in their own hands by sentencing

some ministers of the previous regime to death without giving them a chance to defend themselves.

14. **Turn over a new leaf:** *(change over to a better course of life)*: Suddenly he turned over a new leaf after leading a criminal life for a long time.

15. **Turn the tables:** *(reverse the position)*: In spite of the initial victories of Hitler in the Second World War, Churchill succeeded in turning the tables on Germany in the long run.

16. **Turn tail:** *(retreat)*: It is sheer cowardice to turn tail on the battle field.

17. **Take by storm:** *(captivate)*: His sweet song took the hearts of people by storm.

18. **Tide over:** *(overcome)*: He needs some succour to tide over his financial difficulties.

19. **Take time by the forelock:** *(Greeks represented time as an old bald-headed man with a single lock of hair on his head – a forelock. to be prepared to avail of an opportunity before it slips out of hand)*: Wise people take time by the forelock to avoid disappointment at a later stage.

20. **Time hangs heavy:** *(find it difficult to kill time)*: He has nothing to occupy him. That is why time hangs heavy on his hands.

21. **Time honoured custom:** *(an old tradition)*: Satee is a time honoured custom in India. It is hard to get rid of it.

22. **Trump up:** *(to fabricate or devise a story)*: His enemies trumped up a story to involve him in a murder case.

23. **A turn coat:** *(a person who gives up his principles for worldly gain)*: There are numerous people who for a petty gain feel no scruple in making themselves a turn coat.

24. **Take to:** *(to apply oneself to)*: Educated people who take to business make a better success than illiterate people.

25. **Take a person's head off:** *(to tire a person with unending take)*: She is a querulous lady and would take her husband's head off.

26. **In her teens:** *(between twelve and twenty)*: The parents of a girl in her teens do not like to send her to a co-educational college/school in Pakistan.

27. **Tamper with:** *(meddle with)*: Some one has been tampering with my private persons in my absence.

28. **Turn one's head:** *(confuse)*: Sycophants have turned his head with their flattery.

29. **Tear to shreds:** *(tear to pieces)*: The young child tore the newspaper to shreds.

30. **To fish in troubled water:** *(to take undue advantage of a troubled situation)*: Some heartless people began to fish in troubled water during recent floods and started looting the poor victims of the flood.

31. **To pour oil on troubled water:** *(to pacify matters or to make peace)*: It is noble to put oil on troubled waters and bring the fighting parties to the negotiating table.

32. **The eternal triangle:** *(one man's love for two women or one woman's love for two men)*: The theme of most of our pictures is the eternal triangle.

33. **Turn up one's nose at:** *(treat with contemptuous dislike)*: He has been reduced to abject poverty and yet he turns his nose at the suggestion that he should take to some employment.

34 **Turning point:** *(point where begins a decided change):* His success in the Provincial election proved to be the turning point of his life.

U

1. **Undertake a risk:** *(to take on a risk):* I know I run the risk of losing my money in this venture, but I have gladly undertaken this risk.

2 **Under a cloud:** *(in disgrace):* He is under a cloud these days because of his foul deeds. Nobody dare claim to have any truck with him.

3 **Under my nose:** *(quite close to me):* This heinous crime was committed right under my nose. I am sad not to have any inkling of it.

4. **Under the auspices of:** *(under the patronage of):* Rural Development programme has been started under the auspices of the Government for the amelioration of the lot of poor people.

5 **Under the sun:** *(in this world):* Every individual under the sun has a right to live and a duty to let live.

6 **Ups and downs:** *(vicissitudes, changes):* We should all be prepared to face the ups and downs of life with a happy heart.

7. **Up to the hilt:** *(thoroughly):* The previous wars with India have proved upto the hilt that it is no child's play to vanquish Pakistan.

8 **Up to the mark:** *(not below the average):* His position in the class is quite up to the mark.

9. **A utopian scheme:** *(attractive but impracticable scheme):* Some people thought that transfer of capital from Karachi to Islamabad was a utopian scheme but God willed otherwise and Islamabad emerged as one of the best capitals.

V

1. **In the van:** *(in the front rank):* Allama Iqbal will always be in the van of the Urdu poets.

2 **Vantage ground:** *(the place which gives an advantage over another):* Pakistan should not have abandoned the vantage ground gained against the Indian forces in the Chamb Sector in Kashmir.

3. **Vent one's wrath upon:** *(burst into anger):* It was unfair to give vent to your wrath upon the poor maid servant.

4. **Vested interest or rights:** *(rights determinately fixed in a person and subject to no contingency):* The landlords had a vested interest in keeping the masses illiterate as the spread of education was likely to weaken their authority over them.

5. **Vexed question:** *(a question about which there has been a good lot of wrangling without final decision):* The vexed question of Siachin Glacier has so far defied any final decision in spite of all disputation between Pakistan and India.

6. **Victoria Cross:** *(highest honour conferred on british army officer for eminent personal valour):* Victoria Cross holders are held in the highest esteem in the British Commonwealth.

7. **Virgin soil:** *(soil not yet cultivated):* The colonists in the virgin soil of America found the land most fertile.

8 **Vie with:** *(to compete):* You must learn to vie with your fellow workers with an iron will. Then success would be yours.

9 **Null and void:** *(no longer in force):* The rent agreement of a house for ten years has become null and void after the expiry of specified period.

10 **Viva Voce:** *(verbal test):* He fared very well in the viva voce test in the C.S.S. Examination.

11 **Volte face:** *(complete change):* Nothing extra-ordinary has happened to justify India's volte face with reference to her commitment to settle the Kashmir problem by means of plebiscite.

12 **At the top of voice:** *(loudly):* He called the neighbours at the top of his voice to come to his rescue when the thieves broke into his house.

W

1. **Walk over:** *(an easy victory):* When rival team did not turn up in time we were given a walk over.

2. **Wash one's hands of a business:** *(sever all connections, claim no responsibility):* The judge honestly proclaimed him innocent and did not accede to the request of his enemies of to punish him. He announced, "I wash my hands of this business so as to plead myself not guilty before my Lord."

3. **Watery grave:** *(death by drowning):* The young man met his watery grave due to the mischief of his companions.

4. **Weaker vessel:** *(A woman is generally called the weaker vessel):*

5. **Weather a storm:** *(withstand successfully the brunt of storm):* He weathered the storms of life with a heart within and God over head.

6. **Weigh anchor:** *(is to raise or draw up the anchor so as to let the ship proceed. cast anchor is to moor the ship):*

7. **A white elephant:** *(an unprofitable dignity which is very costly to support):* An English wife is generally a white elephant for a Pakistani husband.

8. **Wash one's dirty linen in public:** *(to speak unpleasant private affairs in public):* It is foolish to wash our dirty linen in public. Let us discuss it in private.

9. **Wear and tear:** *(damage caused by constant use and accidents):* The Mughal Fort at Lahore has stood the wear and tear of full four centuries.

10. **To wear one's heart on one's sleeves:** *(to make no secret of one's feelings):* She is a secretive woman and does not wear her heart on her sleeves.

11. **A wet blanket:** *(anything which dulls enthusiasm):* All were full of fun and frolic in the room but his father's entry into the room proved to be a wet blanket to their joyful assembly.

12. **A white lie:** *(a harmless lie):* There is no harm in telling a white to save the life of an innocent man.

13. **Wide of the mark:** *(out of place):* I heard the speaker speaking against the government, to tell you the truth, to my way of thinking, the major part of his speech was wide of the mark and most of his arguments were beside the point.

14. **A wild goose chase:** *(foolish and fruitless venture, a vain pursuit):* With his limited resources and ordinary mental calibre his dream of becoming the Prime Minister of the country is nothing short of a wild goose chase.

15 **Worm out:** *(to get information by a cunning device)*: He wormed but the secret by his oily tongue.

16. **To get wind of:** *(to become widely known)*: The people soon got wind of his secret love affair with a girl.

17. **To live by one's wits:** *(to earn one's living through cleverness)*: The astrologer who sits by the road side lives by his wits duping the simpletons.

18 **To go to way of all flesh:** *(to die)*: However, long we may live we have to go the way of all flesh, sooner or later.

19. **To be on the wane:** *(declining)*: After the death of Aurangzeb the political power of the Mughals was on the wane.

Y

1. **Yearns for:** *(longs for)*: After the sudden demise of her husband in the air crash she yearned for sympathy in her hour of breavement.

2. **Young hopeful:** *(naughty young man)*: The young hopeful generally emerge victorious in practical life.

Z

1. **Zealous for:** *(eager, anxious)*: He is zealous for winning name and fame.

IDIOMS ASKED IN PREVIOUS CSS PAPERS (2016–1990)

CSS 2015

Q.5. **Use only Five of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning (Extra attempt shall not be considered).**

(i) Itching palm
(ii) The primrose path
(iii) Break one's fall
(iv) Wash one's hands of
(v) To become reconcile to
(vi) To militate against
(viii) To be cognizant of (viii) Wages of sin

Ans. **(i) Itching Pal:** *(To accept bribe eagerly)*

In LDA office, all the executives have Itching clams.

"Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself are much condemned to have an itching plam to sell and mart your offices for gold to undeserves. Shakespeare

(ii) **The primrose path:** *(The life of ease and pleasure)*

Unable to enjoy his newly acquired wealth, he felt he was being led down the primrose path that leads to destruction.

Many a youngmen are fascinated by the primrose path in USA.

(iii) **Break one's fall:** *(To cushion a failing person, to lesson the impact of a falling person)*

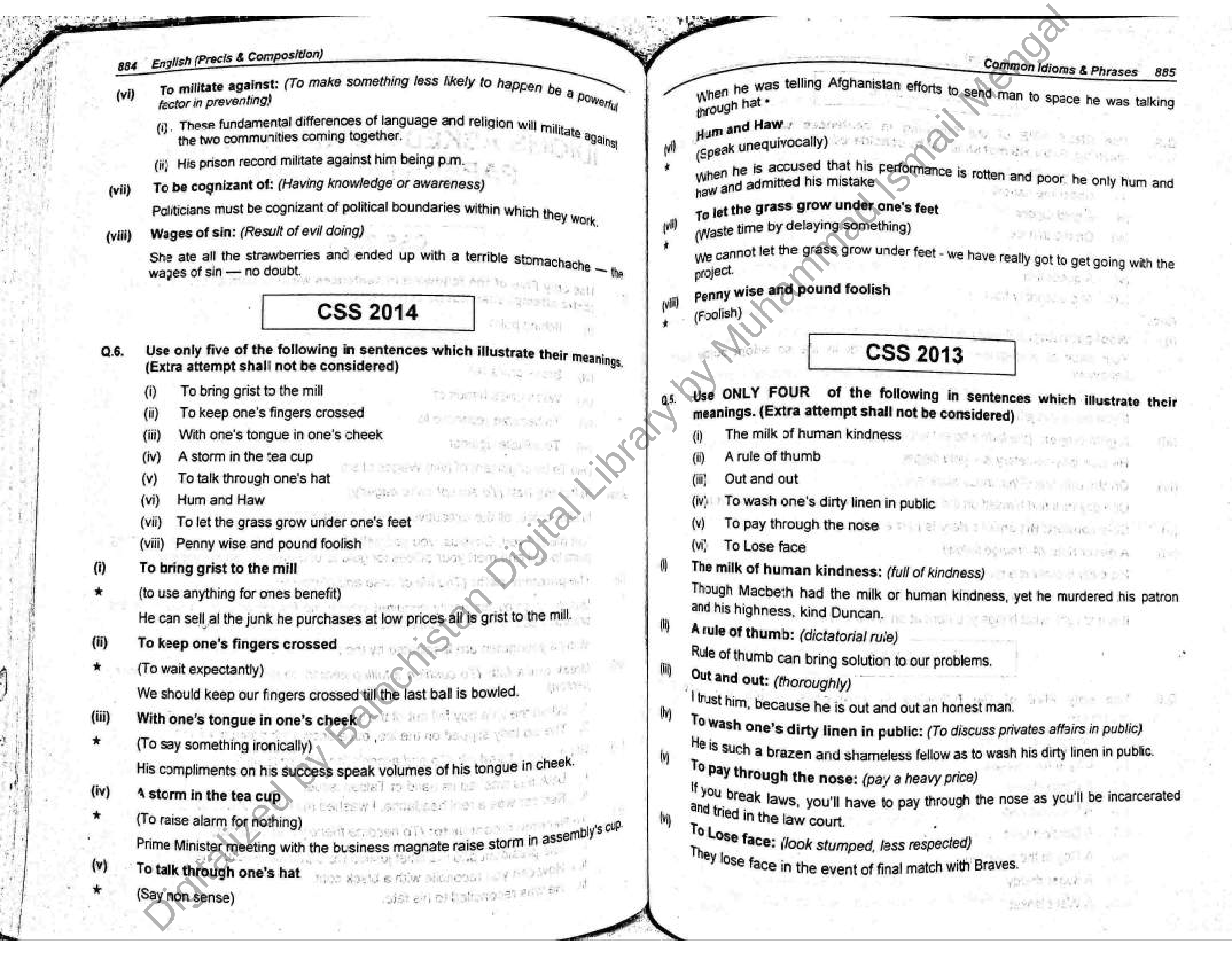
1. When the little boy fell out of the window, the bushes broke his fall.
2. The old lady slipped on the lee, but a snowbank broke her f 111.

(iv) **Wash one's hand of:** *(To end association with someone)*

i. USA has washed its hand of Talban issue.
ii. Red car was a real headache. I washed my hands of it long ago.

(v) **To Become reconcile to:** *(To become friendly and peaceful)*

i. The president and the chief justice were publically reconciled.
ii. How can you reconcile with a black coat.
iii. He was reconciled to his fate.



(vi) **To militate against:** *(To make something less likely to happen be a powerful factor in preventing)*

(i). These fundamental differences of language and religion will militate against the two communities coming together.

(ii) His prison record militate against him being p.m.

(vii) **To be cognizant of:** *(Having knowledge or awareness)*

Politicians must be cognizant of political boundaries within which they work.

(viii) **Wages of sin:** *(Result of evil doing)*

She ate all the strawberries and ended up with a terrible stomachache — the wages of sin — no doubt.

CSS 2014

Q.6. Use only five of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings. (Extra attempt shall not be considered)

(i) To bring grist to the mill
(ii) To keep one's fingers crossed
(iii) With one's tongue in one's cheek
(iv) A storm in the tea cup
(v) To talk through one's hat
(vi) Hum and Haw
(vii) To let the grass grow under one's feet
(viii) Penny wise and pound foolish

(i) **To bring grist to the mill**

★ (to use anything for ones benefit)

He can sell al the junk he purchases at low prices all is grist to the mill.

(ii) **To keep one's fingers crossed**

★ (To wait expectantly)

We should keep our fingers crossed till the last ball is bowled.

(iii) **With one's tongue in one's cheek**

★ (To say something ironically)

His compliments on his success speak volumes of his tongue in cheek.

(iv) **A storm in the tea cup**

★ (To raise alarm for nothing)

Prime Minister meeting with the business magnate raise storm in assembly's cup.

(v) **To talk through one's hat**

★ (Say non sense)

When he was telling Afghanistan efforts to send man to space he was talking through hat •

(vi) **Hum and Haw**

★ (Speak unequivocally)

When he is accused that his performance is rotten and poor, he only hum and haw and admitted his mistake

(vii) **To let the grass grow under one's feet**

★ (Waste time by delaying something)

We cannot let the grass grow under feet - we have really got to get going with the project.

(viii) **Penny wise and pound foolish**

★ (Foolish)

CSS 2013

Q.5. Use ONLY FOUR of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings. (Extra attempt shall not be considered)

(i) The milk of human kindness
(ii) A rule of thumb
(iii) Out and out
(iv) To wash one's dirty linen in public
(v) To pay through the nose
(vi) To Lose face

(i) **The milk of human kindness:** *(full of kindness)*

Though Macbeth had the milk or human kindness, yet he murdered his patron and his highness, kind Duncan.

(ii) **A rule of thumb:** *(dictatorial rule)*

Rule of thumb can bring solution to our problems.

(iii) **Out and out:** *(thoroughly)*

I trust him, because he is out and out an honest man.

(iv) **To wash one's dirty linen in public:** *(To discuss privates affairs in public)*

He is such a brazen and shameless fellow as to wash his dirty linen in public.

(v) **To pay through the nose:** *(pay a heavy price)*

If you break laws, you'll have to pay through the nose as you'll be incarcerated and tried in the law court.

(vi) **To Lose face:** *(look stumped, less respected)*

They lose face in the event of final match with Braves.

CSS 2012

Q.5. Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning. Extra attempt shall not be considered.

- (i) Wool-gathering
- (ii) Under the harrow
- (iii) A gold digger
- (iv) On the thin ice
- (v) Cold comfort
- (vi) A queer fish
- (vii) At a unearthly hour

Ans.

(i) **Wool-gathering:** *(Obsent mindedness)*

Your habit of wool-gathering would not work in life so adopt some serious behaviour.

(ii) **Under the harrow:** *(In difficult situation)*

If you leave this job before searching another you'll be under the harrow.

(iii) **A gold digger:** *(the lady who extract money from men)*

His new lady-secretary is a gold digger.

(iv) **On the thin ice:** *(Precarious situation)*

One day he'll find himself on the thin ice because of his careless attitude.

(v) **Cold comfort: His small salary is just a cold comfort.**

(vi) **A queer fish:** *(A strange fellow)*

His elder brother is a queer fish.

(vii) **At a unearthly hour:** *(Inappropriate time)*

It is midnight, what brings you here at an unearthly hour.

CSS 2011

Q.5. Use only FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings.

- (i) To eat one's words
- (ii) Dog in the manger
- (iii) A Close shave
- (iv) A Freudian Slip
- (v) A Gordian knot
- (vi) A Cog in the machine
- (vii) A sugar daddy
- (viii) A Wet blanket

(i) **To eat one's words:** *(break promise)*

He is in habit of eating his words and often backs out of his promises.

(ii) **Dog in the manger:** *(Who neither does himself, nor let others do)*

He is a dog in the manger as he does not know how to swim and always criticizes others for swimming.

(iii) **A Close shave:** *(a near miss)*

It was just a close shave as I had hair breadth escape.

(iv) **A Freudian Slip:** *(something which you say accidentally)*

I did not intend to tell him my true plan, it was just done by a Freudian slip.

(v) **A Gordian knot:** *(A difficult problem, or situation)*

To have corruption free government in third world countries is a Gordianknot.

(vi) **A Cog in the machine:** *(an ordinary fellow, of no importance)*

Do not consult Aslam only, Go to the manager because Aslam is just a Cog in the machine while manager can help you in a better way.

(vii) **A sugar daddy:** *(Old man who loves young ladies).*

Often the old millionaires turn to be sugar daddy.

(viii) **A Wet blanket:** *(Who spoils the pleasure of others?)*

He is a wet blanket and finds fault with everything.

CSS 2010

Q.5. Use Only Five of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning:

- (i) Make for
- (ii) Yeoman's service
- (iii) Discreet is the better part of valour.
- (iv) Out of the wood
- (v) A casting vote
- (vi) Look down upon
- (vii) Iconoclast
- (viii) A swan song

Ans.

(i) **Make for:** *(make towards)*

Constant arguing does not make for a happy marriage.

(ii) **Yeoman's service:** *(great services)*

Edhi did a yeoman service by providing free medicines to flood affectes.

(iii) **Discretion is the better part of valour:** *(wiseness is part of bravery)*

Ali challenged his adversaries openly. Arslan advised him to go to law court, as discretion is the better part of valor.

(iv) **A Casting vote:** *(Deciding vote)*

The chairman of the committee has a casting vote now he will decide the issue.

(v) **Look down upon:** *(to hate someone(*
She has always looked down upon us for not having a car.

(vi) **Iconoclast:** *(who opposes accepted beliefs and traditions)*
He is an iconoclast and does not approve social customs.

(vii) **Out of the wood:** *(out of danger)*
Don't be happy we're not out of the wood yet.

(viii) **A swan song:** *(last performance)*
'Tempest' is swan song of Shakespeare.

CSS 2009

Q.6. Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences and illustrate their meanings: Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

(i) Leave in the lurch.
(ii) Hard and fast.
(iii) Weather the storm.
(iv) Bear the brunt.
(v) Meet halfway.
(vi) Turncoat
(vii) Where the shoe pinches.

Ans.

(i) **Leave in the lurch:** *(to betray someone)*
A Sincere person never leaves his friend in the lurch.

(ii) **Hard and fast:** *(fixed).*
There are no hard and fast rules about the use of hyphens in English.

(iii) **Weather the storm:** *(to face challenges)*
The next month will be very difficult for our firm, but I think we will weather the storm.

(iv) **Bear the brunt:** *(receive the worst part of something)*
The oldest parts of the town bore the burnt of the missile attack.

(v) **Meet halfway:** *Reach an agreement by giving a part of what your partner wants)*
You are not expected to get all concessions, you'll have to be prepared to meet them halfway.

(vi) **Turncoat:** *(A person who change his views)*
He is a turncoat and in habit of shifting his loyalties to different political parties.

(vii) **Where the shoe pinches:** *(Where to hurts)*
Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

CSS 2008

Q.4. a. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear:

(i) Blow one's top
(ii) A cock and bull story
(iii) Find one's feet
(iv) Call it a night
(v) The tip of the iceberg
(vi) Below par
(vii) From pillar to post
(viii) Hang up
(ix) Turn someone in
(x) By and by

Ans.

(i) **Blow one's top:** *(lose one's temper)*
His futile and boasting conversation blows my top.

(ii) **A cock and bull story:** *(Foolish story)*
He is in habit of telling cock and bull stories about his adventures so don't believe them.

(iii) **Find one's feet:** *(gain confidence)*
He has not found his feet with the new schedule till now.

(iv) **Call it a night**
Enough of rest, lets call it a night and set to work again.

(v) **The tip of the iceberg:** *(Small part that is easily observed rest is hidden)*
The corruption in Railway is just the tip of the iceberg.

(vi) **Below par:** *(not as good as average or normal)*
His work is below par and he is paid too much maney.

(vii) **From pillar to post**
I reached from pillar to post but could not find new edition of this book.

(viii) **Hang up:** *(is end telephone call)*
She hung up immediately after informing me about the meeting.

(ix) **Turn someone in**
He turned his friend in the court for defrauding him in business.

(x) **By and by:** *(slow and study)*
By and by his wounds healed.

CSS 2007

Q.5 Use five of the following in sentences.

(i) To put the lid on
(ii) Flavour of the month
(iii) Zero hours
(iv) Gloom and doom
(v) To pig out
(vi) Bag people
(vii) Compassion Fatigue

(i) To put the lid on: *(Causes to fail the plan.)*

The recent steps of government have put the lid on terrorism.

(ii) Flavour of the month: *(Most popular person at particular time.)*

Amir khan's recent movie is the flavour of the month.

(iii) Zero hours: *(Time when activity is planned to begin.)*

The political situation is uncertain. We are waiting for zero hours.

(iv) Gloom and doom: *(loss of hope there is wide spread gloom and dorm about company's future.)*

Don't lose heart, it is not a gloom and doom situation. Everything will be fine soon.

(v) To pig out: eat too much.

Everything was pigged out in the feast.

(vi) Bag people: *(Homeless people.)*

The number of bag people is on increase due to severe poverty.

(vii) Compassion Fatigue: *(over exposure of problem finishes the gravity of the problem.)*

He is fed up with medical profession due to compassion fatigue.

CSS 2006

Q.6 Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences to bring out their meanings:

(i) Twiddle with
(ii) Vamp up
(iii) Whittle away
(iv) Winkle out
(v) Give someone the bum's rush
(vi) Loom large
(vii) Besetting sin
(viii) To hang fire

Ans.

(i) **Twiddle with:** *(to play with)*

Stop twiddling with pencil and listen to me attentively.

(ii) **Vamp up:** This dress is simple and elegant but you can vamp it up in evening with some stunning jewelery.

(iii) **Whittle away:** *(make gradually desese.)*

The global economic crisis is whittling away the job opportunities.

(iv) **Winkle out:** *(to find some thing with difficulty.)*

He winkled out an apartment in the busy locality.

(v) **Give some one a bum's rush:** *(get rid of some one.)*

The businessman gave his lethargic servant a bum's rush.

(vi) **Loom Large:** *(to hover over head.)*

Crises are looming large on the political horizen.

(vii) **Besetting sin:** *(weakness with a persons.)*

Laziness is his besetting sin.

(viii) **To hang fire:** *(delay or wait to be delayed)*

Our plans have to hang fire until we get planning permission.

CSS 2005

Q.6. Use any five of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning

(i) Keep ones nose to the grindstone
(ii) Throw someone for a loop
(iii) Letter perfect
(iv) Off the wall
(v) Out to lunch
(vi) Salt something away
(vii) Take someone to the cleaners
(viii) Wear the pants in the family

Ans.

(i) **Keep one's nose to the grindstone:** *(very busy.)*

After the day's work, he keeps his nose to the grindstone to complete his novel.

(ii) **Throw someone for a loop.** *(To surprise some one.)*

His cold response really threw me for a loop as he had never behaved like that before.

(iii) **Letter perfect:** *(word for word.)*

His memory is wonderful as he can keep his lesson letter perfect in his mind

(iv) **Off the wall:** *(unexpected.)*

My father was expected to come next week but he surprised us with his off the wall visit.

(v) **Out to lunch:** *(to be crazy)*

This job requires seriousness, your out to lunch behavior makes you misfit for this job.

(vi) **Salt something away:** *(to save some thing scantly.)*

You should salt some money away for the future use.

(vi) **Take someone to the cleaners.** *(Get lot of money by cheating.)*

She threatened to take her former husband to the cleaners.

He was really taken to the cleaner's on that deal.

(viii) **Wear the pants in the family.** *(Person who control and make decisions.)*

He has to wear pants in the family because he is head of the family and decides everything.

CSS 2003

Q.7. Use the following in your own sentences to bring out their meanings:

(i) Kick the bucket
(ii) Bolt from the blue
(iii) Put your foot down
(iv) Worth your salt
(v) Down the drain
(vi) All cars
(vii) Swan song
(viii) Cheek by Jowl
(ix) In a nutshell
(x) Give me five

Ans:

(i) **Kick the bucket.** *(To die)*

John Keats kicked the bucket at the age of 24.

(ii) **Bolt from the blue.** *(Unexpected misfortune.)*

The recent monetary crisis is a bolt from the blue for the investors.

(iii) **Put your foot down:** *(accept challenge.)*

Put your foot down and tell without any hesitation that you won't be the part of this plan.

(iv) **Worth your salt.** *(If importance or value.)*

A teacher worth his salt wins students heart.

(v) **Down the drain:** *(wasted.)*

All the resources went down the drain because of lack of planning.

(vi) **All ears:** *(listen attentively.)*

Narrate your story please, I am all ears.

(vii) **Swan Song:** *(last performance.)*

'Tempest' is the swan song of Shakespeare as he did not write any other work after that.

(viii) **Cheek by Jowl:** *(very close together.)*

The poor lived cheek by Jowl in industrial mining towns.

(ix) **In a nutshell:** *(in brief.)*

I've no time to listen to this long speech so please would you tell me the main in a nutshell.

(x) **Give me five:** *(to hit some one's open hand with your own to celebrate.)*

Give me five as my plan has worked to get the ticket in no time.

CSS 2002

Q.7. Make sentences with the given Idiomatic phrases so that their meaning become clear:

(i) take aback
(ii) take after
(iii) take for
(iv) take ill
(v) take off
(vi) take over
(vii) take to
(viii) take to task
(ix) take to one's heels
(x) take with a grain or pinch of salt.

Ans.

(i) **Take aback:** *(to surprise or shock someone.)*

The news really took us aback

(ii) **Take after:** *(to resemble.)*

She takes after her mother.

(iii) **Take for:** *(take fancy for attribute wrong identity.)*

The new attendant was taken for a teacher because of his mature look.

(iv) **Take ill:** *(mind it)*

If you don't take my remarks ill, may I mention your faults?

(v) **Take off:** *(start remove.)*

I think the computer business is about to take off.

(vi) **Take over:** *(to assume power.)*

Who will take over now as Arif has resigned?

(vii) **Take to:** *(to run away)*
The rebels took to the heels to escape army.

(viii) **Take to task:** *(to reprimand)*
Hassan took Ali to task for not doing home work.

(ix) **Take to one's heels:** *(to ran away.)*
At the sound of siren, the thief took to his heels.

(x) **Take with a grain or pinch of salt:** *(particle of doubt.)*
I don't believe Ali I take his adventurous stories with a grain of salt.

CSS 2001

5. Use FIVE of the following in sentences to make their meaning clear.

(i) The teaming meanings.
(ii) To kick the bucket.
(iii) To push to the walls.
(iv) To read between the lines.
(v) To be at daggers drawn.
(vi) To throw down the gauntlet.
(vii) To be a Greek.
(viii) To stand on ceremony.
(ix) From the horse's mouth.
(x) To carry the cross. (example)

Ans.

(i) **The teeming & meanings.** *(Full of meanings.)*
Arif's withdraw of invitations teaming meanings that he is not considering him fit candidate for the post.

(ii) **To Kick the bucket.** *(To die.)*
John Keats kicked the bucket at the age of 24.

(iii) **To push to the wall.** *(To press someone hard.)*
If you push him to the wall, be prepared for retaliation from his side.

(iv) **To read between the lines.** *(Understand deep meanings)*
If you read his letter in between the lines. You will come to know that he is not willing to help you.

(v) **To be at daggers drawn.** *(Enmity.)*
The two cousins have been at daggers drawn because of land dispute.

(vi) **To thrown down the gauntlet.** *(To make a challenge.)*
He threw down the gauntlet by calling his opponent a liar.

(vii) **To be a Greek.** *(Difficult to understand.)*
Browning's monologue is all Greek to me. It is very difficult to understand.

(viii) **To stand on ceremony.** *(To observe rites and rules.)*
Please do not stand on ceremony. If you want to eat more, go on.

(ix) **From the horses mouth.** *(Directly form the person concerned)*
It is sure that competition is held on tomorrow as I've heard it from the horse's mouth.

(x) **To carry the cross.**

CSS 2000

Q.5. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear:

(i) Blow one's top
(ii) A cock-and-bull story
(iii) Find one's feet
(iv) Call it a night
(v) The tip of the iceberg
(vi) Below par
(vii) From pillar to the post
(viii) Hang up
(ix) Turn someone in
(x) By and by

Ans.

(i) **Blow one's top:** *(externally angry.)*
My father will blow his top when he sees what happened to the car.

(ii) **A cock and bull story:** *(Incredible tale)*
He is in habit of telling cock and bull stories about his youthful adventure which I don't believe.

(iii) **Find one's feet:** *(familiar and confident in new situation)*
Hasan has only been at school for two months and he has not found his feet yet.

(iv) **Call it a night:** *(to end what one is doing at night.)*
Lets call it a night and set to work again.

(v) **The tip of the iceberg:** *(Small noticeable part of problem)*
The corruption in police department is just the tip of the iceberg.
These small local protests are just the tip of the iceberg.

(vi) **Below par:** *(Low than free value)*
I have been feeling below par for a couple of days.
Shares of Punjab Bank are being sold below the par.

(vii) **From pillar to post:** *(to strive hard, move from one place to another.)*
He ran pillar to post to get some job in civil service, but all in vain.

(viii) **Hang up:** *(Permanent and unreasonable feeling of anxiety.)*

He is one of these men who went bald very young and has terrible hang-up about it.

Why are so many women so hung-up about food.

(ix) **Turn someone in:** *(take somebody to police.)*

She threatened to turn him in to the police if he kept on defrauding her.

(x) **By and by:** *(slow and steady.)*

By and by time healed his wounds.

CSS 1999

Q.6. Make sentences of any FIVE of the following idioms.

- (i) A jaundiced eye
- (ii) A left-handed compliment
- (iii) The ruling passion
- (iv) Tower of strength
- (v) Steal a march on someone
- (vi) In one's bones
- (vii) Hang in the balance
- (viii) Fly in the ointment
- (ix) Close-fisted

Ans.

Make sentences of any FIVE of the following idioms.

(i) **A Jaundiced eye:** *(Look with prejudiced eye.)*

The general secretary judges everything joint secretary does with Jaundiced eye because he does not like him.

(ii) **A left-handed compliment:** *(to say a thing tongue in cheek.)*

Tanveer said that he had never seen anything quite like my paintings a bit of left handed compliment. I thought.

(iii) **The ruling passion:** *(most important interest.)*

Asad likes Literature but Fine Arts is his ruling passion so he wants to excel in this field.

(iv) **Tower of strength:** *(A person who gives your help in difficult situation.)*

Her father was tower of strength to her when her marriage broke.

(v) **Steal a march on someone:** *(to get advantage by acting before.)*

We stole a march on our rivals by launching our software three months ahead of theirs.

(vi) **In one's bones:** *(something deep in behavior)*

Our company manager is an upright fellow, it is not in his bones to cheat someone.

(vii) **Hang in the balance:** *(In a stage to be decided in one way or the other.)*

There is no clear indication that whether he'll be issued passport or not. His fate is hanging in the balance.

(viii) **Fly in the ointment:** *(something that mars the game.)*

I enjoy my job but the only fly in the ointment is that I have to get up very early.

(ix) **Close-fisted:** *(stingy fellow.)*

Ahsan is a close-fisted fellow and never spends anything on others.

CSS 1998

Q.7. Use FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meanings clear:

- (i) The last ditch,
- (ii) A square meal,
- (iii) Go public,
- (iv) Run out,
- (v) The backroom boys,
- (vi) Foot the bill,
- (vii) Set the pace,
- (viii) At times,
- (ix) Steal the show,
- (x) Gray matter,

Ans.

1. **The last ditch effort:** *(one's last defense.)*

The young minister was prepared to fight to the last ditch to defend his good name.

2. **Backroom boys:** *(group up people doing important work for prominent public figures, but are not in the public eyes.)*

It's the backroom boys who really run a country, not the leader.

3. **Run out:** *(to roam wildly and without restraint; to be lawless in conduct.)*

Football hooligans ran riot through the town.

4. **Gray matter:** *(intelligence, talent.)*

Now its your gray matter how you solve the case.

5. **Set the pace:** *(establish a speed at which other try to do something.)*

Japanese firms have been setting pace in electronic engineering.

6. **Steal the show:** *(to something special when you are acting in a play.)*

His excellent performance in the play stole the show.

7. **A square meal:** *(eat mouthful.)*

The poor in our country don't have even a square meal.

8. **Foot the bill:** *(to pay unwilling by.)*
A party was arranged in P.C. hotel on his birthday and his brother had to foot the bill.

9. **At times:** *(occasionally.)*
At times, it is difficult to convince a woman, so never argue with her.

10. **Go public:** *(to publish)*
Her marriage with a famous politician has gone public, now its an open secret.

CSS 1997

6. **Explain FIVE of the following idioms by using them into sentences:**
   - (i) To beat the air,
   - (ii) To beggar description,
   - (iii) To bring to mind,
   - (iv) To call in question,
   - (v) To cap it all,
   - (vi) To clip one's wings,
   - (vii) To cross the Rubicon,
   - (viii) To feel the pulse,
   - (ix) To fly in the face of,
   - (x) To rise like a phoenix from its ashes.

Ans:

(i) **To beat the air:** *(To make futile attempts.)*
The problem of Syria is getting complex day by day to seek an immediate solution is simply to beat the air.

(ii) **To beggar descriptions:** *(Unable to be descried)*
The house was in a horrible mess the scene beggared description.

(iii) **To bring to mind:** *(Cause you to think of someone.)*
There is something in his face that brings to mind an old friend of mine.

(iv) **Call into question:** *(Cause someone or something to be evaluated.)*
The poor performance of the new car caused its workability into question.

(v) **To cap it all:** *(After describing bad things which happened the final was very worse.)*
He spilled red ink on the carpet, insulted my uncle and to cap it all he broke my favorite vase.

(vi) **To clip one's wings:** *(To cripple someone)*
The supreme court clipped the wings of Prime Minister by passing Judgment that he can neither apply his discretions nor his mind in the promotion of officers.

(vii) **To cross the Rubicon:** *(Point of no return.)*
(When Julius Caesar headed out from Gaul in or about 41BC to take over Rome he exclaimed, the die is cast: you Latin Scholars know what I mean crossing the Rubican is crossing the *point of no return.*
By inking contract with P.P.P, M.Q.M crossed the Rubicon and there was no question of an alliance with PML(N).

(viii) **To feel the Pulse:** *(To exactly know the exact situation.)*
He is a great political analyst, he feels the voters pulse.

(ix) **To fly in the face of:** *(Challenge some one to go against some one;)*
You had better not fly in the face of committee.

(x) **To rise like phoenix from its ashes:**
(To emerge from something that has been destroyed.)
Second World War brought horrible destruction Upon Japan's head. However, it rose from ashes and became most Industrialised nation.

CSS 1996

5. **Explain FIVE of the following idioms by using them into sentences:**
   - (i) Bear out;
   - (ii) Back out;
   - (iii) Carry over;
   - (iv) Come off;
   - (v) Fall back;
   - (vi) Figure out;
   - (vii) Live with;
   - (viii) Set in;
   - (ix) Cover up;
   - (x) Iron out.

Ans.

(i) **Bear out:** *(confirm.)*
Witness will bear me out, what I say.

(ii) **Back out:** *(withdraw from (an agreement a promise etc.)*
It's too late to back out of the deal now.

(iii) **Carry over:** *(postpone)*
Carry this matter over to the next Saturday.

(iv) **Come off:** *(able to be removed.)*
Does this knob come off? Or it is fixed on permanently.
These stains won't come off I'm afraid.

(v) **Fall back:** *(move or turn back)*

The enemy fell back as our troops advanced.

(vi) **Figure out:** *(come to understand)*

I have never been able to figure him out.

Have you figured out what's wrong with your cars.

(vii) **Live with:** *(accept or tolerate)*

You'll have to learn to live with it, I'm afraid.

(viii) **Set in:** *(begin and seem likely to continue.)*

I must get those bulbs planted before the cold weather sets in.

(ix) **Cover up:** *(to cap.)*

He covered up the body with a sheet.

(x) **Iron out:** *(resolve something by discussion)*

He uses his all abilities to iron out misunderstandings between the two groups

CSS 1994

6. **Frame sentences to illustrate the meaning of any FIVE of the following:**

(i) Between Scylla and Charybidis;
(ii) Hobson's choice;
(iii) Sting in the tail;
(iv) With open arms;
(v) Wash one's hand of (To);
(vi) Count one's chickens (To);
(vii) Burn midnight oil (To).

Ans:

(i) **Between Scylla and Charybidis:** *(Between two great dangers.)*

He is between scylla and charybidis if he punishs his child his mother scolds him and if he does not his wife reprimands him.

(ii) **Hobson's choice:** *(no choice at all.)*

The workers are left with Hobson's choice either to join Lahore unit of the factory or leave the job.

(iii) **Sting in the tail:** *(Unpleasant feature which only becomes apparent at the end.)*

The announcement of the pay rise had a sting in its tail we would have to work longer hours.

(iv) **With open arms:** *(Warmth welcome.)*

Prime Minister was ready to receive opposition leader with open arms.

(v) **Wash one's hand of (to):** *(to get rid of)*

U.S.A. has washed her hands from Afghan dilemma, it is Pakistan who is suffering for it.

(vi) **Count one's chickens:** *(be sure that a thing is actual in your possession before you speak of it as yours.)*

Are we not counting our chickens before they are hatched? We can only bank upon the dividend when it has materialised.

(vii) **Burn midnight Oil:** *(work until late at night.)*

She takes her exams. Next week, so she is burning the midnight oil.

CSS 1992

Q.4 **Frame sentences to illustrate the meanings of any Five of the following:**

(i) Between the devil and the deep sea.
(i.) A wild goose chase.
(iii) Over head and ears.
(iv) Time and tide.
(v) To live from hand to mouth.
(vi) To beat about the bush.
(vii) To fish in troubled water.
(viii) A bird's eye view.

Ans.

(i) **Between the devil and the deep sea:** *(difficult alternative.)*

The Govt. is between the devil and the deep sea, if she withdraws subsidy and riots are feared.

(ii) **A wild goose chase:** *(foolish project.)*

The project of work management seems to me a wild goose chase.

(iii) **Over head and ears:** *(completely.)*

He is over head and ears in debt.

(iv) **Time and tide:** *(Time(*

Time and tide waits for none.

(v) **To live from hand to mouth:** *(to bear economic difficulties.)*

No winter passes without reports of bitter distress in Afghanistan the general mass of the inhabitants live from hand to mouth and can barely support themselves at the best of times.

(vi) **To beat about the bush:** *(to talk irrelevant terms.)*

Tell me in clear terms don't beat about the bush.

(vii) **To fish in troubled water:** *(in difficult time.)*

In war between Iran and Iraq Israel fished in troubled water by bombing atomic installation of Iraq.

(viii) **A bird's eye view:** *(A cursory glance.)*

After, a bird's eye-view of flood Prime Minister ordered for the rehabilitation of flood affectees.

CSS 1990

Q.3 Make sentences to illustrate the meaning of any four of the following.

(i) White elephant.
(ii) Blue blood.
(iii) Cleanse the Augean stable
(iv) Apple of discord
(v) In good books
(vi) Between the devil and deep sea
(vii) Stare in the face
(viii) Make off with

Ans:

(i) **White elephant:** *(A costly possession worthless to its owner.)*

The car we bought last year is a white elephant; it uses a lot of petrol and breaks down again and again.

(ii) **Blue blood:** *(royal blood.)*

She has blue blood in her veins.

(iii) **Cleanse the Augean stable**: *(Do a difficult job.)*

To purge corrupt officials from Wapda is to clean the Augean's stable.

(iv) **Apple of discord**: *(Cause of quarrel.)*

Kashmir is an apple of discord between Pakistan and India.

(v) **In good books:** *(in somebody's favour.)*

(1) His hardworking has given him good stead in the office, he is in chairman's good books.

(2) You will be in the boss's bad books if you do not work hard.

(vi) **Between devil and the deep sea**: *(Two equally difficult situations.)*

The goddess of fortune has thrown her between the devil and deep sea, her rude husband rebukes her for nothing, whereas her father has disowned her for her love marriage.

(vii) **Stare in the face:** *(Clear in view.)*

I spent half an hour searching for my keys before I saw them on the table in front of me. They had been staring me in the face.

(viii) **Make off with:** *(to steal and run away.)*

The police chases him, but the thieves made off with the Jewels.

CHANGE OF NARRATION

(Direct and Indirect Speech)

Direct Speech repeats the actual words used by the speaker, and the **Indirect Speech** gives its substance."

کسی شخص کی بات کو دوسرے کے سامنے بیان کرنے کے دو طریقے ہیں۔

۱۔ بات کرنے والے کے منہ سے نکلے ہوئے الفاظ ہو بہو دہرا دیے جائیں تو اس کو روایت لفظی یا **Direct Speech** کہتے ہیں۔

اس نے کہا "میں جا رہا ہوں" He said, "I am going"

۲۔ بات کرنے والے کا مطلب اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کر دیا جائے۔ اس کو روایت معنوی یا **Indirect Speech** کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

اس نے کہا "وہ جا رہا تھا" He said that he was going

روایت لفظی **Direct Speech** کو روایت معنوی **Indirect Speech** میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے چار قسم کی تبدیلیوں سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔

1. Changes in the Tense of the Verb.
2. Changes in the Person of Pronouns
3. Changes in Certain Words
4. Changes in the Construction of a Sentence

1. Changes in the Tense of the Verb.

Indirect Speech بناتے ہوئے فعل اور زمانے کی تبدیلیوں کے بارے میں تین نکتے یاد رکھئے

[illegible] (Reporting Verb) زمانہ حال یا مستقبل میں ہو تو اندر Reported [illegible] میں کوئی اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔ مثلاً

(i)	He says "He is a good boy".	Direct Narration
	He says that he is a good boy	Indirect Narration
(ii)	He will say "Aslam can go".	Direct Narration
	He says that Aslam can go	Indirect Narration

۱۔ اگر کوما Comma سے باہر لکھا ہوا فعل (Reporting Verb) زمانہ ماضی میں ہو تو اندر Reported Speech کے تمام فعل ماضی میں تبدیل ہو جائیں گے۔ اگر اندر پہلے سے ماضی موجود ہے تو وہ ماضی بعید (Past Perfect Tense) میں تبدیل ہو جائے گا۔ مثلاً

(i)	He said, "Saleem does that work".	Direct Narration
	He said that Saleem did that work	Indirect Narration
(ii)	He said that he will do that work	Direct Narration
	He said that he would do that work	Indirect Narration
(iii)	Sajid said, "He came at the dinner time"	Direct Narration
	Sajid said that he had come at the dinner time	Indirect Narration
(iv)	Khalida said, "It was snowing"	Direct Narration
	Khalida said that it had been snowing	Indirect Narration

۲۔ اگر کوما Comma کے اندر کوئی سچائی یا حقیقت "Habitual fact" or "Universal Truth" بیان کیا جائے تو اس کا زمانہ تبدیل نہیں ہوتا خواہ باہر فعل ماضی ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ مثلاً

He said, "The earth is round"	Direct Narration
He said that the earth is round	Indirect Narration

2. Changes in the Person of Pronouns

Direct Speech سے Indirect Speech بناتے ہوئے Person کی تبدیلیوں کے بارے میں تین باتیں یاد رکھنا ضروری ہیں۔

۱۔ Comma کے اندر کا First Person باہر کے فاعل (Subject) کے Person کے مطابق بدلے گا۔ مثلاً He says, "I am ill" میں اندر پرسن I اور باہر فاعل He چنانچہ I میں تبدیلی He کے مطابق ہوگی۔

He said, "I am ill"	Direct Narration
He said that he is ill	Indirect Narration

۲۔ Comma کے اندر کا Second Person باہر کے مفعول (Object) کے مطابق بدلے گا۔ مثلاً He says to me, "You are ill" میں اندر سیکنڈ پرسن You اور باہر مفعول me ہے۔ چنانچہ You میں تبدیلی me کے مطابق ہوگی۔ اور say to بدل جائے گا tell میں۔

He said, "I cannot help you"	Direct Narration
He said that he could not help him	Indirect Narration

۳۔ Comma کے اندر کا Third Person تبدیل نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً He says, "He is a good boy" میں اندر "He" تھرڈ پرسن ہے۔ فقرہ کو Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے ہوئے اسی طرح رہے گا۔

He said, "He is a good boy"	Direct Narration
He said that he is a good boy	Indirect Narration

3. Changes in Certain Words

۱۔ وقت اور جگہ ظاہر کرنے والے الفاظ مندرجہ ذیل طریقے سے تبدیل ہوتے ہیں۔

now	into	then	Ago	into	before
this	into	that	Today	into	that day
these	into	those	tomorrow	into	the next day
here	into	there			
yesterday	into	the day before or the previous day			
next day	into	the following day			
come	into	go			

۲۔ فقرے میں اگر کسی کو خطاب کیا جائے تو وہ Indirect میں مفعول بن جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

He said, "Amir, come here"	Direct
He called Amir to come there	Indirect

۳۔ No, Yes, All right, Well وغیرہ کو ختم کر دیتے ہیں۔

۴۔ "Good Morning" کو "greet" سے اور "Sir" کو respectfully سے بدلتے ہیں۔

4. Changes in the Construction of a Sentence

1.	Do you go home?	(Interrogative)
	(If) you go home.	(Statement)
2.	Why are you crying?	(Interrogative)
	Why you are crying	(Statement)
3.	Who goes home?	(Interrogative)
	Who goes home	(Statement)
4.	My you live long?	(Optative)
	You may live long	(Statement)
5.	What a stupid fellow you are!	(Exclamation)
	You are a very stupid fellow	(Statement)
6.	How cold it is!	(Exclamation)
	It is very cold.	(Complete Statement)

A. Assertive Sentence (خبریہ جملے)

وہ جملے جن میں کسی بات کے واقع ہونے یا نہ ہونے کی خبر دی گئی ہو۔

(ا) Commas ہٹا کر that لگا دیجئے۔

(ب) Say to, said to کو told یا tell میں تبدیل کیجئے۔ اگر مفعول کا ذکر نہ کیا گیا ہو تو پھر "Tell" کو استعمال نہ کریں بلکہ "Say" کو ویسا ہی رہنے دیں۔

(ه) فعل پروناؤن اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں حسب معمول ہوں گی۔

	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	I said to him, "I do my duty"	I told him that I did my duty.
2.	Rashid says, "Ali will go and meet you"	Rashid says that Ali will go and meet you.
3.	You said to me, "Your son is more intelligent than mine.	You told me that my son was more intelligent than yours.
4.	You said to him, "I shall give you his pen".	You told him that you would give him his pen.
5.	I said to him, "You are not a man of words".	I told him that he was not a man of words.

B. Interrogative Sentence (استفہامیہ جملے)

یہ وہ جملے ہیں جن میں کسی چیز یا بات کے بارے میں استفسار کیا جائے۔ سوالیہ فقرے دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں۔

ا ایسے فقرے جو where, whom, whom, how, why, what, which وغیرہ سے شروع ہوں اور جن کے جواب کے لئے ایک پورا فقرہ درکار ہو۔

ب ایسے فقرے جو کسی مددگار فعل have, will, did, does, do وغیرہ سے شروع ہوں اور جن کے جواب کے لئے Yes or No ہی کافی ہو۔

سوالیہ فقرے کو Direct to Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل اصول مد نظر رکھنے چاہیے۔

(ا) said to یا asked یا ask میں تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

(ب) سوالیہ فقروں کی Indirect میں that نہیں لگتا۔

(ج) دوسری قسم کے سوالیہ فقروں میں if یا Whether کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

(د) Indirect بنانے سے پہلے سوالیہ فقروں کو سادہ Statement جملوں میں تبدیل کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

1. Interrogative: Why do you weep?
Statement: Why you weep?
2. Interrogative: Are you ill?
Statement: You are ill. (If you are ill)

(ه) فعل پروناؤن اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں حسب معمول ہوں گی۔

مندرجہ ذیل مثالوں کو غور سے پڑھیے۔

	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	Sajjad said to his father "Where are you going"?	Sajjad asked his father where he was going.
2.	Sajjad said to his father, "Are you going?	Sajjad asked his father if he was going.

3.	She said to me, "Why do you weep"?	She asked me why I wept
4.	She said to me, "Do you weep"?	She asked me if I wept.
5.	He said to them, "Can you help me?"	He asked them whether they could help him.
6.	The officer said to him, "How old are you?"	The officer asked him how old he was.
7.	He said to me, "Who is going with me?"	He asked me who was going with him.

C. Imperative Sentence (حکمیہ جملے)

یہ وہ جملے ہیں جن میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا نہ کرنے کا حکم دیا جائے۔ ایسے فقروں کی خاص پہچان یہ ہے کہ عموماً فعل کی پہلی فارم سے شروع ہوتے ہیں اور فاعل لکھا ہوا نہیں ہوتا۔

(i) said to یا say to کو فقرے کے معنوں کے مطابق advise, request, tell, order, ask requested, told ordered یا advise وغیرہ میں تبدیل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

(ii) بغیر فاعل کے لکھے ہوئے تمام افعال سے قبل to لگائیے۔ فقرہ نفی میں ہو تو do not کو ہٹا کر not to لگا دیجئے۔

(iii) that کا استعمال نہیں ہوگا۔

(iv) فعل پروناؤن اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں حسب معمول ہوں گی۔

(v) کسی کو خطاب کیا جائے تو وہ خطابیہ لفظ باہر مفعول بن جاتا ہے۔

(vi) اگر "let" تجویز کے معنوں میں استعمال ہو تو حکمیہ فقرے کی طرح تبدیلی کریں۔ پہلی صورت میں "Let us" کو "We should" سے بدل کر باقی تبدیلیاں عمل میں لائیں۔

(vii) اگر شرطیہ اور حکمیہ فقرے اکٹھے ہوں تو حکمیہ پہلے رکھیں پھر تبدیل کریں۔

(viii) مفعول نہ دیا گیا ہو تو اپنی طرف سے لگانا ضروری ہے۔ اس کے بعد تبدیلی کریں۔

He said, "Go home".
He said (to me), "Go home".
He ordered to me to go home.

مندرجہ ذیل فقروں کو غور سے پڑھیں۔

	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	I said to my servant, "Polish my shoes".	I ordered my servant to polish my shoes.
2.	He said to me, "Please do not run so fast.	He requested me not to run so fast.
3.	He said, "Rizwan, come here"	He ordered Rizwan to come there.
4.	The officer said to the peon, "Get out and do not come again"	The officer ordered to peon to get out and not to come again.

5.	He said, "Let me do my duty."	He requested me to let him do his duty.
6.	He said, "Let us go to the river".	He proposed (to her) that they should go to the river.
7.	He said to me, "If you are afraid, stay there."	He advised me to stay there as I was afraid.
8.	He said, "Come here."	He ordered (me) to come there.

D. Exclamatory Sentence (استعجابیہ جملے)

وہ فقرے ہیں جن میں تعجب، حیرت، افسوس یا خوشی کا اظہار کیا جائے۔ ان کی Indirect بناتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔

(i) جذبہ، غم یا مسرت ظاہر کرنے والے الفاظ Hurrah, Alas, Oh وغیرہ ہٹا کر that استعمال کریں۔

(ii) باہر کے فعل کی بجائے اظہار مسرت کے لئے Exclaimed with joy اظہار غم کے لئے Exclaimed with sorrow اور اظہار حیرت کے لئے Exclaimed with wonder استعمال کریں۔ موقع کی مناسبت سے confess, pray, cry out, declare, wish, bless وغیرہ بھی لگا سکتے ہیں۔

(iii) حیرت کا اظہار کرنے والے فقروں کو پہلے سادہ بنالیں اور پھر Indirect بنائیں۔ مثلاً How, what وغیرہ کو ہٹا کر فقرے کی ترتیب درست کرلیں، نامکمل ہو تو مکمل کرلیں پھر very کا اضافہ کریں۔

Exclamatory Sentences:	Changed Simple Sentences
(a) What a beautiful bird it is! (b) How charming the scene is! (c) What a fine day!	(a) It is a very beautiful bird. (b) The scene is very charming (c) It is very fine day.

(iv) فعل پر و ناؤن اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں حسب معمول ہوں گی۔

مندرجہ ذیل فقرات کو غور سے پڑھ کر اصول سمجھنے کی کوشش کریں۔

	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	Hamid said, Hurrah! I have got the first prize."	Hamid exclaimed with joy that he had got the first prize.
2.	He said, "Alas! My son has failed."	He exclaimed with sorrow that his son had failed.
3.	He said, "What a pretty flower it is!"	He exclaimed with joy that it was a very pretty flower.
4.	He said, "What a beautiful bird."	You exclaimed with wonder that it was a very beautiful bird.
5.	She said to me, "Alas! How foolish I have been!"	She exclaimed with sorrow to me that she had been very foolish.
6.	He said to me, "Hurrah! I have passed."	He cried with joy and told me that he had passed.

D. Optative Sentence (دعائیہ جملے)

یہ وہ جملے ہیں جن میں کسی دعا یا خواہش کا اظہار کیا جائے۔

(i) سب سے پہلے فقرے کو سادہ بنالیں یعنی May کو اصل فعل سے پہلے لکھیں اور آخر میں (!) ہٹادیں، مثلاً

Optative Sentence: may he succeed!
Changed Simple Sentence: He may succeed.

(ii) باہر کے فعل کی بجائے موقع کی مناسبت سے Pray، Wish یا Curse استعمال کئے جاسکتے ہیں۔

(iii) That استعمال ہوگا۔

(iv) خواہش ظاہر کرنے والے الفاظ oh that, would that کو ہٹا کر باہر فعل wish استعمال کریں۔ wish کے بعد مفعول لگانے کی ضرورت نہیں۔

(v) فعل پر و ناؤن اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں حسب معمول ہوں گی۔

مندرجہ ذیل فقرات کو غور سے مطالعہ کریں۔

	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1.	He said, "May you live long!"	He prayed that he might live long.
2.	He said, 'Would that I were rich!"	He wishes that he were rich.
3.	He said to me, "Would that I were rich!"	He wished that he were rich.
4.	I said to her, "May you succeed in your life".	I wished that she might succeed in her life.
5.	The mother said to her son, "May God bless you with a son!"	The mother prayed for her son that God might bless him with a son.
6.	The beggar said to me, "May you go to hell!"	The beggar cursed at me that I might go to hell.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. **Direct:** The wolf said to the camel, "Why are you making the water muddy"?

Indirect: The wolf asked the lamb why he was making the water muddy.

Direct: The lamb said, "Sir, the water is coming from you to me, how can I make it muddy"?

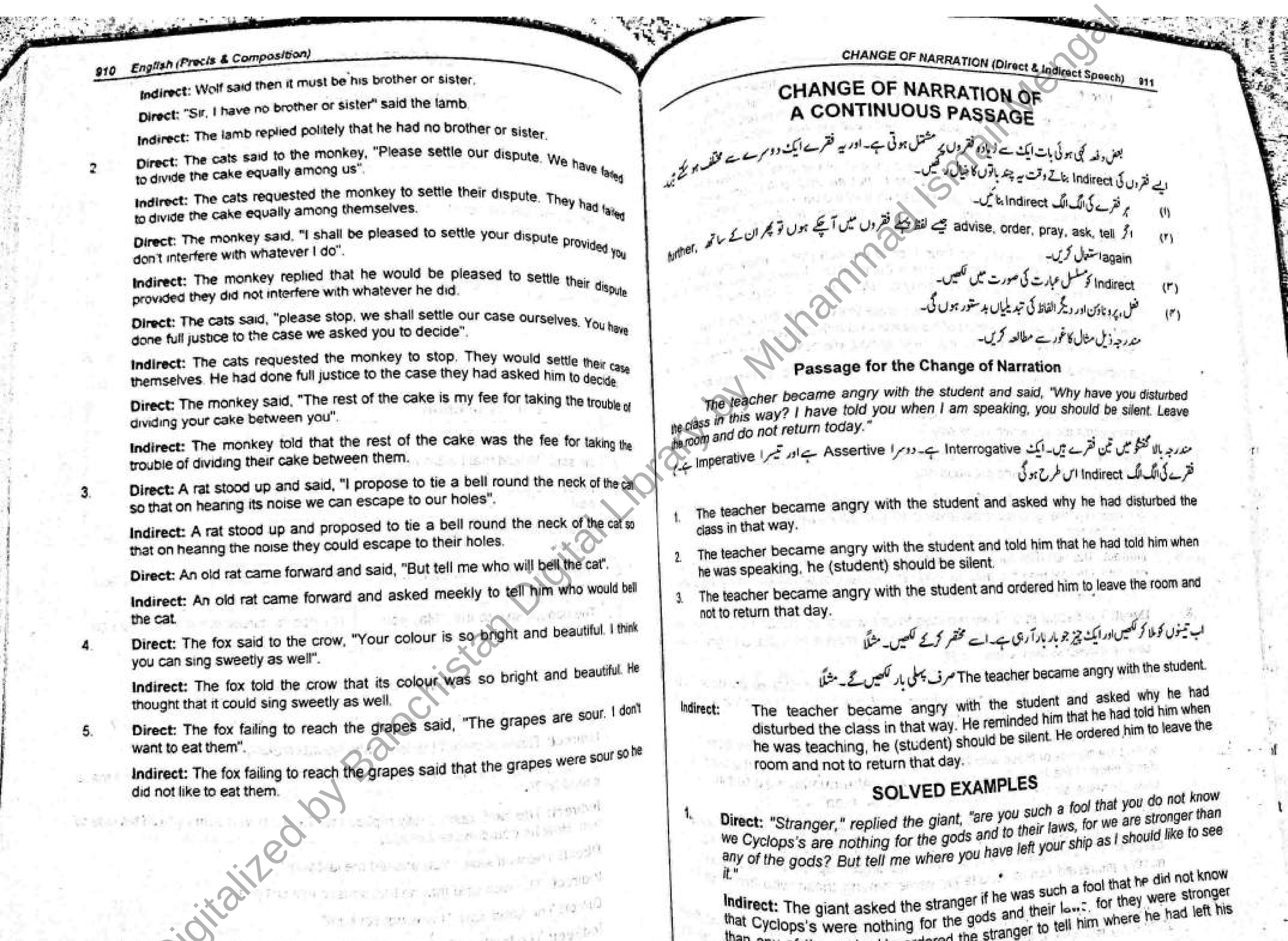
Indirect: The lamb respectfully replied that the water was coming from his side to him. How he could make it muddy.

Direct: The wolf said, "You abused me last year".

Indirect: The wolf said that he had abused him last year.

Direct: The lamb said, "I was not yet born".

Indirect: The lamb replied respectfully that he had not been born last year.



Indirect: Wolf said then it must be his brother or sister.

Direct: "Sir, I have no brother or sister" said the lamb.

Indirect: The lamb replied politely that he had no brother or sister.

2 **Direct:** The cats said to the monkey, "Please settle our dispute. We have failed to divide the cake equally among us".

Indirect: The cats requested the monkey to settle their dispute. They had failed to divide the cake equally among themselves.

Direct: The monkey said, "I shall be pleased to settle your dispute provided you don't interfere with whatever I do".

Indirect: The monkey replied that he would be pleased to settle their dispute provided they did not interfere with whatever he did.

Direct: The cats said, "please stop, we shall settle our case ourselves. You have done full justice to the case we asked you to decide".

Indirect: The cats requested the monkey to stop. They would settle their case themselves. He had done full justice to the case they had asked him to decide.

Direct: The monkey said, "The rest of the cake is my fee for taking the trouble of dividing your cake between you".

Indirect: The monkey told that the rest of the cake was the fee for taking the trouble of dividing their cake between them.

3. **Direct:** A rat stood up and said, "I propose to tie a bell round the neck of the cat so that on hearing its noise we can escape to our holes".

Indirect: A rat stood up and proposed to tie a bell round the neck of the cat so that on hearing the noise they could escape to their holes.

Direct: An old rat came forward and said, "But tell me who will bell the cat".

Indirect: An old rat came forward and asked meekly to tell him who would bell the cat.

4. **Direct:** The fox said to the crow, "Your colour is so bright and beautiful. I think you can sing sweetly as well".

Indirect: The fox told the crow that its colour was so bright and beautiful. He thought that it could sing sweetly as well.

5. **Direct:** The fox failing to reach the grapes said, "The grapes are sour. I don't want to eat them".

Indirect: The fox failing to reach the grapes said that the grapes were sour so he did not like to eat them.

CHANGE OF NARRATION OF A CONTINUOUS PASSAGE

بعض دفعہ کہی ہوئی بات ایک سے زیادہ فقروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ اور یہ فقرے ایک دوسرے سے مختلف ہو سکتے ہیں۔

ایسے فقروں کی Indirect بناتے وقت یہ چند باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔

(۱) ہر فقرے کی الگ الگ Indirect بنائیں۔

(۲) اگر advise, order, pray, ask, tell جیسے لفظ پچھلے فقروں میں آ چکے ہوں تو پھر ان کے ساتھ further, again استعمال کریں۔

(۳) Indirect کو مسلسل عبارت کی صورت میں لکھیں۔

(۴) فعل، پرونائون اور دیگر الفاظ کی تبدیلیاں بدستور ہوں گی۔

مندرجہ ذیل مثال کا غور سے مطالعہ کریں۔

Passage for the Change of Narration

The teacher became angry with the student and said, "Why have you disturbed the class in this way? I have told you when I am speaking, you should be silent. Leave the room and do not return today."

مندرجہ بالا گفتگو میں تین فقرے ہیں۔ ایک Interrogative ہے۔ دوسرا Assertive ہے اور تیسرا Imperative ہے۔ فقرے کی الگ الگ Indirect اس طرح ہوگی

1. The teacher became angry with the student and asked why he had disturbed the class in that way.
2. The teacher became angry with the student and told him that he had told him when he was speaking, he (student) should be silent.
3. The teacher became angry with the student and ordered him to leave the room and not to return that day.

اب تینوں کو ملا کر لکھیں اور ایک چیز جو بار بار آ رہی ہے۔ اسے مختصر کر کے لکھیں۔ مثلاً

The teacher became angry with the student. صرف پہلی بار لکھیں گے۔ مثلاً

Indirect: The teacher became angry with the student and asked why he had disturbed the class in that way. He reminded him that he had told him when he was teaching, he (student) should be silent. He ordered him to leave the room and not to return that day.

SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. **Direct:** *"Stranger," replied the giant, "are you such a fool that you do not know we Cyclops's are nothing for the gods and to their laws, for we are stronger than any of the gods? But tell me where you have left your ship as I should like to see it."*

Indirect: The giant asked the stranger if he was such a fool that he did not know that Cyclops's were nothing for the gods and their laws, for they were stronger than any of the gods. He ordered the stranger to tell him where he had left his ship, as he (giant) should like to see that.

2. **Direct:** "Where are you going with a naked sword in your hand?" said the man. "I am going to put an end to Muhammad's life, "replied Umar. "But surely you must first take care of your own people, "said the man. "What has happened to them?" inquired Umar. "Well, your sister and her husband have already embraced the new faith, "was the reply.

Indirect: *The man asked Umar where he was going with a naked sword in his .hand. Umar replied that he was going to put an end to Muhammad's life. The man advised him that he must first take care of his own people. Umar asked him what had happened to them. The man told him that his sister and her husband had already embraced the new faith.*

3. **Direct:** "Thieves, thieves; run ! run !" cried the rich man, "They are taking all of my wealth and nobody-comes to check them. Alas ! I have been ruined. Where have these curs disappeared'? Nobody to help, nobody to response!"

Indirect: The rich man cried that there were thieves. He cried for help. He said that the thieves were taking all of his wealth and nobody came to check them. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had been ruined. He asked where those curs had disappeared. He was sorry that nobody responded (جواب دینا) to his call and no one came to help.

4. **Direct:** The teacher said to the boys, "Let me see your exercise books. How many sums did you solve yesterday"?

Indirect: The teacher asked the boys to show their exercise books. How many sums they had solved the previous day.

5. **Direct:** The rich man said, "Foolishly I gave a ride to this beggar to the city gate. On reaching the gate he has refused to get down and claims that the horse belongs to him".

Indirect: The rich man told that he was foolish to give a ride to that beggar to the city gate. On reaching the gate he had refused to get down and claimed that the horse belonged to him.

6. **Direct:** The beggar said, "I am reduced to this wretched condition for I spent all I had for the proper upkeep of the horse. The rich man thinks that a beggar in rags could not possess such a fine horse."

Indirect: The begger told that he was reduced to that wretched condition for he had spent all he had for the proper upkeep of the horse. The rich man thought that a beggar in rags could not possess such a fine horse.

7. **Direct:** Abu said to the angel, "What are you writing in your golden book"? "I am writing the names of those who love their Lord", said the angel. Abu Said. "Is my name there in the list"? The angel said, "No". Abu humbly said to him, "Please write my name among those who love their fellow men".

Indirect: Abu asked the angel what he was writing in his golden book. The angel replied that he was writing the names of those who love their Lord. Abu then asked if his name was there in the list. The angel replied in the negative. Abu humbly requested him to include his name among those who love their fellow men.

8. **Direct:** Shylock said to Portia, "Now time for repayment of the debt is over. There is nothing left except to ask Antonio to give me one pound of flesh from any

portion of his body I happen to choose". Portia smilingly said, "By all means you are entitled to a pound of Antonio's flesh. But mind, not a single drop of blood should be shed. You would be severely penalised for his blood if it is shed."

Indirect: Shylock then told Portia that time for repayment of debt was over. There was nothing left except to ask Antonio to give him one pound of flesh of his body he happened to choose. Portia smilingly admitted that he was entitled to a pound of Antonio's flesh. But he should mind that not a single drop of blood should be shed. He would be severely penalised for his blood if that was shed.

Turn into Indirect form of speech.

9. **Direct:** "Gentlemen," I said after silence had been restored, "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy. Do not be astonished at this statement. Is it fair to judge me by my appearance only."

Indirect: After silence had been restored I said addressing the audience that there were more things in heaven and earth than were dreamt of in their philosophy. I advised them not to be astonished at that statement and further asked if it was fair to judge him by appearance only.

10. **Direct:** "Leave this house this moment. You are no son of mine henceforth. It is not possible to have my daughter polluted by the company of an infidel. You have no claim upon me or my property. I will declare to the world that you are a worthless man of whom every one is ashamed."

Indirect: The father ordered his son to leave that house that moment. He was no son of his thenceforth. It was not possible that he would have his daughter polluted by the company of an infidel. He added that he (his son) had no claim upon him or upon his property. He would declare to the world that he (his son) was a worthless man of whom everyone was ashamed.

11. **Direct:** Jinnah said, "Gentlemen you are the citizens of Bombay. Today you have scored a great victory for democracy. December, the 11th is a red letter day in the history of Bombay. Go and rejoice over the day that has secured us the triumph of democracy."

Indirect: Jinnah addressed the citizens of Bombay and told they had scored a great victory for democracy that day. December the 11th was a red-letter day in the history of Bombay. They should go and rejoice over the day that had secured them the triumph of democracy.

12. **Direct:** To the Muslim students Federation, Sialkot (1944) Jinnah said,

"I am not a young man like you, but your youthful spirit and enthusiasm have made me young. It is through your untiring efforts during the last seven years, I feel today that you have strengthened my hands tremendously. We can claim now that we are not a community, but a nation. There is not a single Muslim who does not know what we stand for. Even a child knows that the Muslims stand for Pakistan. But the question is how to achieve it."

Indirect: Mr. Jinnah addressed the Muslim Students' Federation in 1944 and said that he was not a young man like them but their youthful spirit and enthusiasm had made him young. It was through their untiring efforts during the last seven years, he felt that day that they had strengthened his hands tremendously. They could claim then that they were not a community but a nation. There was not a single Muslim who did not know what they stood for.

Even a child knew that the Muslims stood for Pakistan. But the question was how to achieve that.

13. **Direct:** The Quaid-i-Azam addressed the students of Islamia College, Peshawar (April 12, 1948).

"Now that you have achieved your goal, that is, a Government of your own and a country which belongs to you and in which you can live as free men. Your responsibilities and your approach to the political, economic and social problems must also change. The duties required of you now are: develop a sound sense of discipline, character, initiative and solid background. You must devote yourself whole heartedly to your studies for that is your first obligation to yourself, your parents and your state."

Indirect: The Quaid-i-Azam addressed the students of the Islamia College, Peshawar on April 12, 1948 and said that they had then achieved their goal, that is, a government of their own and a country which belonged to them and in which they could live as free men, their responsibilities and their approach to the political, economic and social problems must also change. The duties required of them were to develop a sound sense of discipline, character, initiative and solid back-ground. He advised them to devote themselves whole heartedly to their studies for that was their first obligation to themselves, their parents and their state.

NARRATION / DIRECT & INDIRECT (2015–1990)

CSS 2015

Q.5 **Rewrite One of the following passages, converting what is in direct speech into Indirect, and what is in Indirect speech into direct.**

(i) Just as we came in sight of the valley Jamil met us,–"yes, the valley is all very fine, but do you know there is nothing to eat?"

"Nonsense, we can eat anything here."

"Well, the brown bread's two months old, and there's nothing else but potatoes."

"There must be milk anyhow."

"Yes, there was milk, he supposed."

(ii) Miss Andleeb said she thought English food was lovely, and that she was preparing a questionnaire to be circulated to the students of the university, with the view to finding out their eating preferences.

"But the students won't fill a questionnaire," said Miriam.

"Won't fill up questionnaire?" cried Miss Andleeb, taken aback.

"No", said Miriam, "they won't. As a nation we are not, questionnaire-conscious."

"Well, that's too bad," said Miss Andaleeb.

Ans:

(i) Just as we came in sight of the valley, Jamil met us and said that the valley was extremely fine and asked us if we knew that there was nothing to eat.

But we rejected the idea as nonsensical and said that we could eat anything there. Jamil warned us and said that the brown bread was two months old and there was noting else but potatoes. Jamil answered in the positive and said that it was available.

(ii) Miss Andleeb said, "I think English food is lovely. I am preparing a questionnaire to be circulated to the students of the University with a view to finding out their eating preferences."

Mariam expressed her concern and said that he students would not fill up questionnaire. Miss Andleeb expressed her amazement and confirmed whether the students would really not fill up their questionnaires.

Mariam replied in the negative and remarked that we are* not a questionnaire conscious nation.

* (Action is habitual)

CSS 2013

Q.4 Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (DO ONLY FIVE) Extra attempt shall not be considered.

(i) "If he spoken to my father as you speak to me he'd have beaten me." he said to me.

(ii) "How far is it"? I said, " and how long will it take me to get there"?

(iii) "Do you know any body in this area or could you get a reference from your landlay"? He asked me.

(iv) She told me that the road was full of holes and very badly lit.

(v) He wanted to know if I was going to the concert and suggested that we should make up a party and go together.

(vi) He said, I must'nt mind if the first one wasn't any good.

(vii) "What a nuisance! Now we have to do it all over again." he exclaimed.

(viii) " I must go to the dentist tomorrow", he said. "I have an appointment."

Ans. Indirect Speech:

(i) He told me that if he had spoken to his father as I spoke to him, he would have beaten him.

(ii) I said how far that was and how long it would take me to get there.

(iii) He asked me if I knew any body in that area or if I could get a reference from my landlady.

(iv) She said to me, "Beware! The road where you are going is full of holes and badly lit."

(v) Are you going to concert and said shall make up a party and go together.

(vi) He said that he should not mind if the first one had been not any good.

(vii) We exclaimed regretful that was a great nuisance and they had to do it all over again.

(viii) He said that he had to go to the dentist the following day as he had an appointment.

CSS 2012

Q.5 Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech (DO ONLY FIVE). Extra attempt shall not be considered.

(i) He said to us, "You cannot do this problem alone".

(ii) The beggar asked the rich lady if she could not pity the sufferings of an old and miserable man and help him with a rupee or two.

(iii) The Commander said to the soldiers, "March on".

(iv) He entreated his master respectfully to pardon him as it was his first fault.

(v) "Do you really come from America? How do you feel in Pakistan?" Said the stranger.

(vi) The officer threatened the peon to come in time otherwise he would be turned out.

(vii) People wished that the Quaid-e-Azam had been alive those days to their fate.

(viii) They said, "Brave! Imran, what a shot".

Ans.

(i) He told us that we could not do that problem alone.

(ii) The begger said to the rich lady, "Will you not pity the sufferings of an old and miserable man and help him with a rupee or two".

(iii) The commander ordered the soldiers to march on.

(iv) He said to his master, " Please pardon me as it is my fault."

(v) The stranger asked me weather I really came from America and how I felt in Pakistan.

(vi) The officer said to peon "come in time, otherwise he will be turned out".

(vii) People said, "Alas! The Quaid-e-Azam was alive these days to their fate".

(viii) They praised Imran for his excellent shot.

CSS 2011

Q.4 Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech.

(i) "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key, so I had to break a window", he said.

(ii) "Would you like to see over the house or are you more interested in the garden"? She asked me.

(iii) "Please send whatever you can spare. All contributions will be acknowledged immediately", said the secretary of the disastrous fund.

(iv) She asked if he'd like to go to the concert and I said I was sure he would.

(v) I told her to stop making a fuss bout nothing and said that she was lucky to have got a seat at all.

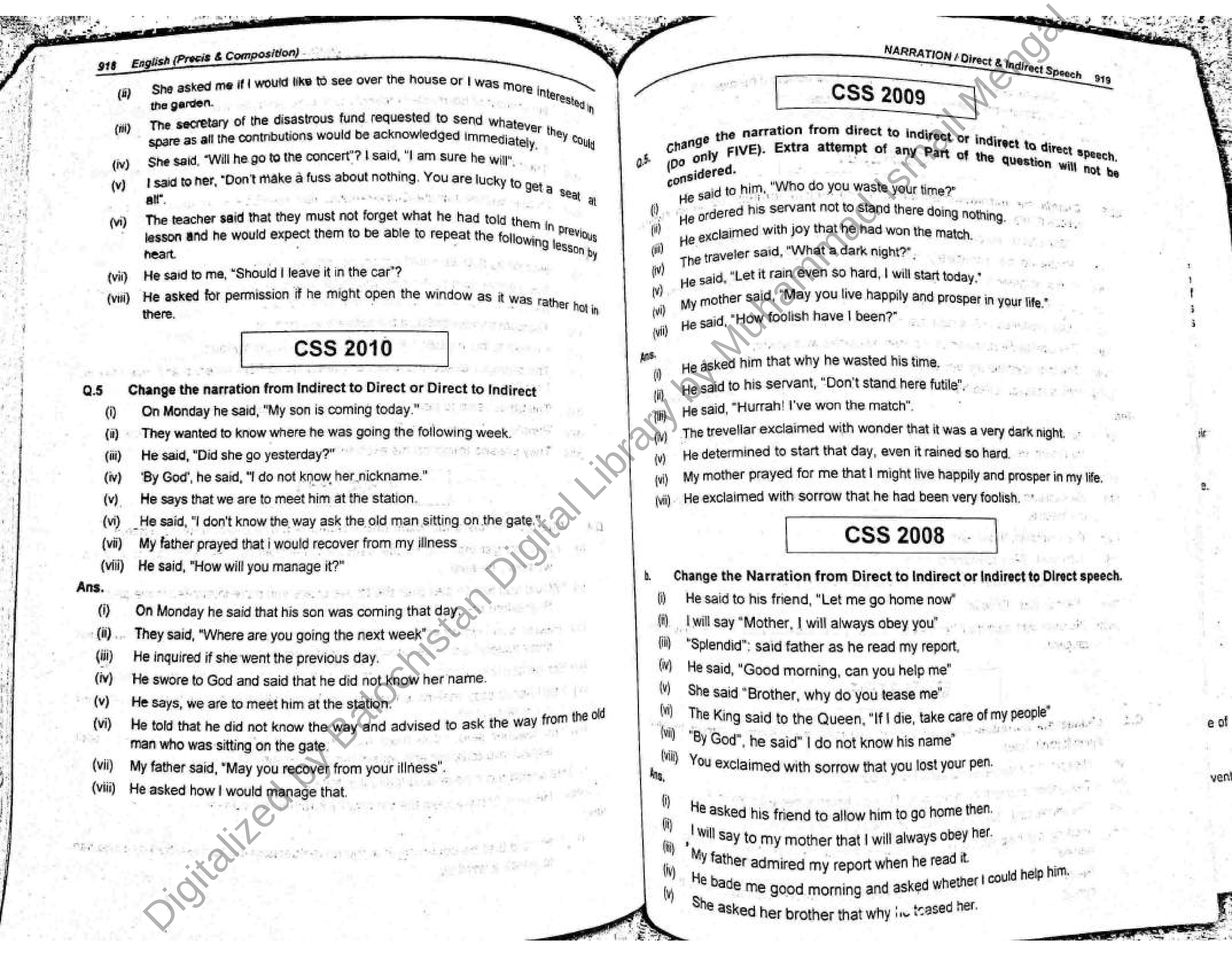
(vi) The teacher said, "You must not forget what I told you in last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat the next lesson by heart".

(vii) He asked me if he should leave it in the car.

(viii) He said, "May I open the window? It's rather hot in there"?

Ans:

(i) He told that he couldn't get in the house because he had lost his key so he had to break a window.



(ii) She asked me if I would like to see over the house or I was more interested in the garden.

(iii) The secretary of the disastrous fund requested to send whatever they could spare as all the contributions would be acknowledged immediately.

(iv) She said, "Will he go to the concert"? I said, "I am sure he will".

(v) I said to her, "Don't make a fuss about nothing. You are lucky to get a seat at all".

(vi) The teacher said that they must not forget what he had told them in previous lesson and he would expect them to be able to repeat the following lesson by heart.

(vii) He said to me, "Should I leave it in the car"?

(viii) He asked for permission if he might open the window as it was rather hot in there.

CSS 2010

Q.5 Change the narration from Indirect to Direct or Direct to Indirect

(i) On Monday he said, "My son is coming today."

(ii) They wanted to know where he was going the following week.

(iii) He said, "Did she go yesterday?"

(iv) 'By God', he said, "I do not know her nickname."

(v) He says that we are to meet him at the station.

(vi) He said, "I don't know the way ask the old man sitting on the gate."

(vii) My father prayed that i would recover from my illness

(viii) He said, "How will you manage it?"

Ans.

(i) On Monday he said that his son was coming that day.

(ii) They said, "Where are you going the next week"

(iii) He inquired if she went the previous day.

(iv) He swore to God and said that he did not know her name.

(v) He says, we are to meet him at the station.

(vi) He told that he did not know the way and advised to ask the way from the old man who was sitting on the gate.

(vii) My father said, "May you recover from your illness".

(viii) He asked how I would manage that.

CSS 2009

Q.5. Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (Do only FIVE). Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

(i) He said to him, "Who do you waste your time?"

(ii) He ordered his servant not to stand there doing nothing.

(iii) He exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.

(iv) The traveler said, "What a dark night?".

(v) He said, "Let it rain even so hard, I will start today."

(vi) My mother said, "May you live happily and prosper in your life."

(vii) He said, "How foolish have I been?"

Ans.

(i) He asked him that why he wasted his time.

(ii) He said to his servant, "Don't stand here futile".

(iii) He said, "Hurrah! I've won the match".

(iv) The trevellar exclaimed with wonder that it was a very dark night.

(v) He determined to start that day, even it rained so hard.

(vi) My mother prayed for me that I might live happily and prosper in my life.

(vii) He exclaimed with sorrow that he had been very foolish.

CSS 2008

b. Change the Narration from Direct to Indirect or Indirect to Direct speech.

(i) He said to his friend, "Let me go home now"

(ii) I will say "Mother, I will always obey you"

(iii) "Splendid": said father as he read my report,

(iv) He said, "Good morning, can you help me"

(v) She said "Brother, why do you tease me"

(vi) The King said to the Queen, "If I die, take care of my people"

(vii) "By God", he said" I do not know his name"

(viii) You exclaimed with sorrow that you lost your pen.

Ans.

(i) He asked his friend to allow him to go home then.

(ii) I will say to my mother that I will always obey her.

(iii) My father admired my report when he read it.

(iv) He bade me good morning and asked whether I could help him.

(v) She asked her brother that why he teased her.

(vi) The king asked the Queen to take care of his people if he died.
(vii) He said on oath that he did not know his name.
(viii) You said, "Ah I lose my pen".

CSS 2007

Q.5. Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (ONLY FIVE).

(i) "This World," he declared, "is full of sorrow. Would that I were dead!"
(ii) He said to me, "come early, we shall be waiting for you".
(iii) "How delighted I am," said he, "to meet my friends here by my own fireside!"
(iv) The man said that he was quite sure he should succeed.
(v) John explained with a sigh that he was ruined.
(vi) The constable enquired of the man where he was going.
(vii) The boy said that he would walk.
(viii) "What losses," cried he, "have I suffered? What anguish have I endured!"

Ans.

(i) He exclaimed with grief that this world was full of sorrow and wished that he had been dead.
(ii) He told me to come early as they would be waiting for me.
(iii) He exclaimed with happiness that he was very delighted to meet his friends by his fireside.
(iv) The man said, "I am sure of my success".
(v) John said, "Ah! I am ruined".
(vi) The constable said to the man, "where are you going?"
(vii) The boy said, "I'll walk".
(viii) He cried with pain that he had suffered great losses and had endured great anguish.

CSS 2006

Q.5. Change the narration from direct to indirect and from indirect to direct speech (only five).

(i) He said, "let it rain ever so hard I shall go out".
(ii) The mother said to the young girl, "Do you know where Salim is"?
(iii) The officer said, "Hand it all! Can you not do it more neatly".
(iv) Invoking our help with a loud voice she asked us whether we would come to her aid.
(v) He exclaimed with an oath that no one could have expected such a turn of events.

(vi) The teacher said to his students, "Why did you come so late"?
(vii) They applauded him saying that he had done well.
(viii) "You say," said the judge, "the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds"?

Ans.

(i) He was determined to go out in the hard rain.
(ii) The mother asked the young girl if she knew where Salim was.
(iii) The officer shouted in anger saying hang that all and if he could not do that more neatly.
(iv) She cried, "Help! Will you come to help me?"
(v) He said, "By God! No one can expect such a turn of events."
(vi) The teacher asked his students that why they had come so late
(vii) They said to him, "Wow, Well done!"
(viii) The judge enquired him that the bag he had lost contained one hundred and ten pounds.

CSS 2003

Q.5. Change the following to reported speech:

(i) "This is your house, isn't it?" asked Jammie.
(ii) "Where do you want to be dropped?" said the taxi driver.
(iii) "Call the first witness," said the judge.
(iv) "Don't blame him for the accident," the boy's mother said.
(v) He said, "I banged on Cliff's door but he did not answer".
(vi) "Where is the boat? Hurry up we are being chased", she cried.
(vii) "I have lost my way. Can you direct me to the Post Office please?" said the old lady.
(viii) He said to me, "what a pity you missed such an important meeting.
(ix) "How wonderful! Why didn't you suggest this plan earlier".
(x) He said, "Let's wait till the road gets cleared".

Ans.

(i) Jammie asked, if it was not my house.
(ii) The taxi driver asked that where he wanted to be dropped?
(iii) Judge ordered to present the first witness.
(iv) The boy's mother said that he should not be blamed for the accident.
(v) He said that he had banged on Cliff's door but he had not answered.
(vi) She cried in agitation that where the boat was and asked to hurry up as they were being chased.

(vii) The old lady said that she had lost her way and if he could direct her to the post office?

(viii) He exclaimed with sorrow that I had missed such an important meeting.

(ix) He exclaimed with surprise that why they had not suggested that plan earlier.

(x) He suggested that they should wait till the road got cleared.

CSS 2002

Q.5. Change the following sentences from direct speech to Indirect Speech:

(i) "Hurrah"! Said the captain of the team, "We won the match".

(ii) "Please Sir, take pity on a poor beggar woman", the wretched old woman asked for alms

(iii) They say. "Is this the right time to arrive? Aren't you forgetting something"?

(iv) He often says, "I am always willing to help the needy, if I am assured they are really in need".

(v) The master said, "How long will you take in warming my food"?

(vi) The boy said. "Alas' I could not pass my examination"

(vii) "Come hare quickly and work out this problem on the blackboard" said the teacher.

(viii) "What a lovely evening!" said Irum.

(ix) "What is the name of this beautiful building?" asked the visitor.

(x) He said "Sit down over here and don't move until I allow you".

Ans.

(i) The captain of the team exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

(ii) The wretched old woman begged for alms invoking pity on her.

(iii) They ask if that is the right time to arrive and if you are not forgetting something.

(iv) He often claims that he is always willing to help the needy if he is assured that they are really in need.

(v) The master asked the servant that how long he would take in warming his food.

(vi) The boy regretted that he could not pass his examination.

(vii) The teachers asked the student to come there quickly and work out that problem on the black board.

(viii) Irum said with joy that it was a lovely evening.

(ix) The visitor asked with wonder that what the name of that beautiful building was.

(x) He ordered him to sit down over there and not to move until he allowed me.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2016 RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours (Part II) Maximum Marks: 80

Note:
(i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate answer book.
(ii) Attempt **All** questions from **Part II.**
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
(v) No page/ Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and suggest a suitable title: (20)

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic, a place where I could be spared from the holiday tour crowds. I was so happy when John called up, suggesting a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, 18th Century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18 Century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* playing six times weekly in the summer nights, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops were filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers, tepees, cone-shaped tents made from ammal skin, were also pitched neat the shops. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited in for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better of than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival. During the tour off-peak period, the tribe would have to try out other means for income. One of the successful ways is the "Bingo Weekend". On the Friday afternoons of the Bingo weekends, a large bingo hall was opened, attracting huge crowds of people to the various kinds of games like the Super Jackpot and the Warrior Game Special. According to George, these forms of entertainment fetch them great returns.

5 *Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts ranging from the simple hand woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed. Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.*

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: **(20)**

The New Year is the time for resolution. Mentally, at least most of us could compile formidable lists of 'do's and 'don'ts'. The same old favorites recur year in and year out with the children, do a thousand and one job about the house, be nice to people we don't like, drive carefully and take the dog for a walk every day. Past experience has have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure.

Most of us fail in our efforts at self improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to more foolish when we slip back into our bad old ways. Aware of these pitfalls, this year I attempted to keep my resolution to myself. I limited myself to two modest ambitions, to do physical exercise every morning and to read more in the evening. An overnight party on New Year's Eve provided me with a good excuse for not carrying out eight of these new resolutions on the first day of the year, but on the second, I applied myself assiduously to the task.

The daily exercise lasted only eleven minutes and I proposed to do them early in the morning before anyone had got up, I managed to creep down into the living room for two days before anyone found me out. After jumping about in the carpet and twisted the human frame into uncomfortable positions. I sat down at the breakfast table in an exhausted condition. It was this that betrayed me. The next morning the whole family trooped into watch the performance. That was really unsettling but I fended off the taunts and jibes of the family good humoredly and soon everybody got used to the idea. However, my enthusiasm waned, the time I spent at exercises gradually diminished. Little by little the eleven minutes fell to zero. By January 10th I was back to where I had started from, I argued that if I spent less time exhausting myself at exercises in the morning. I would keep my mind fresh for reading when I got home from work. Resisting the hypnotizing effect of television, I sat in my room for a few evenings with my eyes glued to a book. One night, however, feeling cold and lonely, I went downstairs and sat in front of the television pretending to read. That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to the old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen. I still haven't given up my resolution to do more reading. In fact, I have just bought a book entitled 'How to Read a Thousand Words a Minute'. Perhaps it will solve my problem but I just have not had time to read it.

Questions:

1. Why most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement? (5)
2. Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody? (5)
3. Why did the writer not carry out his resolution on New Year's Day? (5)
4. Find out the words in the above passage which convey the similar meaning to the following:
   (1) intimidating (2) peril (3) dwindle (4) repel (5) barb (5)

Q.4. (a) **Correct only FIVE of the following:** **(5)**

(i) We were staying at my sister's cape's code vacation home.

(ii) She recommended me that I take a few days off from work.

(iii) I tried to explain him the problem, but he had difficulty understanding me.

(iv) I'll do the grocery shopping for you grandma Lucy said.

(v) We took a tent, a cooler, and a sleeping bag.

(vi) I don't know why you didn't go. If I were you, I should have gone.

(vii) Kevin says he stopped to travel internationally because of his family

(viii) Don't run! Mr. Salman shouted.

(b) Choose the punctuation mark that is needed in each of the following sentences: **(5)**

(i) "It isn't fair!" shouted Martin Coach Lewis never lets me start the game!"

(ii) Maureen's three sisters, Molly, Shannon, and Patricia are all spending the summer at their grandmother's beach house.

(iii) For the centerpieces, the florist recommended the following flowers daisies, tulips, daffodils, and hyacinths.

(iv) Lily is an accomplished gymnast she won three medals in her last competition.

(v) Everyone was shocked when Max Smithfield - a studious. extremely bright high school senior decided that college was not for him.

Q.5 (a) Choose the analogy of the words written in capital letters (Any five). **(5)**

(i) SLAPSTICK : LAUGHTER .
(a) Fallacy : Dismay
(b) Genre : Mystery
(c) Satire : Anger
(d) Horror : Fear

(ii) CONVICTION : INCARCERATION
(a) Reduction : Diminution
(b) Induction : Amelioration
(c) Radicalization : Estimation
(d) Marginalization : Intimidation

(iii) PROFESSOR : ERUDITE
(a) Aviator : Licensed
(b) Inventor : Imaginative
(c) Procrastinator : Conscientious
(d) Overseer : Wealthy

(iv) METAPHOR : SYMBOL
(a) Pentameter : Poem
(b) Rhythm : Melody
(c) Nuance : Song
(d) Analogy Comparison

(iv) SPY CLANDESTINE
(a) Accountant : Meticulous
(b) Furrier : Rambunctious
(c) Lawyer : Ironic
(d) Shepherd : Garrulous

(vi) VERVE : ENTHUSIASM
(a) Loyalty.: Duplicity
(b) Devotion : Reverence
(c) Intensity : Colour
(d) Eminence : Anonymity

(vii) DELTOID : MUSCLE
(a) Radius : Bone

(viii) DEPENDABLE : CAPRICIOUS

(b) Brain : Nerve
(c) Tissue : Organ
(d) Blood : Vein

(a) Fallible : Cantankerous
(b) Erasable : Obtuse
(c) Malleable : Limpid
(d) Capable : Inept

(b) Rewrite the following dialogue, written in indirect speech, in a paragraph form. (5)

Helen: Mr. West, what's happened to John?
Mr. West: He's left the company
Helen: Why has he done that?
Mr. West: He asked me for arise but I didn't give it to him.
Helen: Why didn't you give him a rise?
Mr. West: Because he was lazy.
Helen: Has he found another job?
Mr. West: Yes, he is working in a film company.
Helen: What is his salary like?
Mr. West: I think he earns quite a lot.
Helen: Does he like the new Job?
Mr West: I don't know.

Q.6. (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs by using each word in your own sentences (any five): (5)

(i) Adverse, averse
(ii) altogether, all together
(iii) allude, elude
(iv) braise, braze
(v) curb, kerb
(vi) faze, phase
(vii) maybe, may be
(viii) moat, mote

(b) Use any FIVE of the in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)

(i) Smash hit
(ii) Murphy's law
(iii) Place in the Sun
(iv) Wooden spoon
(v) Go bananas
(vi) Beard the Lion in his den
(vii) Groan inwardly
(viii) Chicken out

Q.7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/ idiomatic expression. (10)

عام لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ ملک کے قانون اور فرد کی آزادی ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہوتے ہیں۔ بظاہر یہ بات غلط نہیں ہوتی۔ ہر قانون شہریوں پر کوئی نہ کوئی پابندی عائد کرتا ہے۔ اگر ملک میں قوانین کی تعداد زیادہ ہو تو مجموعی پابندیاں بھی زیادہ ہوتی ہیں۔ زیادہ پابندیوں سے فرد کی آزادی ان کے بوجھ تلے دب کر رہ جاتی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس قوانین کی تعداد کم ہو تو شہریوں کی آزادی کا دائرہ وسیع ہوتا ہے۔

Solution of CE-CSS-2016 English (Precis & Composition) Paper

Q.2

PRECIS

After due deliberation, and following the proposal of my friend John, I decided to visit Cherokee. In the scenic town of Qualla Boundary, we experienced past traditions of Cherokee culture. Our meeting with George near souvenir shops culminated in mutual lunch. George told us about his hard living as a woodcutter in the past as well as means of income of Cherokees other than trade. We watched open air entertainment and local games. Finally we paid a visit to museum full of articles representing Cherokee culture. The tour was mesmerizing which urged us to plan Cherokee for a next one.

TITLE: - TRIP TO CHEROKEE: A LAND OF UNVANISHING BEAUTY.

Q.3

Comprehension

Ans 1.

Most of us fail in our efforts for self improvement because we set unrealistic goals and finding paucity of time to accomplish them.

Ans 2.

It is a grave mistake to announce our resolution to everybody as it makes us ridiculous to repeat our blunders.

Ans 3.

The writer did not carry out his resolution on New Year's Day because of late night celebrations on New Year's Eve.

Ans 4.

Sr. No.	Words	Meanings
1.	Intimidating	Formidable
2.	Peril	Pitfalls
3.	Dwindle	Waned
4.	Repel	Fend off
5.	Barb	Jibes

Q.4(a)

Correction (Solutions)

(i) We were staying at my sister's Cape Cod vacation home.
(ii) She recommended me to take a few days off from work
(iii) I tried to explain him the problem, but he had faced difficulty in understanding me.
(iv) I would do the grocery shopping for you grandma, Lucy said.
(v) We took with us a tent, a cooler and a sleeping bag.

(vi) I don't know why you didn't go there. If I were you, I would have gone.

(vii) Kevin says he stopped travelling internationally because of his family.

(viii) Don't run! Mr. Salman ordered.

Q.4(b)

Punctuation (solution)

(i) "It isn't fair!" shouted Martin. "Coach Lewis never lets me start the game".

(ii) Maureen's three sisters; molly, Shannon, and Patricia are all spending the summer at their grandmother's beach house.

(iii) For the centerpiece, the florist recommended the following flowers: daisies, tulips, daffodils and hyacinths.

(iv) Lily is an accomplished gymnast; she won three medals in her last competition.

(v) Everyone was shocked when Max Smitfield- a studious, extremely bright high school senior- decided that college was not for him.

Q.5(a)

Analogy (Answer Keys)

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D
5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D

Q.6 (a)

(i) **Adverse:** (Unfavourable, Contrary, Hostile)
They carried on their journey in adverse winds
Averse: (opposed, disinclined)
He is averse to hard work

(ii) **Altogether:** (absolutely)
I do not altogether agree with him.
All together: (collectively)
The girls went to the refugee camp al together.

(iii) **Allude:** (to refer indirectly)
A number of evil fancies of his boyhood are alluded in his poems.
Elude: (to manage to avoid or escape from somebody/something especially in a clear way)
The two men managed to elude the police for six days.

(iv) **Braise:** (to cook meat or vegetables slowly with a little liquid in a closed contained)
He is adept at cooking the steak by braising.
Braze: (form, fin or join with by soldering with an alloy or copper and zinc at high temperature)
The device contains a number of brazed joints.

(v) **Curb:** (mitigate, reduce)
His outdoor activities may be curbed during exams.
Kerb: (the edge of the raised path at the side of a road, usually made of long pieces of stone)
The bus mounted the kerb and hit a tree.

(vi) **Faze:** (disconcert, to make you feel shocked or confused so that you do not know what to do)
This needs a phased solution of the issue.

(vii) **Maybe:** (perhaps)
Maybe the letter will come tomorrow
May be: (possible, possibility)
It may be that she has missed the train.

(viii) **Moat:** (wide ditch filled with water round a castle)
The enemy was unable to cross the moat during the battle.
Mote: (a particle of dust)
Motes are dancing in sunbeam.

Q.6(b)

Idioms

(i) The song was a real smash hit launching a singing career for the performer.

(ii) There was a greater possibility of Murphy's Law in the minds of American administration during operation to capture Osama bin laden.

(iii) Wilhelm II's desire to find a place under the sun in the guise of colonial ambitions led Germany to World War I.

(iv) Pakistani athlete got wooden spoon in Olympic Games due to poor show of performance.

(v) The dictator went bananas at the recommendation regarding decline in his autocratic powers.

(vi) The Pakistan cricket team beards the Sri Lankan lions in their den by winning test match series in Sri Lanka.

(vii) The unceremonious departure of prime minister forced him groan inwardly.

(viii) He chickened out when he heard how much work was involved.

Q.7

Translation

Generally people think that the laws of country and individual liberty are antagonistic to each other. Apparently, it does not look wrong. Every law imposes one or another restriction on citizens. If the number of laws in a country is large then there are more collective restrictions. Individual liberty is suppressed under the burden of more restrictions. Contrarily, if the laws are small in number, the canvas of citizen's liberty gets broader.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2015 RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ETC. BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**

Q.1. Write a composing using the following sentence. (500 – 700 words) : (25)

He had a dream that one day he would be ....

Q.1. Use any FIVE of the following Idiomatic expressions in sentences to make their meanings clear. Over attempts deserve no credit. (10)

(a) A Stick in the Mud
(b) The Salt of the Earth
(c) A step in the right direction
(d) Labour the Point
(e) An Armchair Critic
(f) At the Cross Roads
(g) The Acid Test
(h) On thin ice
(i) Draw a Blank
(j) Give Way

Q.3. Make a Precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (30)

Despite the existence of much poverty and inequality, it would nevertheless be wrong to portray Pakistan as an unchanging society. Despite major failings of governance, economic growth during the past decade has resulted in the emergence of a youthful and dynamic middle class. According to some assessments there are now as many as 35 million people with a per capita income of upto $ 1900. There is no monolithic middle stratum of society; it is differentiated by occupation income family antecedents, language and gender. The middle class contain both modernist and traditionalist elements and is as a result not necessarily more westernized in outlook and lifestyle than the urbanized younger generation drawn from the feudal elite. Indeed, one of the most striking developments of the past decade has been the spread of the orthodox thinking among the youth. Perhaps the most unifying element of the middle class is consumerism as seen in the surge in the sales of cars, televisions and mobile phones. One in two Pakistanis is a mobile phone subscriber, one of the highest rates in the region. In addition to expenditure on electronic durables, the middle classes have establishments and privately run polyclinics which have become a marked feature of the urban landscape. According to one estimate, around three quarters of all the health care is provided by the private sector.

Q.4. Write a paragraph on one of the following topics. (120 words) (15)

(a) Electronic Media
(b) Those Who Fall in Greater Cause never Fail.
(c) Nightmares
(d) Wives are Old men's Nurses

Q.5. Translate the following passage into English. (20)

انسانی فطرت کے تجزیے سے معلوم ہوگا کہ انسان میں دو قوتیں ہیں جس پر اس کے فکر اور عمل کا دارومدار ہے، قوتِ ادراک اور احساس۔ شاعر میں قوتِ احساس غیر معمولی ہوتا ہے اور اس احساس کے زیر اثر شعر کو وجود بخشتا ہے۔ لیکن بہت سے شاعروں میں قوتِ ادراک نہیں ہوتا۔ اس لئے ان کی شاعری وقتی، عارضی اور جذباتی نوعیت کی ہوتی ہے، اس کا اثر دیرپا نہیں ہوتا بہت کم شاعروں کی شاعری میں دونوں قوتوں، قوتِ احساس اور قوتِ ادراک کا عمل دخل ہوتا ہے۔ وہی شعرا عظیم اور آفاقی ہوتے ہیں اور ان کا پیغام زمان و مکان کی پابندیوں سے مبرا ہوتا ہے۔

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2017 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: **PART - I (MCQs):**	**THREE HOURS** **MAXIMUM 30 MIN.**	**PART - I (MCQs): MAXIMUM MARKS = 20** **PART - II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80**

NOTE:

(i) **Part - II** is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt **ALL** questions from **PART - II**.

(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.

(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in Accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.

(v) No Page / Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART – I (MCQs/COMPULSORY)

Q.1 (i) Select the best option/answer and fill the box in the appropriate box on the OMR Answer Sheet (20x1=20)

(ii) Answer given anywhere other than OMR Sheet shall not be considered.

(a) Choose the word that is *nearly most similar* in meaning to the Capitalized words.

1. FUDGE
(A) Sweet (B) Botheration (C) A mistake (D) Ointment

2. LEVITATE
(A) Evaporate (B) Filet (C) To rise (D) Subsidized

3. NICETY
(A) Gentleness (B) Charm (C) Precision (D) Refinement

4. NUMMARY
(A) of children's story (B) Of dead bodies (C) Of unmarried women (D) of coins

5. OCCULT
(A) Relating to eyes (B) Unnatural (C) Supernatural (D) Property

6. PERORATION
(A) Admiration (B) Christian Religious Ceremony (C) Boring holes (D) Summing up

7. TRICE
(A) Peace (B) Moment (C) Brevity (D) Quickness

8. VENIAL
(A) Contagious (B) Filthy (C) Worthless (D) None of these

9. WANTON
(A) Abnormal (B) Hasty (C) Reckless (D) Crooked

10. WILTED
(A) Departed (B) Withered (C) Defeated (D) Burned

(b) Choose the word that is *nearly most opposite* in meaning to the Capitalized words.

11. AWRY
(A) Correct (B) Straight (C) Right (D) Intended

12. CONDIGN
(A) Unsound (B) Unwanted (C) Undeserved (D) Unwarranted

13. DASTARD
(A) Honourable (B) Courageous (C) Sturdy (D) Determined

14. OCCLUDE
(A) Trap (B) Open (C) Add (D) Weaken

15. BUXOM
(A) Open (B) Noisy (C) Slim (D) Pretty

16. REVILE
(A) Loosen (B) Bless (C) Bend (D) Jump

17. SEEDY
(A) Angry (B) Unseasonal (C) Filthy (D) Elegant

18. TORTUOUS
(A) Straight (B) Adventurous (C) Disturbing (D) Affectionate

19. VOCEFEROUS
(A) Laudable (B) Quiet (C) Dangerous (D) Powerful

20. CRASS
(A) Dark (B) Aristocratic (C) Defective (D) Refined

PART – II

Q.2 Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

All the evil in this world is brought about by persons who are always up and doing, but do not know when they ought to be up and nor what they ought to be doing. The devil, I take it, is still the busiest creature in the universe, and I can quite imagine him denouncing laziness and becoming angry at the smallest waste of time. In his kingdom, I will bet, nobody is allowed to do nothing, not even for a single afternoon. The world, we all freely admit, is in a muddle, but I for one do not think that it is laziness that has brought it to such a pass. It is not the active virtues that it lacks but the passive ones: it is capable of anything but kindness and a little steady thought. There is still plenty of energy in the world (there never were more fussy people about), but most of it is simply misdirected. If, for example, in July 1914, when there was some capital idling weather, everybody-- emperors, kings, archdukes, statesmen, generals, journalists, had been suddenly struck with an intense desire to do nothing, just to hang about in the sunshine and consume tobacco, then we should all have been much better off than we are now. But no, the doctrine of the strenuous life still went unchallenged; there must be no time wasted, something must be done. And, as we know, something was done. Again, suppose our statesmen, instead of rushing off to Versailles with a bundle of ill-digested notions and a great deal of energy to dissipate, had all taken a fortnight off, away from all correspondence and interviews and what not, and had simply lounged about on some hill side or other apparently doing nothing for the first time in their energetic lives, then they might have gone to their so-called Peace Conference and come away again with their reputations still unsoiled and the affairs of the world in good trim. Even at the present time, if half the politicians in Europe would relinquish the notion that laziness is a crime and go away and do nothing for a little space, we should certainly gain by it. Other examples come crowding into the mind. Thus, every now and then, certain religious sects hold conferences; but though there are evils abroad that are mountains high, though the fate of civilization is still doubtful, the members who attend these conferences spend their time condemning the length of ladies' skirts and the noisiness of dance bands. They would all be better employed lying flat on their backs somewhere, staring at the sky and recovering their mental health.

Q.3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)

Education ought to teach us how to be in love always and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by the great lovers, saints, men of science and artists, and the problem of civilization is to give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science or an artist. But this problem cannot be solved unless men desire to be saints, men of science and artists. And if they are to desire that continuously they must be taught what it means to be these things. We think of the man of science, or the artist if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts who exercises more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a commonplace belief that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practiced no longer recognize the aesthetic activity as an activity of the spirit and common to all men. We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it for the sake of that beauty in it for the sake of that beauty. We think of beauty if we think of it at all, as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us an ornament added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But neatly is not an ornament to life, or the things made by man. It is an essential part of both. The aesthetic activity, when it reveals itself in things made by men, reveals itself in design, just as it reveals itself in the design of all natural things. It shapes objects as the moral activity shapes actions, and we ought to recognise it in objects and value it, as we recognise and value the moral activity in actions. And as actions empty of the moral activity are distasteful to us, so should objects c be that are empty of the aesthetic activity. But this is not so with most of us. As we do not value the aesthetic activity in ourselves, so we do not value it, do not even recognise it or the lack of it, in the work of others. The artist, of whatever kind, is a man so much aware of the beauty of the universe that he must impart the same beauty to whatever he makes. He has exercised his aesthetic activity in the discovery of beauty in the universe before he exercises it in imparting beauty to that which he makes. He has seen things in that relation which is beauty before he can himself produce that relation in his own work, whatever it may be. And just as he sees that relation for its own sake, so he produces it for its own sake and satisfies the desire of his spirit in doing so. And we should value his work, we should desire that relation in all things made by man if we too had the habit of seeing that relation in the universe, and if we knew that, when we see it, we are exercising an activity of the spirit and satisfying a spiritual desire. And we should know also that work without beauty means unsatisfied spiritual desire in the worker; that it is waste of life and a common evil and danger, like thought without truth or action without righteousness.

Questions:

What has been lamented in the text? (4)

What is the difference between ordinary man and an artist? (4)

How can we make our lives beautiful and charming? (4)

What does the writer actually mean when he says, "Beauty is not an ornament to life?" (4)

Do art and beauty affect out practical life and morals? Justify whether you agree or disagree. (4)

Q.4 (a) Correct only FIVE of the following: **(5)**

(i) In the accident one of my arms was broken and my legs bruised.

(ii) The people who had been raising slogans against the government for many hours they wanted increase in their salaries.

(iii) You have been working very hard for the last two years Isn't it?

(iv) John could hardly do not better than to have caught a bass of such dimension.

(v) I who have no chance to meet him would rather go with you instead of sitting at home

(vi) He not only comes there for swimming but also for coaching new swimmers.

(vii) When he visited the fair last time, he bought not less than twenty school bags.

(viii) Ten cattles were grazing in the field.

(b) Re-write the following sentences (Only FIVE) after filling in the blanks appropriately:- **(5)**

(i) I cannot buy this car ______ this price.

(a) for (b) in (c) at (d) on

(ii) Send these books ______ my home address.

(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) to

(iii) Monkeys live ______ trees.

(a) in (b) at (c) upon (d) on

(iv) I said it ________ his face.

(a) at (b) on (c) to (d) upon

(v) The manager _______ the receipt of my letter promptly.

(a) accepted (b) realized (c) recognized (d) acknowledged

(vi) Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and ______

(a) I don't too (b) either don't (c) neither don't I (d) neither do I

(vii) We _______ take care of our parents when they are old.

(a) could (b) would (c) might (d) ought to

(viii) Yousaf _______ in the garden the whole of yesterday.

(a) has dug (b) was digging (c) dug (d) had dug

Q.5 **(a) Choose the ANALOGY of words written in capital letters. Attempt any FIVE.** (5)

(i) LION : ROAR

(a) Snake : Slither **(b)** Goat : Bleat

(c) Lizard : Crawl **(d)** Elephant : Tusk

(ii) SHADOW : LIGHT

(a) Flood : Rain **(b)** Image : Object

(c) Reaction : Action **(d)** House : Bricks

(iii) CLOT : BLOOD

(a) Ink : Water **(b)** Curdle : Milk

(c) Vaporize: Camphor **(d)** Brew : Coffee

(iv) FEARFUL : COWER

(a) Humble : Boast **(b)** Weak : Exercise

(c) Arrogant : Strut **(d)** Wise : Dispute

(v) EXPEDITE : HASTEN

(a) Conscript : Write down **(b)** Diver : Make harder

(c) Facilitate : Make easiest **(d)** Satirize : Praise

(iv) FEARFUL : COWER

(a) Father : Child **(b)** Tree : Seedling

(c) Soil : Clay **(d)** Stone : Sculpture

(vii) SURGEON : DEXTEROUS

(a) Clown : Fat **(b)** Actress : Beautiful

(c) Athlete : Tall **(d)** Acrobat : Agile

(viii) LECHER : LUST

(a) Pith : Herb **(b)** Glutton : Greed

(c) Business : Profit **(d)** Showbiz : Fame

(b) **Punctuate the following text, where necessary.** **(5)**

A quaker was one day walking on a country road he was suddenly met by a highwayman pointing a pistol the robber exclaimed your money or your life my friend said the quaker i cannot deliver my money for i should be helping thee in evildoing however exchange is lawful and i will give thee my purse for the pistol the robber agreed on receiving the purse the quaker at once held the pistol at the robbers head and said now friend give me back my purse back or the weapon may go off fire said the robber there is no powder in the pistol

Q.6 **(a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (Any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences:** **(5)**

(i) Wrath, Worth (ii) Veracity, Voracity (iii) Subtler, Sutler
(iv) Retenue, Retinue (v) Minute, Minuet (vi) Furor, Furore
(vii) Dinghy, Dingy (viii) Bony, Bonny

(b) **Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning:** **(5)**

(i) Spirit away (ii) Plough back (iii) Eager beaver
(iv) Ring a bell (v) Be left holding the baby
(vi) Cap in hand (vii) Hold out a carrot (viii) Over the moon

Q.7 Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative / idiomatic expression. (10)

اپنے پوشیدہ عیبوں کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے یہ دیکھنا ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے دشمن ہم کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے دوست اکثر ہمارے دل کے موافق ہماری تعریف کرتے ہیں۔ اول ہمارے عیب ان کو عیب ہی نہیں لگتے یا پھر ہماری خاطر کو ایسا عزیز رکھتے ہیں کہ اس کو رنجیدہ نہ کرنے کے خیال سے ان کو چھپاتے ہیں۔ یا پھر ان سے چشم پوشی کرتے ہیں۔ برخلاف اس کے ہمارا دشمن ہم کو خوب ٹٹولتا ہے اور کونے کونے سے ڈھونڈ کر ہمارے عیب نکالتا ہے۔ گو دشمنی سے چھوٹی بات کو بڑا بنا دیتا ہے۔ مگر اس میں کچھ نہ کچھ اصلیت ہوتی ہے۔ دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی نیکیوں کو بڑھاتا ہے اور دشمن عیبوں کو۔ اس لیے ہمیں اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسان مند ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ ہمیں ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو دشمن دوست سے بہتر ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

SOLUTIN OF ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) PAPER CE-CSS-2017

PART-I

Q.1

(a) Synonyms

1 (A)	2 (C)	3 (C)	4 (D)	5 (C)
6 (D)	7 (B)	8 (C)	9 (C)	10 (B)

(b) Antonyms

11 (B)	12 (C)	13 (B)	14 (B)	15 (C)
16 (B)	17 (D)	18 (A)	19 (B)	20 (D)

PART-II

Q.2

PRECIS

Most of the evils on the Earth may be considered as a result of exaggerated importance of work and faulty conception of idleness. The people, with misdirected work plans have contributed negatively to the world as compared to those who remain idle. The condition of maintaining peace and progress is linked with taking certain pauses and gaps, rather than continued futile work. The chaotic history of mankind testifies this very notion that busy bees have caused more harm than good to humanity because of their misplaced energies and efforts. Many a tragedy would have been averted if the people at the helm of power had opted to sit idle instead of participating wrongfully. The way opted by various groups and organizations has been found to end up in further deterioration.

TITLE:

In Praise of Idleness

COMPREHENSION/ANSWERS

Answer Q.1

It has been lamented in the text that art has faded away from our ordinary lives. The declining spirit of recognizing aesthetic beauty has become characteristic of our daily routine. Besides, the wrongful conception of beauty by linking it with sole creation of humanity is also criticized in the paragraph.

Answer Q.2

An artist is a person who not only recognizes the existing beauty in the universe but also tries to incorporate it in his aesthetic work. On the other hand, an ordinary man does not even recognize the aesthetic beauty inside him, let alone the discovering of universal pleasures.

Answer Q.3

We can make our lives charming and beautiful by linking our activities with existing beauty in the universe. For this purpose, first we need to recognize the beauty already existent through our aesthetic taste; and subsequently imparting our efforts to satisfy our desire of doing so. It automatically helps in fulfilling our spiritual desires and makes our lives beautiful.

Answer Q.4

The writer actually means that the value is not limited only to pleasure seeking or monetizing it. On the other hand, unlike other ornaments, beauty is not solely made by humans, but essentially prevalent in the natural things. Hence, beauty cannot be taken as an additional element, but a part and parcel to life.

Answer Q.5

Yes. Art and beauty affect our practical life and morals in the sense that they not only develop our aesthetic sense but also help in shaping our conduct and actions. The obvious reason is that actions without moral elements and beauty without aesthetic pleasure turn our lives bland and worthless. Thus, the importance of both cannot be denied.

Q.4 (a):

CORRECTION/SOLUTION

i. In the accident one of my arms broke and my legs bruised.

ii. The people who had been raising slogans against the government for many hours wanted increase in their salaries.

iii. You have been working very hard for the last two years .Haven't you been?

iv. John could hardly do better than to have caught a bass of such dimension.

v. I, who have no chance to meet him, would rather go with you instead of sitting at home.

vi. He comes there not only for swimming but also for coaching new swimmers.

vii. Last time, when he visited the fair, he bought at least twenty school bags.

viii. Ten cattle were grazing in the field.

(b) Re-write the following sentences (Only FIVE) after filling in the blanks appropriately.

ANSWER/SOLUTION

(i) I cannot buy this car **at** this price.

(ii) Send these books **to** my home address

(iii) Monkeys live **in** trees.

(iv) I said it **to** his face.

(v) The manager **acknowledged** the receipt of my letter promptly.

(vi) Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and **neither do I**

(vii) We **ought to** take care of our parents when they are old.

(viii) Yousaf **dug** in the garden the whole of yesterday.

Q.5 (a) Choose the ANALOGY of words written in capital letters. Attempt any FIVE.

Capitalized Words	ANALOGY
(i) LION : ROAR	**(b) Goat : Bleat**
(ii) SHADOW : LIGHT	**(c) Reaction : Action**
(iii) CLOT : BLOOD	**(b) Curdle : Milk**
(iv) FEARFUL : COWER	**(c) Arrogant : Strut**
(v) EXPEDITE : HASTEN	**(c) Facilitate : Make easiest**
(vi) WOOD : FURNITURE	**(d) Stone : Sculpture**
(vii) SURGEON : DEXTEROUS	**(d) Acrobat : Agile**
(viii) LECHER : LUST	**(b) Glutton : Greed**

(c) **Punctuate the following text, where necessary.**

PUNCTUATION

A Quaker was one day walking on a country road. He was suddenly met by a highwayman pointing a pistol. The robber exclaimed, "Your money or your life"! My friend, said the Quaker, "I cannot deliver my money, for I should be helping thee in evildoing. however, exchange is lawful and I will give thee my purse for the pistol". The robber agreed. On receiving the purse, the Quaker at once held the pistol at the robber's head and said, "Now, friend give me back my purse or the weapon may go off". Fire", said the robber, "There is no powder in the pistol".

Q.5 (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (Any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences:

ANSWER/SOLUTION

(i) Wrath, Worth

- **Wrath** (extreme anger/ deeply resentful indignation)

  Oh God! Save us from Your wrath.

- **Worth** (sufficiently good or important in value)

  Your arguments against democracy are not worth mentioning.

(ii) Veracity, Voracity

- **Veracity** (Truthfulness, rightfulness of claim)

  The veracity of Ali's claims can only be ascertained after recording evidence.

- **Voracity** (consuming or eager to consume great amount of food)

  Khalid's voracity can be witness at at weddings.

(iii) Subtler, Sutler

- **Subtler** (Subtler is something that is more difficult to detect/elusive)

  There exists subtle difference between contentment and complacent.

- **Sutler** (A sutler is a civilian merchant who sells provisions to an army in the field)

  An efficient sutler is a lifeline for a fighting army.

(iv) Retenue, Retinue

- **Retenue** (Self-restraint; reserve)

  The retenue trait of Kamran's personality is adorable.

- **Retinue** (A group of advisers, assistants accompanying an important person/dignitary)

  The World Bank's retinue attended a summit on Financial progress in Pakistan.

(v) Minute, Minuet

- **Minute** (notes, instantly written records of a meeting)

  The deputy secretary records the minutes of the meeting.

- **Minuet** (A stately court dance of 17/18th centuries in triple time/ a kind of music)

  The practice of performing minuet is commonly observed in Italy no a days.

(vi) Furor, Furore

- **Furor** (A general outburst of enthusiasm, excitement, controversy)
- **Furore** (An outburst of public anger or excitement)

  The furore/furor that erupted after the Arab spring has now been condemned into all-out strife in most of the Middle East

(vii) Dinghy, Dingy

- **Dinghy** (A small boat for recreation or racing especially an open boat with a mast and sails)

  Amdist stormy see, the passengers of dinghy started crying and praying for safety.

- **Dingy** (Shabby, dismal)

  The dingy cloths are neither liked nor sold in the market.

(viii) Bony, Bonny

- **Bony** (of or like bone)

  White bangles suit on her bony wrist.

- **Bonny** (Attractive or beautiful)

  The bonny scenes of Islamabad are matchless.

(d) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning:

ANSWER/SOLUTION

(i) Spirit away (carry off mysteriously)

- Robbers spirited away after looting the bank money.

(ii) Plough back (to put any benefits back for more profits)

- All the money we raise is ploughed back into our work.

(iii) Eager beaver (An alert and energetic person)

- Mark Zukerburg is undoubtedly an eager beaver in the world of IT.

(iv) Ring a bell (seem slightly familiar)

- After seeing Hamud Ranjha a bell rang in my mind of the old days we had spent time together.

(v) Be left holding the baby (unwittingly holding a responsibility)

- Before the passage of budget, traders left government holding the baby by refusing to pay taxes.

(vi) Cap in hand (humbly ask for a favor)

- Pakistan has to go cap in hand while begging money from IMF.

(vii) Hold out a carrot (to present something as attainable)

- Adeel Akbar held a carrot out for a rabbit.

(viii) Over the moon (Excessively happy)

- Akhlaq Tarar is going to Murree to spend his holidays; so he is all over the moon.

Q.7

TRANSLATION

In order to have knowledge of our hidden flaws, it is essential to listen to our enemies' opinions about us. For our friends, more often than not, praise us in a manner which pleases our hearts (falsely). Initially, they do not consider our weaknesses as flaws and refrain from telling us about our faults lest it may hurt our feelings. Or even they deliberately ignore these flaws. On the contrary, our enemy deeply traces our flaws and digs them from every corner. Thus, owing to enmity, they make mountain out of the mole hill. A friend always promotes the virtues of his friend whereas an enemy propagates his flaw containing a modicum of truth. Thus, we should be more thankful to our enemy who warns us about our flaws. In this context, an enemy proves more beneficial than a friend.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book.**

(ii) Attempt **ALL** questions from **PART-II.**

(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.

(iv) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q. Paper.

(v) No Page / Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair, the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy, but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all out powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is organed in arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biffing wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climates. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily: but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully & answer the questions that follow: (20)

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his master. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very storm master. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or bust with rage, and blow up, and spread rain and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do al that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule u altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little.' For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us till more time and still more energy, and what are we do with them? The answer, I think, that we should try to become mere civilized. For machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things. Thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think or civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

Questions: 1. Instead of making machines our servants the author says they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about? (4)

2. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. But the author says that this has been a curse rather than a blessing. Why?(4)

3. What exactly is the meaning of 'civilization'? Do you agree with the author's views? (4)

4. 'Making more beautiful things' - What does this expression mean? Make a list of the beautiful things that you would like to make and how you would make them? (4)

5. Mention some plans you may have to prevent poverty in the world. Who would receive your most particular attention, and why?

Q. 4. (a) **Correct only FIVE of the following:** (5)

(i) They only work when they have no money.

(ii) They left the hotel here they had been staying in a motor-car.

(iii) I cannot by no means allow you to do so.

(iv) My friend said he never remembered having red a more enjoyable book.
(v) Going up the hill, an old temple was seen.
(vi) One day the bird did not perform certain tricks which had thought it to his satisfaction.
(vii) I was rather impressed by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
(viii) What an awful weather!

(b) Use punctuation marks where needed in the following sentences: (5)

(i) There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste.
(ii) All that I am all that I hope to be I owe to my angel mother.
(iii) Take away that bauble said Cromwell pointing to the mace which lay upon the table.
(iv) There is only one cure for the evil which newly acquired freedom reduces and that cure is freedom.
(v) History it has been said is the essence of innumerable biographies.

Q. 5. (a) Fill the following blanks (any FIVE) appropriate preposition. (5)

(i) —— a Ford he has a Fiat car.
(a) in (b) before (c) besides (d) despite
(ii) I saw him felling a big tree —— a hatcher.
(a) with (b) through (c) by (d) at
(iii) I must start —— dawn to reach the station in time.
(a) on (b) at (c) by (d) after
(iv) I have known him —— a long time.
(a) since (b) from (c) for (d) over
(v) "Will you walk —— my parlor?"
(a) in (b) to (c) by (d) into
(vi) The public are cautioned —— pickpockets.
(a) against (b) about (c) of (d) for

(b) Rewrite the following dialogue, written in direct speech, in a paragraph form. (5)

Jack: Hello, Swarup! Swatting away as usual. Come out, man; shut up your old books, and come and have a game of tennis.

Swarup: I am sorry I cannot do that, Jack. The examination is drawing near, and I want every hour I can get for study.

Jack: Oh! Hang all examinations! I do not worry about mine. What is the use of them, anyway?

Swarup: Well, you can't get a degree if you don't pass the examination; and I have set my heart on being a graduate.

Jack: And pray what good will graduation do you? You may get a clerkship in a government office, but that's all, and there are hundreds of fellows who have got their degree, and are no nearer getting jobs of any sort.

Swarup: That may be so; but I am not studying so much to pass my examination and obtain any degree, as to store my mind with knowledge and develop my intellectual faculties.

Q. 6. (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (Any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences: (5)

(i) Callous, Callus (ii) Born, Borne (iii) Faint, Feint
(iv) Dinghy, Dingy (v) Lose, Loose (vi) Waiver, Waver
(vii) Shear, Sheer (viii) Resister, Resistor

(b) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)

(i) Show and tell (ii) Helter-skelter (iii) To the death
(iv) Tilt at windmills (v) Het up (vi) The whole ball of wax
(vii) It's about time (viii) Punch-up

Q. 7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions. (10)

SOLUTION OF ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION) PAPER, CE-CSS-2018

Q.2:

PRÉCIS

Temperate regions of North Europe suggest that cold weather is conducive to human development since it awakens human capacities and positively challenges human vigor from sedentary nature characteristic of hot climate. Extreme cold desensitizes human nature while extreme hot proffers little motivation for application of human energy. In moderately cold region, man is engaged in strenuous efforts for securing food, shelter and other necessities of life. On the contrary, a little effort is required in tropical region nearing equator for procuring nutrition and housing. Like temperate and tropical climates, different seasons of the year (winter and summer) also have varying impacts on human nature. In summer we tend to be relaxed and sedentary whereas in winter we put a lot of efforts mentally and physically.

Title:

Climatic Conditions Define the Spirit of Man

Q.3:

COMPREHENSION

Answer Q.1:

The extraordinary dependence of man on machines and his inadequacy in meeting with its maintenance expenditures and other operating costs have enslaved him. Therefore, instead of operating them independently man himself has become servant of machines.

Answer Q.2:

There is no denying the fact that machines have brought more leisure and more energy in mans's life but it is also true that their unfair operation can render man at more destructive end. Thus, machines controlled by eccentric men can cause more harm than good and become curse rather than a blessing.

Answer Q.3:

According to Will Durant, "Civilization is social order promoting cultural creation. Four elements constitute it: economic provision, political organization, moral tradition, and the pursuit of knowledge and the arts. It begins where chaos and insecurily end. For when fear is overcome, curiosity and constructiveness are free, and man passes by natural impulse towards the understanding and embellishment of life."

Yes, it is agreeable as author has superbly defined civilization as mode of creating and connecting beautiful things.

Answer Q.4:

The expression 'making more beautiful thing' aims at justifying the application of power and energy saved by machines for making more beautiful things. These beautiful things are: promotion of justice, free thinking; right living, discovering universe, affecting peace among nations and poverty alleviation. I would like to follow all thses goals / beautiful things plus social sector development and toleration through education, economic provision and fairness.

Answer Q.5:

Poverty alleviation can be ensured through equitable distribution of available resources, reducing security expenditures, increasing allocation to social sector. There is need to learn from China where poverty alleviation has been achieved remarkably through planned economy and redistribution of resources. Instead of investing in space missions, problems of this planet must be addressed beforehand. All the policy makers and implementers would adopt these strategies since they are pragmatic and efficacious.

Q.4 (a):

CORRECTION

(i) They work only when they have no money.
(ii) They had been staying in a hotel therefore they left the motor-car here.
(iii) By no means, I cannot allow you to do so.
(iv) My friend said," He remembers never having read a more enjoyable book".
(v) Going up the hill, we saw an old temple.
(vi) One day the bird did not perform to his satisfaction certain tricks which he had taught it.
(vii) I was impressed rather by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
(viii) What an awesome weather!

Q.4 (b):

PUNCTUATION

(i) There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish: the slavery of caste.
(ii) All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.
(iii) "Take away that bauble," said Cromwell, pointing to the mace which lay upon the table.
(iv) There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom.
(v) History, it has been said, is the essence of innumerable biographies.

Q.5 (a):

PREPOSITIONS

(i) **Besides** a Ford he has a Fiat car.
(ii) I saw him felling a big tree **with** a hatcher.
(iii) I must start **at** dawn to reach the station in time.
(iv) I have known him **for** a long time.

(v) "Will you walk **into** my parlor?"
(vi) The public are cautioned **against** pickpockets.

Q.5 (b):

NARRATION / DIALOGUE FORM

Jack greeted Swarup, who was busy in his usual swotting, & asked him to come out, shut up his old books & to have a game of tennis. Swarup excused that he could not come as the examination was drawing nearer & he wanted every hour he could get for study. Jack dismissively asked Swarup to hang all examinations, saying that he did not worry about time & asked him what was the use of them. Swarup replied that one could not get a degree without passing an examination & said that he has set his heart on being a graduate. Jack asked Swarup what graduation would do for him, adding that he might get a clerkship in a government office & that was all. He further said that there were hundreds of fellows who had gotten their degrees, & were no way nearer getting jobs of any sort. Swarup replied he was not studying to pass his examination & obtain his degree; rather he was doing so to store his mind with knowledge & develop his intellectual faculties.

Q.6 (a):

PAIRS OF WORDS (MEANING & USAGE)

(i) **Callous, Callus**
- **Callous** (harsh, cruel, ruthless)
  The callous imperialists used to kill a large number of people to establish their empires.
- **Callus** (a thickened and hardened part of the skin)
  Animals of mountains usually have callus body to deal with harshness of climate.

(ii) **Born, Borne**
- **Born** (existing as a result of birth)
  Hashem was born and raised in Rahim Yar Khan.
- **Borne** (carried or transported by the thing specified)
  People should wear face masks during air-borne epidemics.

(iii) **Faint, Feint**
- **Faint** (possible but unlikely: slight)
  Faint ideas rarely get implemented.
- **Feint** (any distracting or deceptive manoeuvre)
  Always be aware of feinted moves of enemy.

(iv) **Dinghy, Dingy**
- **Dinghy** (a small inflatable rubber boat)
  Dinghies are still used to transfer man and material across rivers in absence of bridges.
- **Dingy** (shabby, squalid)
  Tourists should avoid throwing garbage at recreational site in order to prevent them from turning into dingy ones.

(v) **Lose, Loose**
- **Lose** (be deprived of, no longer have)
  Lose a leg rather than life.

- **Loose** (not tight, not closely fixed)
  Drivers should check their vehicles regularly and get all the loose screws tightened.

(vi) **Waiver, Waver**

- **Waiver** (renunciation, repudiation)
  The tax waiver are required to encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- **Waver** (falter, wobble, tremble)
  Love propagates through air when a waver waves his hand to his distancing dear ones.

(vii) **Shear, Sheer**

- **Shear** (cut off something with scissors or shears)
  The Chinese shear the heads of their boys when the reach the age of adolescence as a ritual.
- **Sheer** (to deviate from course)
  Traffic jam made people to sheer their ways.

(viii) **Resister, Resistor**

- **Resister** (someone who offers opposition)
  Political rivals act as resister against each other.
- **Resistor** (a device designed to introduce resistance into an electric circuit)
  Resistors are used to regulate high voltages and to save electronic devices.

Q. 6 (b):

IDIOMS (MEANING & USAGE)

(i) **Show and tell** (A public presentation or display)
The politicians and bureaucrats are liable to show and tell their performances.

(ii) **Helter-skelter** (hastily or hurriedly)
The earthquake of 2008, made people run helter-skelter towards open places.

(iii) **To the death** (until dead)
The criminals of death penalty are supposed to hang to the death.

(iv) **Tilt at windmills** (attacking imaginary enemies)
The Great powers of today are killing innocent humans and are tilting at the windmills in order to become super powers.

(v) **Het up** (angry and agitated)
A person who keeps himself calm and does not get so het up at ordinay matters is a person who promotes peace.

(vi) **The whole ball of wax** (everything)
One cannot achieve the whole ball of wax at one place but one would have to travel and work for it.

(vii) **It's about time** (it should have occurred a long time ago)
Had the institution of police reformed earlier, it's about time that law and order situation would have significantly improved.

(viii) **Punch-up** (a fistfight a brawl)
Harsh talks are more likely to end up in a punch-up.

Q.7:

TRANSLATION

The city of Lahore is not only the center of politics but also an ancient cultural hub. The Mughals witnessed / experienced the zenith of their culture in the city. The city was also the center of Sikh Culture. This city also harboured the culture of knowledge and literature. It also remained the center of mystic people. The author of famous book on Sufism titled "*Kashf al-Mahjub*", Hazrat Ali Hijvari, famously known as *Data Ganj Bakhsh*, is also buried in the city. During the British Raj, the fashion of Lahore would get in vogue throughout the sub-continent. The importance of the city did not decline even after the creation of Pakistan.

PRÉCIS (CE-CSS-2018)

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair, the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy, but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all out powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is organed in arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biffing wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climates. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily: but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

How to make précis? Procedure:

The following **5-steps** detailed method / efficacious procedure may be adopted for making précis of the given passage.

1. ***Reading & Compartmentalisation: First go through the passage carefully at least thrice and compartmentalize the whole précis by underlining sentences containing one idea/concept as shown below:***

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair, the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy, but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all out powers {1}. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race {2}. In a moderately cold climate man is organed in arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biffing wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food {3}.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth {4}.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climates. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily: but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies {5}.

2. ***Point wise first draft: Make précis of each point / idea in your own language as tabulated below in braces:***

Point	Original passage contents	Point wise précis
{1}	It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair, the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy, but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all out powers.	Temperate regions of North Europe suggest that cold weather is conducive to human development since it awakens human capacities and vigor from sedentary nature of hot climate by challenging its docility.
{2}	In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race.	Extreme cold desensitizes human nature while extreme hot proffers little motivation for application of human energy. Moderate cold may cause conducive environment for doing efforts.

{3}	In a moderately cold climate man is organed in arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biffing wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.	In moderately cold region, man is engaged in strenuous efforts for securing food, shelter and other necessities of life. The capacity to do strenuous efforts strengthens man's spirit.
{4}	Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.	On the contrary, a little effort is required in tropical region for procuring food and shelter.
{5}	We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climates. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily: but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.	Like temperate and tropical climates different seasons of the year (winter and summer) have varying impacts on human nature. In summer we tend to be relaxed and sedentary whereas we put more efforts of minds and bodies in winter.

FIRST DRAFT

{1}. Temperate regions of North Europe suggest that cold weather is conducive to human development since it awakens human capacities and vigor from sedentary nature of hot climate.

{2}. Extreme cold desensitizes human nature while extreme hot proffers little motivation for application of human energy.

{3}. In moderately cold region, man is engaged in strenuous efforts for securing food, shelter and other necessities of life.

{4}. On the contrary, a little effort is required in tropical region for procuring food and shelter.

{5}. Like temperate and tropical climates different seasons of the year (winter and summer) have varying impacts on human nature. In summer we tend to be relaxed and sedentary whereas we put more efforts of minds and bodies in winter.

3. ***Second/ final draft: After making point wise first draft, convert the same into final draft in paragraph form by strictly reducing the original passage into 1/3rd or the required limit (120 words here).***
4. ***Final review: Grammar, sequence and language of final draft may be reviewed / improved further.***

Final Draft

Temperate regions of North Europe suggest that cold weather is conducive to human development since it awakens human capacities and positively challenges human vigor from sedentary nature of hot climate. Extreme cold desensitizes human nature while extreme hot proffers little motivation for application of human energy. In moderately cold region, man is engaged in strenuous efforts for securing food, shelter and other necessities of life. On the contrary, a little effort is required in tropical region for procuring nutrition and housing. Like temperate and tropical climates, different seasons of the year (winter and summer) also have varying impacts on human nature. In summer we tend to be relaxed and sedentary whereas in winter we put a lot of efforts both mentally and physically.

5. ***Title: Supply a suitable title at the end. Supply only one title!***

Title:

Climatic Conditions Define Spirit of Man

Hafiz Karim Dad Chughtai

Hafiz Karim Dad Chughtai has many feathers in his cap; his outstanding achievements clearly bear out his credentials. He secured first position in written part of CE-CSS-2014 (2nd position overall). Born in 1989, in the fertile Indus Basin, Rahimyar Khan, he memorized the Quran at the age of seven and excelled in learning Arabic and traditional Islamic studies in an indigenous seminary. After completing his matriculation, he spent six highly productive years of his life at GC University, Lahore, culminating with a degree of BSc (Hons.) in Economics. He has already rendered invaluable contribution for CSS aspirants. His proficiency and scholarly eruditions in the realm of Islamic Studies and Arabic Literature have already been established. He wrote three excellent books on ARABIC LITERATURE and one on ISLAMIC STUDIES (Both in English & Urdu) for CSS. Hafiz Karim Dad Chughtai and his contribution for CSS aspirants are both marvelous and exceptional. His works have always been as encyclopedic and all-embracing as he himself is. I have a very deep conviction that nobody knows better than him that how the CSS aspirants can be facilitated. His current work on English (Grammar & Composition) is undoubtedly a masterly distillation of his well-equipped pen and his ceaseless efforts for the compilation of an all-encompassing, comprehensive and consummate compendium on the sub[illegible] English work is an unequivocal manifestation of his exceptional abilities as well as [illegible]able treasure trove for the CSS aspirants and students of higher classes who need to [illegible] issues in English Grammar & Composition. Succinctly, it covers all the requirements of new CSS syllabus; the candidates will get better results after going through it.

Hamood ur Rehman Ranjha
PAS, 7th Position CSS-2016

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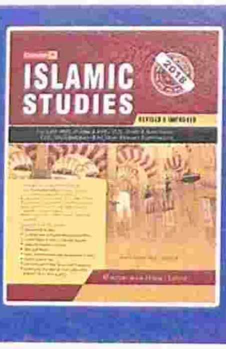

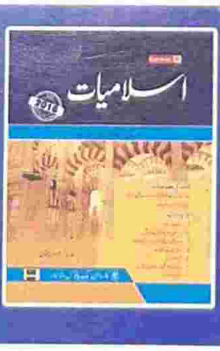

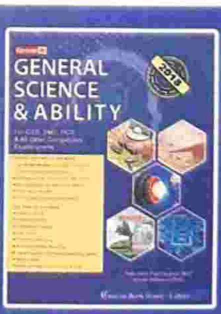

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